



MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT
MANUEL L. QUEZON
1935-1944

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News Summary The Philippines

Oct. 17.—The Philippine Legislature adjourns. Governor General Frank Murphy states, “The Legislature did not a good job. It passed every important piece of legislation before it”.

Both the Governor-General and President-elect Manuel L. Quezon are targets of fiery attacks at a meeting held on the grounds of General Emilio Aguinaldo’s home at Kawit, Cavite, the former for having done nothing for the common people and the latter for having changed from a Mason to a Knight of Columbus, since when “he has been a tool of the Archbishop”.

Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo writes a letter to Aguinaldo requesting him to come to his office for a conference and to furnish the department with specific information with respect to alleged election frauds so that they may be investigated, indicating that the accusations in the Aguinaldo letter are in general terms not furnishing a due basis for action. “Having made the charges,” state Yulo, “General Aguinaldo will have to prove them or make an effort to do so unless he wants to lay himself open to the charge that he was making gratuitous statements reflecting upon the integrity of the government and of election officials”, The Legislature, before adjourning, referred the Aguinaldo communication to the Committee on Elections.

Oct. 18.—Aguinaldo rejects Yulo’s invitation, stating that in requesting the Governor-General to forward his communication to the President of the United States his “idea was to withdraw the same from the jurisdiction of the Philippine authorities”, and declaring that he has “lost faith in the officials of our government called upon to investigate my charges”. “I consider my protest here ended and see no reason for me to appear before the election committee of the Legislature of before anybody else.”

Charges are filed in Cavite against Wenceslao Vinzon, alleged to have advocated the assassination of Quezon and Vice-President-elect Sergio Osmeña in a speech at Kawit on September 24, and against Porfirio de Juan, also accused of having advocated the assassination of Quezon, branding him as “Public Enemy No. 1” on September 26. Alfonso Sarayba is accused of having assaulted agents in authority for having incited the people to beat and kill agents of the Constabulary at Kawit on October 2.

Oct. 19.—Reported in the press that on October 17 Aguinaldo wrote the Governor-General that if no free and independent investigator can be appointed to look into his charges of fraud, that the correspondence be sent to the President. It is stated at Malacañang that the entire correspondence will be forwarded as a routine matter. Reported that Aguinaldo has also sent cables of protest to the heads of the Spanish war veterans and the American Legion, asking for their intercession to secure the rights of free assembly and free speech in the Philippines.

Aguinaldo is summoned to appear Monday before a joint session of the Senate and House committees on elections where he will be given an opportunity to substantiate his charges.

Reported that the meetings at Kawit have been shifted to the General’s Amaya hacienda near Tanza and are conducted there indoors in his summer house.

Oct. 20.—Teodoro Asedillo, Laguna bandit, demands P5000 ransom for five persons he has kidnapped during the past few weeks. He recently captured a girl whom he forced to marry one of his men, shooting and seriously wounding the girl’s father who tried to protect her. Carabaos are daily stolen for food and citizens are forced to give up their shot-guns to members of the Asedillo band which is spreading terror throughout the region, cowing even the municipal officials.

Oct. 21.—Aguinaldo writes the chairmen that he considers the committees of the Senate and House “without jurisdiction to take cognizance of and decide a case on which the Philippine Legislature has already taken definite action”.

The Constabulary arrest Nicasio Layaoen for the murder of the late Representative Julio Nalundasan: action is also promised against alleged accomplices.

Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Director of Education, returns from the United States.

Secretary of War George H. Dern, asked by reporters at Shanghai where an international conference would be necessary to obtain a guaranty of security of the Philippines in view of the imminent establishment of the new Commonwealth regime, replies: “There is no need to worry about that now. The American flag will fly in the Philippines for ten more years”. He points out that the law provides for efforts to secure the neutralization of the Philippines “if and when Philippine independence shall have been achieved”.

Oct. 22.—The Senate and House election committees in joint session adopt a resolution dropping the Aguinaldo charges. The Department of Justice will, however, continue an investigation.

Charges of conspiracy to commit rebellion are filed against ten Sakdal leaders including Santiago Salvador, alleged lieutenant of Benigno Ramos, who was arrested on Monday on his arrival from Japan reportedly bearing letters concerning a plan to overthrow the government which involved setting fire to all gasoline stations in Manila at a given moment and kidnapping high officials.

Dern states before a Pan Pacific Association meeting in Shanghai that the United States has followed a consistent policy in extending independence to the Philippines and that the ten-year transition period will serve to minimize the harm done by the loss of the duty-free American market.

Oct. 23.—New reports reach Manila of trouble in various central Luzon provinces because of the rice shortage.

The Balara filter, providing Manila with safe faucet drinking water, is officially inaugurated by the Governor-General. The plant, costing P1,300,000 has been in actual operation since June.

The Governor-General grants conditional pardons to twenty-seven Sakdals imprisoned for complicity in the May uprising at Santa Rosa.

Oct. 24.—H. Nieuwenhuis, of the Royal Netherlands Indies Airline, arrives in Manila to confer with officials regarding the proposed plan to connect the Philippines by air with the East Indies and Europe by way of the oil harbors of East Borneo. The trip to Sourabaya could be made in a day and a half.

Quezon declares that the Coalition is necessary and that it should function in the Assembly since the members were elected on the coalition platform. A group of majority assemblymen-elect are favoring a formal fusion as a counter proposal as under a coalition the majority and minority would receive equal patronage. Quezon refuses to discuss the speakership, but it is reported that Speaker Quintin Paredes has been offered the resident commissioner post in Washington.

Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states that landlords and hacenderos are taking advantage of the misery of the people by usurious exactions of one cavan advanced, and blames them for the unrest in many sections of Luzon.

As a testimonial dinner in honor of former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, at the Manila Hotel, he says that during his later years it has been the dream of his life to see Quezon installed as President in Malacañang. He states that the Filipinos should have confidence in the future and declares he believes that it is secure and that they will take their footing with the most modern and progressive nations. He pays a tribute to Murphy for the help he has given the Philippines. Osmeña in proposing a toast says: “Ladies and gentlemen: Let us raise our glass to

Governor Harrison, to lasting mutual esteem between America and the Philippines. Let us drink to the health of our guest, that the bonds of affection and love he sought to establish may forever endure”.

Oct. 25.—Secretary of the Interior Teofilo Sison instructs the provincial governments and provincial commanders of the Constabulary not to allow Sakdals to hold meetings or parades, as the party has been proved to be “an organized radical, anti-government association”.

Oct. 26.—Major-General Douglas MacArthur, until recently Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, arrives in Manila, shortly to assume the position of military adviser.

Oct. 27.—Quezon gives a dinner in honor of MacArthur.

The Constabulary is reported to be collecting all revolvers and shot-guns in Cavite as a precautionary measure except those in the hands of the police and Constabulary, and those held by Americans and foreigners who are not suspected of any inclination to take part in an uprising.

Oct. 28.—Quezon tells the press that he will give his utmost attention to building up an adequate military defense. “It will demonstrate not only our earnestness for independence, but will serve notice on the world that we not only want independence, but that we mean to keep it. He states that in consonance with the second article of the Constitution he will institute compulsory military training.

Dern states at Hongkong that the Filipinos “have made good in all steps toward attaining independence” and that he is sure that adjustment of Philippine-American relations can be accomplished harmoniously.

Oct. 29.—The Governor-General issues a proclamation making November 15, the day of the inauguration, an official holiday, as “the event is one of great importance in the history of the people of the Philippines” and the Commonwealth government will then “enter upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties, as provided under the Constitution of the Philippines, thus making the beginning of a new era in the development of self-government in the Philippines”.

Sison sends a circular letter to the provincial governments appealing for cooperation with the central government, pointing out that the new government will be entirely a government by Filipinos and that all Filipinos should cooperate to make it succeed as a good government. Officials are directed to inaugurate an extensive and intensive campaign of education especially among the radical groups, especially through the holding of community assemblies. “It is our bounden duty not only to ourselves but to posterity, to do our utmost best to prevent any unfavorable reflection on our capacity to carry on a government based on the fundamental principles of giving ample protection to life, liberty, and property, and to see that the United States shall not have occasion to regret that it has given us our Commonwealth government.”

Daniel Meairan, Vice-President of Amadeo, Cavite, is shot and dangerously wounded with a home-made pistol by Arsenio de la Rea, Sakdal leader, who is arrested. The motive for the attack is not known.

Constabulary in Pangasinan follow the Cavite example and collect all fire-arms.

It is understood that a decision has been reached at a caucus that the Speaker of the Assembly will be elected by the majority but that he will not be Quintin Paredes. Quezon explains that the speaker will be a mere presiding officer and that he has offered Paredes the much more important position of resident commissioner at Washington.

Oct. 30.—Reported that Aguinaldo after a conference with officials including Osmeña has agreed to desist from a public demonstration on inauguration day although he may continue to hold his nightly meetings in his “back-yard” in Kawit until next Saturday, when Dern arrives.

Reported that it is contemplated to establish a standing army of 19,000 men and that the police work now being done by the Constabulary will devolve on a provost command of 3,500 men, at a total annual cost of P16,000,000 as compared to the present constabulary appropriation of around P8,000,000. General military training will be adopted of all able-bodied citizens, building up a potential trained man-power of 1,000,000 at the end of ten years.

Nov. 1.—The Manila-Mindanao line of the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company is formally inaugurated with a flight from Manila to Davao, via Cagayan, Oriental Misamis. A temporary agreement is also reported reached between the Company and the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways (KNILM).

Nov. 2.—Secretary of War George H. Dern and his party, including Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, arrives in Manila. Dern states to the press that the plans for building up a national defense system for the Philippines are totally independent of the War Department program and should not conflict with it. No reduction in the Philippine Scouts force during the transition period is being considered, and a change is not likely.

Nov. 3.—Paredes writes a letter to Quezon opposing the proposal for a coalition in the Assembly and declining the offer of the resident commissionership.

Vicente Villamin, Filipino lawyer and economist of New York and Washington, arrives in Manila for a short visit.

Nov. 5.—Stated that while Dern was in Japan, the Davao land situation was officially brought to his attention.

A constabulary detachment under Lieutenant Lapus from Camp Keithley kills three members of the band of the notorious outlaw Dimakaling who has terrorized Lanao for ten years and has always succeeded in alluding the law officers. Another member of his band was killed on October 23.

Miriam Farley, research associate of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, states that without reciprocal tariff concessions between the United States and the Philippines, the island sugar industry is doomed. "It is partly because of this Philippine object lesson that Hawaiian sugar interests are campaigning strenuously for the admission of Hawaii as the 49th state, which would establish the islands irrevocably within the United States tariff wall.

Nov. 6.—At separate caucuses of "antis" and "pros" held in the morning and in the afternoon at Quezon's house, the coalition proposal is endorsed by both. The anti caucus was featured by a strong debate between Quezon and Paredes, the latter fighting the move bitterly. Quezon declares that under a coalition he will be able to select the ablest men for key positions in the government without regard to their party affiliation.

The Governor-General approves the Pan American Airways twenty-five years franchise bill.

Nov. 7.—A joint caucus ratifies the coalition plan.

Mamerto Ponce, General Secretary of the Sakdal Party and editor of *Malaya*, new Sakdal publication, is arrested in Pasig, Rizal.

Nov. 8.—Vice-President John N. Garner, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, and seventeen senators and twenty-four representatives arrive in Manila, also a party of prominent American newspaper men.

The American delegation goes to Baguio to visit the gold mines.

Four more of the Dimakaling bandit gang are killed when they attack a Constabulary patrol. Three Constabulary men are wounded.

Dr. Leopoldo Faustino, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Science, dies of cancer, aged 43. Francisco Ortigas, noted Manila lawyer and financier and a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, dies aboard the S.S. *President Coolidge* en route to the Philippines.

Nov. 9.—Paredes formally declines the speakership at a caucus, stating that he prefers to serve his constituency as a member of the Assembly. Speaker protempore Jose C. Zulueta also renounces any claim to the office.

A Japanese news writer and member of the East Asia Economic Investigating Bureau, S. Hamano, now in Manila warns of “serious consequences” and states that the “feelings and sentiments” of the Japanese landholders in Davao as well as the maintenance of amicable relations between Japan and the Philippines, “Should also be taken into consideration” in the Davao land question.

Reported that the Standard Oil Company has obtained a contract to develop a number of petroleum concession in the Philippines on a profit-sharing basis.

At a popular banquet given in his honor, the Governor-General states that it will be his policy as United States High Commissioner to help the country prepare itself for complete independence and to see it as far as he can that the people have a completely democratic government. He laments the disenfranchisement of Filipino women as a backward step.

Maj.-Gen Frank McIntyre (retired), former chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and now Philippine Trade Commissioner in Washington, arrives for the inauguration.

Nov. 10.—The British motorship *Silverhazel*, en route to Manila from San Francisco, runs onto a rock in San Bernardino Strait and is completely wrecked. Efforts are continuing to rescue the passengers and crew.

November 11.—Ranking members of the two political parties in Congress now in Manila laud the stand of Quezon in abiding by the ten-year transition period as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Aguinaldo reaffirms his stand for a shorter period of from three to five years.

Secretary Dern and the Governor-General make a brief social call upon Aguinaldo.

The War Department rules that Quezon as President of the Commonwealth will be entitled to a nineteen-gun salute, and the United States to a similar salute. The salute of the President of the United States is twenty-one guns.

Nov. 11.—The Governor-General is informed that President Roosevelt has approved the mining bill passed by the Legislature during the last session and has also accepted the gift of a site for the residence and offices for the United States High Commissioner in Manila.

Nov. 12.—A Japanese goodwill newspaper airplane, owned by the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* and the Osaka *Mainichi*, arrives in Manila at 2:15 p.m. The plane left Tokyo Sunday and the last lap started about 9:00 a.m. from Taihoku, Formosa.

The Legislature holds a special session in honor of Garner and Byrns.

The Constabulary cancels all leave as Sakdal activity is again reported, especially in Cavite.

Nov. 13.—At a meeting in the Plaza Hotel, Manila, Aguinaldo again advocates a shortening of the transition period, declaring that the Filipinos would be willing to undergo any sacrifices. He charges that Congress has made several attempts to grant independence at an early period but was always opposed by Filipino political leaders. A resolution is adopted urging the people to hold meetings in the municipalities and barrios to pass resolutions in favor of early independence and another resolution endorses the stand of Paredes in his opposition to Quezon’s plan to reduce the

power of the speaker's office. The allegedly high-handed methods of the government in refusing to permit Aguinaldo's followers to hold meetings in public is attacked.

Sakdal leaders address a memorial to Dern expressing the desire for immediate independence.

Nov. 14.—The Governor-General addresses the Philippine Legislature in joint session on “the state of the nation”, counseling the Filipino leaders and people to put aside personal aspects where the interest of the government is concerned and declaring that “all officials should be humble before the majesty of the law” and that “above personal success and personal loyalty, the good citizens and true patriot will place the supremacy of the law, duty to the state, and devotion to the public welfare”. He praises the leaders and the Legislature, pays Spain a tribute for its contribution to Philippine culture, speaks of the rapid progress of education, of the improvements in public works, shipping, and aviation, stresses that economic advances made here have not been based on exploitation but that “a good share of the profit has been passed all the way down the line, resulting in the highest labor wage in the Orient”, and declares that the Philippines had “led during the American administration all other Oriental countries in progress made in health and welfare”, refers to the progress made in penology “with the adoption of the most advanced institutions in use in the United States and Europe”, states that public finance is on a sound basis but warns against excess expenditures, and ends with the statement, “The great and happy venture of the American and Filipino people is not yet ended. With an altered framework and broader autonomy, the Philippine government goes on under the American flag with the full confidence and support of the people and government of the United States”.

Governor-General Frank Murphy is sworn in as United States High Commissioner at a Malacañang at 4:20, Associate Justice George A. Malcolm administering the oath, in the presence of President-elect Manuel L. Quezon and other high American and Filipino officials. Among the Governor-General's last official acts are signing the local air franchise liquors among the non-Christians in the Mountain Province.

William Allen White, noted American editor, states in a Rotary Club address that the Philippines won't be abandoned by America. “She will always have a kindly eye on you and all she will require is a straightforward, clear presentation of facts, and help will be extended when it is needed”.

Fifty persons saved from the wreck of the *Silverhazel* reach Manila aboard two U.S. destroyers and the bodies of Mrs. Neil Williams and B.C. MacPherson who died from exposure. The Captain, H. Lennard, and a sailor are among the missing and are believed to have perished.

Pope Pius XI sends the Philippines his apostolic benediction.

Nov. 15.—Governor-General Murphy's last official act is to pardon thirsty “political” prisoners, sakdals and communists, stating to newspaper men he wants to set an example of tolerance where difference of opinion are concerned.

With impressive ceremonies on the steps of the Legislative Building, the Commonwealth of the Philippines is inaugurated. Following the introduction of the high personages present and an invocation by His Grace, the Most Rev. Gabriel M. Reyes, D.D., Archbishop of Cebu, Governor-General Murphy introduces the Secretary of War who makes a notable address on the United States policy in the Philippines, after which he requests the Governor-General to read the proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the results of the election of the officers of the Commonwealth. The oath of office is administered to President-elect Manuel L. Quezon by Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña and a nineteen-gun salute is fired. The oath is then administered to Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and later to the delegates-elect of the National Assembly. Thereupon, the Secretary of War on behalf of the President of the United States declares that the Philippine Government has terminated and that the new Government now enters upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties, as provided under the Constitution of the Philippines. President Quezon delivers an address outlining the policies he will follow. After a civil and military parade, President Quezon goes to Malacañang and High Commissioner Murphy goes to the Manila Hotel, both with Cavalry escorts, the latter later returning to Malacañang as a guest of President Quezon who will not immediately occupy the palace.

President Quezon issues an executive order directing Philippine officials to take their oaths of office as early as practicable and prescribing the form, and calls a special session of the National Assembly for November 22.

The Japanese Foreign Minister sends his congratulations to President Quezon through the President of the United States, wishing the new government a happy and prosperous future and expressing the hope that it will “contribute to the promotion of peace in East Asia”. Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare also addresses a message of goodwill to President Quezon through the United States Government.

Nov. 16.—President Quezon names Vice-President Osmeña acting Secretary of Public Instruction, vice former Vice-Governor J.R. Hayden, who leaves for the United States shortly. Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña is reappointed to the presidency of the Supreme Court. Jaime Hernandez, Deputy Insular Auditor, is named Auditor-General. Under-Secretary Jorge B. Vargas is appointed Secretary to the President.

President Quezon appoints Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur military adviser to the Commonwealth and creates a Board of National Defense with himself as Chairman and Osmeña as vice-chairman and with the following membership: all the members of the Cabinet, Assemblymen Francisco Enage and Daniel Maramba, Brig.-Gen. Basilio Valdes, Provincial Governors Hermenegildo Villanueva and Juan Cailles, the revolutionary Generals Jose Alejandrino and Teodoro Sandiko, and Lieut.-Col. Paulino Santos, Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. Abraham Garfinkle, U.S. Army formerly Aide to the Governor-General, has been designated Aide to the President of the Commonwealth, assisted by Maj. Arsenio Natividad (P.C.).

C. W. Franks, Secretary to the Governor-General, has been designated Chief of the Statistics Division in the High Commissioner’s office; Richard T. Ely Assistant Secretary to the High Commissioner and chief clerk and passport clerk; Norman Hill Assistant Administrative Officers; Miss Baumgartner Assistant Secretary. Most of the rest of the Malacañang personnel except a number of clerks who join the High Commissioner’s office, are retained by President Quezon. As already announced, J. Weldon Jones and E.D. Hester have been appointed Financial Adviser and Assistant Financial Adviser respectively, and E.W. Kemp, legal adviser.

Dern leaves Manila on the U.S. S. *Chester* for the United States via Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, and Davao.

Mr. Wirjopranato, delegate of a Javanese political party, recently arrived in the Philippines, receives a radio wishing the Philippine people success from Mr. Thamrin, Party chairman.

Former Sen. Harry B. Hawes, on the occasion of the presentation of an oil portrait of the late Sen. Bronson Cutting at Malacañang, tells his audience that he has been “informed on the very highest authority in the United States” that the ten-year transition period will not be changed. He declares that Senator Cutting and himself “believed that the transition period should have been fifteen years and that the plebiscite should have been placed at the end of this period and not at the beginning, and that neither of them thought that any tariff should be levied prior to the end of the ten-year period, but that sometimes compromises have to be made in order to secure the passage of a bill.... Senator Cutting and I both knew that the Filipino people could not live with only five years within which to work out their world-wide destiny. We knew that because a straight-jacket had been placed both upon the exports and imports of your Islands by our Congress. World trade can not be secured in five years”. He closes with expressions of optimism in the future and emphasizes the continued interest of America in the welfare of the Philippines. The portrait is accepted on behalf of the Philippines by Vice-President Osmeña.

Nov. 18.—President Quezon reappoints all the members of the Cabinet and of the Supreme court except the American associate justices, stating he regrets that the Americans are not qualified under the provisions of the Constitution.

At a popular banquet, Sen. Joseph T. Robinson, majority floor leader, states that only Congress with the approval or over the veto of the President can fix government policies and that “your guests, however sympathetic to your wishes or demands, have no power to pledge that changes in the Tydings-McDuffy Act will be made. We do not, can not promise modifications in the tariff or changes in the time limit.... You may be assured, however, that kindly

and friendly hearing will be accorded any subject fairly presented.” He emphasizes that the “cause of independence has progressed to a point where there is little likelihood of turning back.... The period of preparation and organization has been fixed at ten years which constitutes a compromise between those who advocated longer and shorter terms..... Independence will require economic readjustments. There will come vexing difficulties and discouraging disappointments. You need not expect to lie in flowery beds of ease”.

Nov. 19.—In a conference between Rep. Bertrand Snell and Aguinaldo, the former advises that Aguinaldo cooperate with Quezon.

Dimakaling, notorious Lanao bandit who for ten years has evaded capture, is shot and killed by Constabulary detachment under Lieut. Benito Capayas.

The governments of France and Germany send congratulatory messages to President Quezon through the State Department.

Nov. 20.—Garner and Byrns and other members of the congressional delegations depart for the United States.

Source: Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1935). History from day to day : The Philippines. Philippine Magazine, 38(1), 4. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

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Nov. 18.—The National Congress of Filipino business men opens in Manila.

Nov. 20.—Faculty members and officials of the University of the Philippines take the required oath swearing allegiance to the United States and to defend the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Nov. 21.—President Manuel L. Quezon issues a proclamation postponing the special session of the National Assembly from November 22 to November 25, and limiting the session to 15 days.

During an all-day caucus presided over by President Quezon, and after prolonged debate, the majority party votes in favor of a fusion with the minority.

An 80-page bill on national defense is filed, also a bill on standardization of government positions, and a census bill.

Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of the Columbia University, and a member of the group of journalists who attended the Commonwealth Inauguration, speaking before the University of the Philippines College of Law, states: "Every Filipino citizen who believes in the 'Bill of Rights' in the Constitution, should support the press of the Commonwealth because free and independent newspapers are the first line of defense against a dictatorship at home as well as against foreign economic or political servitude".

President Quezon opens Malacañang Palace to the public on Sundays, beginning December 1, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., and the grounds from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., following the White House practice.

Nov. 22.—President Quezon designates Under-Secretary of Finance Vicente Carmona as financial adviser, and names Dr. Victor Buencamino, of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, acting Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce while Under-Secretary Jorge Vargas is on detail as Secretary to the President. Director Jose Gil of the Bureau of Civil Service is appointed Assistant Secretary to the President. Both Secretary Carmona and Director Gil will continue their regular duties.

Nov. 23.—The minority party directorate and leaders, headed by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, approves the proposed fusion of the "antis" and "pros".

At a joint majority and minority caucus, Assemblyman Gil Nontilla of Occidental Negros is designated to be elected as Speaker of the National Assembly.

The National Congress of Filipino Businessmen closes a five-day session during which government officials and prominent business men addressed the organization and resolutions were adopted pledging support to President Quezon; favoring government simplification, creation of a national economic council and an economic planning commission, a central bank, an agricultural bank, and cooperative marketing organizations, a tariff commission, a national credit bureau; expressing adherence to the national defense plan, etc., etc.

Nov. 24.—Associate Justice George C. Butte, former Vice-Governor, marries Dña Angela, Vda. de Papa, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the Apostolic Delegate.

Nov. 25.—The National Assembly opens its inaugural session with Quintin Paredes, Speaker of the former House of Representatives in the chair. Assemblyman Gil Montilla is duly elected Speaker, Francisco Enage (Leyte) floor leader, Narciso Pimentel, secretary, and Narciso Diokno sergeant-at-arms. A stormy discussion follows a resolution offered by Enage providing for the immediate organization of the Commission on Appointments—to which he recommended Assemblymen Ruperto Montinola, Eusebio Orense, Miguel Cueneo, Juan S. Alano, and Agaton

Yaranon—and the motion is voted down. Some of the rules governing the former Legislature are temporarily adopted. As President Quezon mounts the rostrum, before his address, he hands Speaker Montilla a gavel which he states was a gift from Vice-President John N. Garner which he has been asked to deliver to the Speaker of the new Assembly. Addressing the Assembly, he speaks almost exclusively of his plans for national defense and asks that full powers be conferred on him to carry them out, closing his address with the statement: “What would be the use of seeing our country free one day, with its own flag standing alone and flying against the sky, only to see ourselves the subjects of another power the following day, with its flag sovereign in our country? What would be the purpose of educating our young men and women concerning their rights and privileges as free citizens, if tomorrow they are to be subjects of a foreign foe? Why build up the wealth of the nation only to swell the coffers of another? If that is to be our preordained fate, why seek a new master when the Stars and Stripes has given us not only justice and fair treatment, welfare and prosperity, but also ever-increasing liberties, including independence? National freedom now stands before us as a shining light—the freedom that for many years gleamed only as a fitful candle in the distant dark. We shall make ourselves ready to grasp the torch, so that no predatory force may ever strike it from our hands.”

J. R. Hayden, last American Vice-Governor, leaves for the United States via Siberia and Russia, Mrs. Hayden and their children having left yesterday direct for Paris where they will meet and continue on to the United States together.

Nov. 26.—The Assembly unanimously adopts a resolution expressing support of President Quezon’s defense plans.

President Quezon issues a Thanksgiving Day proclamation enjoining the people to offer thanks to God and making special mention of “the establishment of the Commonwealth based upon the free will and suffrage of the Filipino people”.

Nov. 27.—President Quezon makes a surprise visit to the zone of Constabulary operations against a number of notorious bandits in Laguna province.

Nov. 29.—The *China Clipper* of the Pan-American Airways Company arrives in Manila on the first airmail flight from San Francisco, over 8,600 miles of ocean, the total flying time being 5 hours, 47 minutes although the trip took slightly less than seven days. Aided by tail-winds, the hop from Guam was made in 11 hours, 22 minutes, but speed was slowed down as it was not desired to arrive too far ahead of schedule. The plane brings 1400 pounds of air mail, including a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt to President Quezon. Over a hundred thousand cheering people lining bay-front, see the plane come in and the flyers are welcomed by Vice-President Osmeña, Mayor Juan Posadas, and high Army and Navy officers, and Secretary of Public Works and Communications Antonio de las Alas delivers an address of welcome, to which Captain Edwin C. Musick responds: “Today’s flight is not the result of a simple process. Five years of ceaseless planning, designing and construction, training and practice have advanced aviation to this point where today it is possible for us to span an ocean where heretofore air transport service has only crossed narrow channels. The rich reward of sweeping away that age-old barrier of distance between the new world and the old, between the East and the West, has been the inspiration through which this great achievement has been made. It is the sincere hope of the Pan-American Airways System that this air service inaugurated today, may bring rich benefits to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, to the countries of the Orient, in the peace, prosperity, and continued progress that is the hope of the American people”. After the ceremonies at the Admiral’s landing, the airmen are received by President Quezon at Malacañang.

The *Primauguet*, flagship of the French Asiatic Fleet, arrives in Manila for a visit.

Six bandits are reported to have been killed in an encounter between the Constabulary and the Encallado band near Sampaloc, Tayabas, and 30 outlaws have surrendered. A few days ago, 14 surrendered, bringing the total up to 52.

Nov. 30.—President Quezon issues a proclamation lifting the tariff on rice as a relief measure, covering the importation of rice “heretofore made or hereafter made by or for the account of the government for distribution among distressed people”.

President Quezon sails from Manila on the cutter *Arayat* for an unannounced destination, Secretary of Justice Jose Yulu, Roy Howard, American publisher, and a few others accompanying him.

Dec. 2.—The national defense bill is submitted to the Assembly, President Quezon asking P3,459,741 this year for the purchase of equipment and the construction of barracks. The total outlay would amount to P15,996,531, which would include the usual P8,000,000 appropriation for the Constabulary.

Former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison is named technical adviser to President Quezon on transportation and communication problems.

Dec. 3.—President Quezon arrives unexpectedly at Zamboanga and after a brief inspection proceeds to Isabela, Basilan to visit the American Rubber Company plantation.

Dr. Frank Warring and Dr. Ben Dorfman, American tariff experts now in the Philippines, state that it is premature to say that Japan has violated its textile quota and explain that there was an understanding that transshipments from Hongkong and other points will be included in the quota as they always have been in Philippine statistics of Japanese cotton good imports.

The mother of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who accompanied him to the Philippines, dies in Manila, aged 82.

Dec. 4.—President Quezon visits Cebu on his way back to Manila.

Dec. 5.—Reported that a local Japanese firm has imported machinery for making cotton underwear in Manila.

Dean Francisco Benitez of the College of Education, University of the Philippines, is designated adviser to Vice-President Osmeña on educational matters.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon directs Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez to investigate Director Cornelio Balmaceda, of the Bureau of Commerce, in connection with the admission of excess shipments of Saigon rice and in the mean time to suspend him. Director Balmaceda is charged with negligence in signing affidavits directing the admission of rice much in excess of the quantities authorized in the contracts of Florencio Reyes, rice dealer, with the government.

Dec. 8.—General Emilio Aguinaldo issues a statement criticizing the national defense plan, stating that the Philippines should rely first on American protection and later on “the spirit of international justice which I hope will continue to exist”. He states the country can not afford the appropriations asked for for a “useless pretense”, and that to preserve internal peace it is only necessary to “stop hunger”. He however expresses himself in favor of military instruction in all schools.

Dec. 9.—President Quezon submits two bills to the Assembly in connection with the redemption of certain Manila Railroad bonds, the paying of which now instead of in 1939 when they come due at a 20% discount, as offered by the British bondholders, would mean a large saving to the government.

Ernest Shaffner, Division Superintendent of Schools of Occidental Negros, dies as a result of an automobile accident.

Dec. 10.—President Quezon appoints Judge Sabino Padilla of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, special investigator of the charge against Director Balmaceda.

Dec. 11.—President Quezon issues a proclamation extending the special session of the Assembly to December 20.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo cables the National Dairy Union of the United States declaring that the Filipinos “rejoice that you will push Congress to adopt a new proposal to grant immediate independence; we will strongly support your stand with gratitude”.

Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding General, Philippine Department, sails for the United States to take command of the First Division, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, New Jersey.

Manila and United States newspapers simultaneously publish a notable article by Roy W. Howard, declaring that the dream of Philippine independence is already fading in the minds of thinking Filipinos because of fear of Japan and predicting that they will seek permanent dominion status under the American flag, and may turn to Great Britain for protection if America remains indifferent. The article arouses wide interest, and the following comments are reported in the press during the ensuing few days:

President Quezon’s formal statement: “Mr. Howard is known to be one of the most independent newspaper publishers in the world, and his opinions are his. All I can say is that as President of the Philippines I have taken the oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the Philippines, and that Constitution provides not only for the establishment of the Commonwealth but also for the establishment of the Philippine Republic on the 4th of July after the tenth year following the inauguration of the Commonwealth. To insure the safety of the Philippine Republic I have considered it my first and most urgent duty to recommend to the National Assembly at its inaugural session the enactment of a law which provides for the national defense of the Philippines in accordance with the program prepared and submitted to me by the best expert advice that can be had. The immediate response of the National Assembly in endorsing by a unanimous vote the sentiments and purposes expressed in my message to that body, puts the Assembly on record as ready to do its part in carrying out the objective of the Independence Law. We can do no more to show the earnestness of our purpose to become an independent nation. Mr. Howard says that certain factors are adverse to independence and loom large in the present international picture. If he is correct, these may fade out even more suddenly than they appeared. In any event, our task as a Nation is clear—to make ourselves reasonably self-dependent and self-sufficient in every respect as soon as possible”. Speaker Montilla states that the Howard article represents purely Howard’s own opinion and that he knows of no change of front on the part of the Filipino people. Assemblyman Vicente Rama states that the article will promote a better understanding of the real problems of our government. Assemblyman Buenaventura Rodriguez states that the Filipinos should be given a respite and allowed to develop their own policies, and that attempts to “scare” them should be discouraged. Assemblyman Camilo Osias states that after having been granted the present Independence Law, the Filipinos will not allow themselves to be “bamboozled” into such action as suggested by Howard. Assemblyman Tomas Confesor says that the article casts serious reflection upon the patriotism and integrity of the Filipinos. “Is there a conspiracy? If so, who are the conspirators?” Former Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara states that the article is in line with his own view in favor of an American protectorate. Former Resident Commissioner Francisco Delgado states that the article, by a prominent American and a sincere friend of the Filipinos, furnishes a starting point for discussion. “If a change of front has really taken place among our people, the sooner the matter is brought to the forefront the better. No change in the political status of the country as laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act will ever be made by the American people without the consent or perhaps even the initiative of the Filipinos”. Rafael Palma states that while it is undeniable that there are a few Filipinos who desire the continuation of a commonwealth form of government indefinitely, the majority of the people are decidedly in favor of independence. General Emilio Aguinaldo states that it is not true that the people are afraid of Japan someday taking the Philippines or that they want to perpetuate the present form of government; instead they want to shorten the transition period to independence. Former Representative Nicanor Carag states that although Howard’s views are not pleasant to hear, he speaks a great deal of truth. Vicente Sotto states that the assertion that there has been a change in the Filipino attitude is false and that it is inspired by “certain American business men interested in the continuation of free trade with America and in holding their monopoly of the Philippine market”. Miguel Unson states this is not the time to make the people doubt and hesitate. “It is a question that the people should decide for themselves, but the issue should not have been brought up at the present time”. Filipino business men approached for their opinions generally refuse to express them, but one is reported to have stated that the “Filipinos must soon decide whether they want to remain with America or be taken by Japan. We have been building up an Occidental civilization here for centuries. . . we are Westernized to a great extent. If the American market is closed to us, we will have to change our ways of living to conform to those of the Japanese and Chinese. We can not otherwise survive Oriental competition.”

Secretary of War George H. Dern states in San Francisco that he has confidence in the Commonwealth Government and that he sees no reason why absolute independence should not be granted at the end of the ten-year transition period. War Department officials state that permanent affiliation of the Philippines with the United States would require an act of Congress. State Department officials declare that the wide-spread comment aroused by the article indicates that there would be serious political opposition to any broad revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and that they feel the Filipinos' best approach would be through a step-by-step method in conformity with circumstances as they arise; the quota provisions would be the first logical point of attack. Senator M. E. Tydings: "I doubt that Congress and the American people would favor permanent continuation of the present status. . . . Last winter I purposely went to the Philippines. . . I warned them. . . . After all this and in the face of repeated admonitions, it strikes me that the United States would be reluctant to change what seems to be the definite policy of this country and the Philippines to establish complete independence. On the whole I think Howard's observations are accurate, however." Senator K. McKellar: "I do not favor a permanent Commonwealth unless the United States controls Philippine foreign relations, army and navy, air, tariff, immigration, and issuance of bonds. After visiting the Islands I felt sure that an independent government would be incapable of defending itself. . . It appears to me better to move out altogether." Senator Key Pittman expresses doubts that Philippine business men would seek a British protectorate if the United States is disinterested. "We retain sovereignty for ten years, although the government is autonomous similar to a state government. . . . We will take care of the Philippines ourselves". Senator William Borah: "I will oppose any fundamental change in the Tydings-McDuffie Law". W. Cameron Forbes: "The Philippines got what they wanted. The next move is up to them". General James G. Harbord (ret.) Howard gives an "excellent and true picture of the situation". Raymond L. Buell: "I am opposed to keeping the United States in Asia. . . . If the United States is responsible for protecting the Islands from Japan, we should retain control over the administration, which is exactly what Filipino politicians do not want". Nicholas Roosevelt: "We should shorten the transition period. The United States should retain no responsibility of any sort, and no naval bases. I should refuse to guarantee either Philippine independence or Philippine neutrality. If the Philippine Republic should find a protector in either Britain or Japan, that should be no concern to America. America is through with them. They have made their bed, now let them lie in it". A National Grange official states that the Filipinos have accepted the independence act and that the Grange will oppose any movement to change the policy laid down. Chester Gray of the Farm Bureau Federation states that the idea of a British protectorate is "a good one". Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance: "To become a complete self-governing unit, in my judgment, would result only in economic ruin and political disaster. With certain amendments, I would leave the Constitution as it stands, the country to remain a Commonwealth with its own President and a High Commissioner to represent the United States. But the United States can not make itself responsible unless it has the power; in other words, it must stay with full sovereignty or get out entirely". The New York Herald-Tribune: "Either the Philippines must ask to retain permanently the American flag, submitting fundamental law on foreign affairs and public finances to American control, or the process of severance must be continued to the appointed end—the sooner the better. . . . The only alternative—it is still open—would be. . . the Islands accepting the reality of freedom under the American flag in place of the pitiful nonsense of nominal independence that will only last until Japan is ready to act". The New York World-Telegram: "The United States first counted on treaty safeguards to protect eventual independence, but so was the political and territorial integrity of China guaranteed by powerful members of the family of nations—and see what is happening there."

The Howard statement also attracts wide attention in China. T. V. Soong, China's outstanding financier and former Minister of Finance, states: "I consider Howard's an eminently realistic appraisal of the situation. Americans both in spirit and letter honored the promise of independence. But as a Chinese I well sympathize with the fears of Filipino statesmen that without American protection the Islands would immediately become the prey of outside aggression. On the other hand, one fails to see how America could or would refuse a request for continuing protection if made by the genuine wishes of the Filipinos. An Oriental proverb says that whoever saves another's life, assumes thereby great responsibilities. And it may well be, even in the interest of the security of the continental United States, that the outposts lightly given up now, may prove costly mistakes in the future, as it is inconceivable, despite present appearances, that the United States will ever abandon its destiny as a major factor in the Pacific". Chinese and others interviewed in Shanghai are unanimously gratified at what they consider a sign pointing to a reversal of recent American indifference to the Far East. North China Daily News: "It is inconceivable that Britain would assent to any request to grant the Filipinos a territorial status under the British flag. The Philippines have nothing which can not be obtained in existing British colonies, and there would be nothing available to compensate Britain for the responsibilities which she would have to adopt". The Tokyo Yomiura declares that Howard's statement that the

Philippines may turn to Britain for assistance in the event America is uninterested in retaining the Islands, is “astonishingly irresponsible”.

Dec. 12.—President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly recommending appropriate legislation for the creation of a non-political Government Survey Board to make recommendations for the reorganization of the government in the interest of efficiency and economy, asking also that the President be given authority during a period of six months in the mean time to make the most necessary changes so as not to delay reform.

Hao-Chu Lee, new Chinese Consul-General, arrives in Manila to relieve Consul-General T. I. Dunn.

Howard and his family leaves the Philippines to return to the United States via Java and Europe, issuing a statement congratulating the Filipino people on the manner they received his article and stating that most of his critics attacked arguments which they themselves and not he made. “The one and only question, so far as I can see, is whether the intellectual leadership of the Filipinos believes it possible for any nation of approximately 15,000,000 people, of any race, and of any standard of courage, intelligence, and strength, to exist as an independent republic in this particular geographical locality at this particular time in history. My observation is that the majority—the vast majority—of the informed opinion in the Islands today is that such a republic could not exist. Furthermore, it is my opinion that the situation will never change unless there comes into being a revised League of Nations or a similar force for order, which through the power of economic sanctions, is able to guarantee to small and independent nations, security equal to that guaranteed the strongest.”

Dec. 13.—President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly together with a proposed bill to create an intermediate court of appeals in order to lighten the burden of work now carried by the Supreme Court and more properly belonging to other courts. The proposal to establish such a court is several years old and a similar bill was signed by the Governor-General in 1930 but was not acted upon by Congress which at the time had to ratify such a measure.

Source: **University of Michigan**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1936). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 33(1), 4-6. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

President's Month in Review: February, 1936

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: March 12 – April 17, 1936

News Summary

The Philippines

March 12.—A movement is reported among assemblymen to increase powers of the Speaker and also to obstruct the plan of the Department of Justice to convert justice of the peace courts into circuit courts; members of the Assembly Commission on Appointments state they will sanction no appointments of justices of the peace unless made in consultation with the assemblymen of the districts where such judges are to be assigned.

President Manuel Quezon authorizes release of P971,593 of the motor vehicle fund for the repair of roads and bridges and special projects. Albay is allotted no share and the Under-Secretary of Public Works and Communications states the matter pends until the controversy over the cedula reduction in the province is settled to the satisfaction of the administration.

Lanao Moros are reported to oppose registration for military training on grounds that they are always ready to fight and if they are only given arms they will be ready for any war.

March 13.—The Provincial Board of Albay adopts resolution annulling the cedula-slash resolution of last December.

March 16.—President Quezon holds a conference with Assemblyman Justino Nuyda, chairman of the Pension Committee, concerning a general pension system for all government classified employees and officials, taking the place of the present teachers, health service, and constabulary pension funds. A subcommittee composed of Assemblyman Camilo Osias, Eusebio Orense, and Regino Veridiano are studying different pension laws now in force.

In a letter to Assemblyman Jose E. Romero, President Quezon states that the Constitution requires not the “advice” but only the “confirmation of the Commission on Appointments and that while he will give the views of the members of the Assembly such consideration as in his judgment they deserve in the appointment of justices of the peace, the responsibility for all appointments is his. “The Commission on Appointments has the right to reject my appointments. When the time comes for the Commission to perform its duty, I feel confident it will perform it in the same manner and spirit as I propose to perform mine.” He states the Constitutional Convention wanted the chief executive to be free from political influences in making appointments, especially to the judiciary.

President Quezon accepts the resignation of Judge Luis P. Torres, Public Service Commissioner, with regret. He also approves the retirement of Judge Quirico Abeto of the court of first instance.

President Quezon appoints Judge Emilio Mapa, Fiscal Jose R. Carlos, and Director Simeon Ramos to fill vacancies in the courts of first instance. The appointment of Ramos leaves the directorship of the Bureau of Lands open.

March 17.—In view of the fact that “reports have been received of the insolvent condition of the several pension systems of the government, President Quezon creates a Committee on Pensions composed of Salvador Lagdameo, Chairman, and Antonio Ramos, Celedonio Salvador, Dr. Leoncio Lopez Rizal, Major Hipolito Garma, Dr. Emeteno Roa, and Dr. Luis R. Salvosa, to make “a survey of existing retirement, gratuity, and pension systems, and to study the advisability of continuing, modifying, amending, or abolishing any or all of the several pensions systems with due respect to the establishing rights of the beneficiaries, or to recommend the adoption of a general retirement plan to cover the entire public service.”

Reported that National Development will organize a P4,000,000 rice corporation by direction of President Quezon.

President Quezon, accompanied by Secretary of Interior, Elpidio Quirino, leaves Manila for a week's trip to Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Cotabato.

Dy Buncio, prominent Manila Chinese business man, dies.

Former Justice Thomas A. Street dies in Montgomery, Alabama, aged 64.

March 19.—President Quezon instructs Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes to take over the office of Brig. Gen. Frank MacIntyre as Philippine Trade Commissioner in Washington.

President Quezon and Quirino probe into charges against Governor Felipe Ramos of Zamboanga.

University of the Philippines authorities cancel the scheduled lecture in the auditorium of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Dr. Edith How-Martyn, Director of the International Birth Control Bureau of London, and the meeting is held in the home of the Rev. Samuel Stagg. Dean Calderon canceled the previously granted permit "so as not to bring added worry to President Jorge Bocobo in view of Catholic protests. Dr. How-Martyn said that modern birth control devices are something more civilized and humane than such natural checks as famine, pestilence, war, and infanticide.

March 20.—At a meeting of Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, Dr. Regino R. Ylanan, National Physical Director, is named head coach and Philippine delegate to the Berlin World Olympics. Dionisio Calvo (La Salle) is designated coach of the basketball team; Serafin Aquino (Bureau of Education) track and field squad coach, Prof. Candido Bartolome, (U. P.) coach of the swimming team. Athletes will number: track and field, 6 to 8; basketball 10; swimming, 4 to 6; boxing, 3 to 5; wrestling and weight lifting, 1 to 2; and a rifle and shooting team may also be sent.

President Quezon cables Paredes to do his best to support the Dockweiler bill and also asks help from the War Department through High Commissioner Frank Murphy.

After a personal investigation, Quezon orders the reinstatement of Governor Dionisio Gutierrez of Cotabato. In a talk to the people he promised them roads and other developments and asked for peace and goodwill. He states he will do everything to protect the people and their rights, but warned that whoever defied the government would do so at his own risk.

March 23.—The Democratic Territorial Committee meets at the Manila Hotel and elects High Commissioner Murphy, Philippine delegate to attend the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia on June 23. A resolution is adopted urging his retention here. Others elected to the delegation are Maj. W. H. Anderson, P. J. Walowit, H. van Winkle, C. M. Hoskins, and D. G. McVean. Alternates elected are L. Hargis, E. G. Kemp, Mrs. Z. Anderson and F. Theo Rogers. Those elected to the Territorial Central Committee are Maj. W. H. Anderson, A. S. Heyward, C. M. Hoskins, J. L. Headington, M. Lord, C. D. Johnston, J. Dumas, B. H. Berkenkotter, and Harold Van Winkle. A resolution supporting the "New Deal" was carried with but one dissenting vote.

Resolutions adopted declare that "while the work of reconstruction is not yet complete, and although many emergency measures which were necessary to avoid complete disaster have now been discarded, the Democratic Party can well be proud of its record during the past three years. Not only has the administration averted the course which the nation was taking towards economic and social chaos. It has brought about such a substantial recovery that many are already forgetting the depths of depression in which the nation was wallowing only three years ago. In the year 1934, the Congress enacted and the President approved the Tydings-McDuffie law, establishing the Philippine Commonwealth as the last steps prior to Philippine independence. The American people have thus honorably fulfilled their promise, and for the first time in history, a subject nation will soon attain its freedom by peaceful means. As Americans we are proud of our country for thus redeeming their promises, and for the assurance given by the leaders of the present administration that generous consideration will be given the Philippine Commonwealth should the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie law prove unduly harmful to the stability of this new Commonwealth. We urge that these assurances be reiterated in the platform of the Democratic Party.

The same principle of reciprocal benefits which has characterized recent American trade agreements with foreign countries should inevitably apply to the Philippine Commonwealth whilst it remains a dependency and under the complete sovereignty of the United States. The Philippine economic structure has been built during thirty-eight years upon a design dictated by the United States government. This structure should not be ruthlessly demolished in the expectation that another, of entirely new design, can be erected in the short term of ten years. In November the Democratic Party submits its record for the judgment of the American people. . . . We feel confident that the American people will not be swerved from the present course which has led them from misery to freedom, which has reestablished the primacy of human rights, which has saved the nation from disintegrations, and which is even now leading to a new era of national prosperity and well-being.”

March 24.—President Quezon returns to Manila. He appoints Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, member of National Economic Council.

Vicente Madrigal is elected president of Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines.

March 25.—President Quezon leaves Manila again for a trip to Masbate.

March 26.—The *China Clipper* arrives in Manila with a new motor for the *Philippine Clipper* which has been laid up in Manila.

Paredes in address before a Washington Club states that the Tydings-McDuffie act “works against an economic development gradually and consistently acquired” and that the restrictions on sugar, cordage, and coconut oil imports into the United States, while the Philippines is prohibited from controlling its own tariff policy, threatens “the destruction of the American’s great handiwork in that part of the world. Let’s be frank and admit that American and Filipino alike are affected by the realities.”

March 27.—The directors of the Philippine Carnival Association decide to absorb the functions of the defunct Philippine Tourist Association and to take charge of a campaign of Philippine commercial publicity locally and abroad in line with a plan suggested by President Quezon.

March 28.—The University of Santo Tomas confers an honorary LL.D. on President Quezon.

March 30.—Datu Mamarinta, Lanao cattle-rustler, and eight of his followers including three women are killed when the Constabulary take his cota at Saguwaran.

Floor leader Jose Romero writes a letter in reply to Mr. Quezon’s of March 16, stating that the views expressed there were unanimously approved at a caucus and that the Assembly has no intention of meddling with the judiciary. “However, since the assemblymen in many cases have first hand information on nominees and are bound ultimately to be heard on the question, it would seem to be best for all concerned that their objections, should there be any, be considered before the nominations are made, and not after.”

President Quezon names as members of the Central Review Board of the Army, Judge Antonio Horilleno, Colonel Antonio Torres, Dr. Herminio Velarde, Judge Teofisto Guingona, Capt. Jose E. Guido.

President Quezon appoints Rafael Alunan and Vicente Singson Encarnacion to the National Economic Council.

Erlanger & Galinger, Inc. announces that all those in its employ who will undergo military training will have the option to return to their jobs after the period of training is ended and will be paid 50% of their salary during the period.

The Bacolod-Murcia Sugar Central, it is reported, has paid the last of its P10,000,000 debt of fifteen years standing to the Philippine National Bank, the third central to do so, following the Pampanga Sugar Development Company

and the Talisay-Silay Sugar Central. The Ma-ao, Isabela, and Binalbagan centrals still owe the Bank a total of P4,000,000.

At a joint meeting of the Rice Commission and the National Economic Council after a long meeting at Malacañang the latter approves the “creation of an entity to put into effect whatever plans may be definitely decided hereafter” but is “not in accord with the recommendations of the Commission”. President Quezon first addressed the members of the two bodies, thanking them for their willingness to serve the country at a sacrifice of their valuable time and without pay. He declares that the creation of the Council formally committed the government to a definite economic policy—of government leadership and government planning in the national economy. “We don’t believe in the economic philosophy of ‘laissez faire’.” “The framers of our Constitution, seeing that the efforts of other governments to regulate the play of economic forces and when necessary to take part in the industrial development of the nation—all in the interest of, and for the promotion of the public weal—have been thwarted by constitutional limitations intended for an age and an economic order long out of existence, saw to it that the Constitution left no doubt as to what the government might do in this respect. Every member of this Council is free to express his opinion honestly frankly. Your counsel and advice would be of little or no value to the government unless you felt that you are here not to follow blindly the dictates of anyone, but to contribute with your knowledge and experience on public affairs and private business to the solution of the grave economic and social questions confronting the nation. There is only one limitation to your freedom of opinion. Anyone who believes in good faith, as a matter of principle in the economic philosophy of ‘laissez faire’, or in the inherent unfitness of government to own and operate an industry or any business enterprise, has no place in a council created by law and under a constitution that professes an entirely opposite theory. I have appointed you to this Council because I have faith in your patriotism, in your ability and experience. I trust that with your counsel and advice this government will be able to promote the development of our natural resources and direct and partake in the economic advancement in a manner that will insure the progress, the welfare, prosperity and happiness of all the people—the rich and the poor.”

March 31.—High Commissioner Murphy and Dr. Gregorio Singian receive honorary degrees at University of the Philippines commencement, and Assemblyman Manuel A. Roxas delivers commencement address warning of the dangers to which an independent Philippines will be exposed and advocating preparedness.

President Quezon again leaves Manila on tour of inspection in the Bicol provinces, the Visayas, and Mindanao.

The report of the Manila Railroad Company submitted at the annual meeting shows a loss of P1,838,285.88 for the year. Manager Jose Paez attributes the loss to decreased traffic, due to limited sugar production, increased highway competition by buses and trucks, extensive damage caused by storms and floods, and increased fixed charges on the bond issue.

April 1.—Twenty-year old men begin registration for military training. The period closes on April 7 at 8 o’clock p. m.

Dr. Luther B. Bewley states that Teachers Pension and Disability Fund is in a sound condition and denies reports of irregularities in the fund which has a net worth of P20,092,762.92 (Dec. 31, 1935). He says that wise investments in the fund which three years have resulted in an income of more than a million pesos.

April 3.—President Quezon assures the people at Legaspi that the government will continue its public works projects in Albay and that the railway connection with Manila will be pushed through.

April 6.—Speaker Gil Montilla is requested by President Quezon to come south and await him at Negros.

Consul General K. Uchiyama and a party of influential Japanese leave Manila by plane for Davao “to prepare the ground” for the inquiry President Quezon is expected to make when he arrives Wednesday.

April 7.—The Rice and Corn Corporation is created at the office of the National Development Company. It is capitalized at P4,000,000 with P2,000,000 paid up, one half of which came from the Treasury, the other half from the Cebu Portland Cement Company as the holding company. Vicente Singson Encarnacion is elected Chairman of

the Board of Directors and President of the corporation. The directors are Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, Director of Commerce Comelio Balmaceda, Dr Nicanor Jacinto, Mrs. Narcisa Vda. de De Leon Maximo Noel, and Dr. Victor Buencamino, who is also Vice-President and Manager.

Secretaries Quirino, Eulogio Rodriguez, and Jose Yulo leave Manila to join President Quezon at Davao.

April 8.—President Quezon sends congratulatory messages to General Douglas MacArthur and General Jose de los Reyes because of successful army registration.

It is reported that Davao Constabulary officials have advised the insular officials that some Japanese “tenants” in secret meetings have threatened “grave consequences” to Secretary Rodriguez if he persists in his attempts to drive them off the land, and that a fund of from P40,000 to P50,000 has been raised by the Japanese farmers for legal counsel.

The Manila Municipal Board approves the ordinance sponsored by Councillor Mariano Nable establishing a “liberty” park on the old Luneta, similar to London Hyde Park where crowds may be harranged unmolested on any topic.

April 10.—The Sugar Administration announces an increase of 69,947 tons over the Philippines 1936 sugar quota, bringing the new allotment to 1,068,057 tons. The increase is based on increased United States consumption figures.

President Quezon arrives in Davao and immediately enters into conference on the Davao land problem.

Marsman & Company states in a letter to General Reyes that all of its employees called for military training will be paid their full salaries during the training period.

April 11.—The Japanese in Davao pledge amity and cooperation and request that present Japanese landholdings be respected until the expiration of the leases.

The Committee on Pensions of the Assembly challenges the claim of the Bureau of Education that the Teachers’ Pension Fund is in sound condition.

April 13.—President Quezon reserves several thousands of hectares of land in the richest agricultural sections of Davao for homesteaders and announces that the penal colony will be used as a nucleus for the development of the region.

He states at Zamboanga that he will shortly order the transfer of the convicts in San Ramon Penal Colony to Davao to serve there as a center for colonization. Officials in Manila intimidate that Washington will be consulted in the Davao matter and that pending receipt of the Washington viewpoint, the problem will remain unsettled. The Foreign Office spokesman at Tokyo states that the Japanese government “hopes and trusts the Philippine Government will recognize and respect the Japanese vested interests. He states that “a thousand Japanese have perished in Davao in the past 30 years attempting to develop the country and fighting the savage aborigines. A vast sum of Japanese money is invested in Davao.”

April 14.—Commonwealth officials are reticent as to the Davao question, but it is reported that the Japanese proposed not only the continuation of their present leases, but a renewal of them for another twenty-five years on the basis of a Philippine-Japanese “partnership”.

Two U. S. destroyers are damaged in a collision just after dark in maneuvers forty five miles northwest of Negra point. Repairs will be made at Olongapo.

It is announced that Robert G. Woods, until recently chief clerk of the Constabulary, has been appointed chief clerk of the Army.

April 15.—Uchiyama who returned from Davao yesterday issues a statement in Manila that President Quezon's conducting a personal investigation in the spot was a happy inspiration and has "to my way of thinking, paved the way for a satisfactory solution. . . . It seems to me the Davao question is mostly a psychological one. I say this because once those annoying factors of distrust and suspicion are removed there will be no problem to speak of, since there is no fundamental economic conflict involved that can not be smoothed out. Past experience shows that the cooperation of the Filipinos and the Japanese has contributed to the economic development of Davao. I can not see any reason why they should not be able to continue this cooperation provided it is based on mutual confidence and goodwill.

Some 3,000 public and private school teachers report for instruction on the opening day of 30-day period of military training.

April 16.—President Quezon inaugurates the half-million peso pier at Iloilo.

April 17.—The leaders of the National Assembly reported to be urging that the Council of State be called to consider the Davao question, and not only the Cabinet.

The Board of Directors of the National Development Company approves the proposed sale of the Sabani Estate to the tenants and also accepts the resignation of Tomas Earnshaw, General Manager of the Company, submitted some time ago.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1936). News Summary. *Philippine Magazine*, 33(5), 223-227; 276.

President's Month in Review: May, 1936

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President's Month in Review: September, 1936

President's Month in Review: October, 1936

President's Month in Review: November, 1936

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: October 15 – November 16, 1936

News Summary The Philippines

Oct. 16.—The National Transportation Board, meeting today, is reported to favor a general policy of encouraging the establishment of air connections with foreign countries. A. D. Williams, public works adviser to President Manuel L. Quezon, is elected secretary and executive officer of the Board.

The Bureau of Science opens a laboratory for the manufacture of totaquina, which can be made at one-seventh of the cost of quinine. It is believed that within six years enough cinchona trees will have been planted to supply local needs.

Porfirio de Juan, one of the campaign managers of General Emilio Aguinaldo during the last election, is convicted of sedition and sentenced to five years imprisonment. He will appeal. The case grew out of the nightly meetings held last year at Kawit.

Oct. 17.—The *China Clipper* of the Pan American Airways Company arrives at Cavite carrying Harry W. Frantz of the United Press and other prominent newspaper men on a press flight preliminary to the inauguration of the regular commercial passenger service.

A number of members of the radical Sakdal organization are arrested at Malabon allegedly having confessed complicity in the arson and bombing incidents in Manila on October 3.

Oct. 18.—President Quezon and other officials visit Pampanga and other flood-stricken areas.

Oct. 19.—President Quezon tells Frantz: "Our idea would be to maintain special commercial relations with America not only during the life of the Commonwealth but after independence. If this idea is carried out, it naturally will mean special cultural relations—that is to say that American institutions, American literature and ideas would continue to merit our special attention in the Philippines because countries that are close in commerce tend also to maintain close spiritual relations. Particularly would that be the case between the Philippines and the United States because the English language is the foundation of all public school teaching in the Philippines including that in the University of the Philippines and other high educational institutions. My honest opinion is that special trade relations between the United States and the Philippines would be mutually beneficial. Not only do we have tropical products needed in the United States, but we have many minerals needed, such as gold, chromite, and manganese. . . We are also rapidly diversifying our agricultural production. . ."

The special session of the National Assembly, called by President Quezon last Saturday, opens to consider relief to the storm-hit provinces, readjustment of the present pension systems, a general census for the Philippines next year, etc.

President Quezon accepts the resignation of General Jose Alejandrino from the Council of National Defense.

Oct. 20.—The *China Clipper* with the newspaper men aboard, leaves Cavite early in the morning and meets the *Philippine Clipper* traveling the other way. The latter lands at Cavite completing the final inspection flight and carrying fifteen persons, among them Sen. W. G. McAdoo, Juan T. Trippe, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, and others including six newspaper publishers, Roy Howard among the others. Three women, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Trippe, and Mrs. Whitney, among the passengers, are the first women to fly across the Pacific. McAdoo states that the new air service is of great economic significance and will also be a potent factor for peace.

Reported that the police have decoded telegrams from Benigno Ramos, Sakdal chief in hiding in Tokyo, revealing a plan for a series of assassinations, the American High Commissioner and the Archbishop being included in the list. Ramos is reported as denying that he is behind any subversive movements in the Philippines.

Oct. 21.—Howard states that he stands squarely on the statement he issued in Manila in December, last year, declaring that independence is a fading issue, and that he was not voicing his own opinions but had written a reporter's story. He states that at present he does not know of any group, commercial, political, or otherwise, that has the slightest desire to see the Philippines continue under the American flag unless the Filipinos themselves express a definite desire for it. "Any attempt to fix the political and economic future of the Philippines on the basis of a permanent partnership with the United States must be a movement started by the Filipinos themselves. And it will be a matter, very frankly, of educating the American public. The United States is not a colonizing nation. There is now no force in the United States to have the Filipinos remain under the American flag, and, on the other hand, there are very strong interests which will oppose such a move".

The Assembly passes the P1,500,000 relief bill on second reading.

After many days of recession, the Manila Stock Exchange records an average gain of 2.4 points to 250.3. Trading is heavy as 12,929,145 shares change hands.

Oct. 22.—President Quezon sends a special message to the Assembly recommending the abolition of the accrued leave privilege for government personnel, stating that this was adopted mainly for the benefit and convenience of those who came from the governing country, the belief being prevalent that white men could not live in the tropics continuously for a long time without serious detriment to their health. With the establishment of the Commonwealth, practically all position now being occupied by Filipinos, the reason for this privilege has disappeared, he declares, and recommends instead a 15-day vacation period and sick leave not to exceed 15 days, both to be cumulative while the officer or employee remains in the service, the maximum, however, not to exceed five months. The President also approves the bill providing that the carriage of goods by sea between the Philippines and other countries will be governed by Congressional law. He accepts the resignation of Associate Justice Claro M. Recto of the Supreme Court, effective November 1.

Reported that the Constabulary in Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, and Laguna are continuing making arrests and discovering unlicensed arms and dynamite; radical leaders are reported to be fleeing to the mountains.

Assemblyman Benigno S. Aquino in a speech in the Assembly challenges Howard's statements and demands that he name the "formidable minority here against independence". He declares he wishes to serve notice that the Philippines desires independence and will not swerve from the path marked out in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Stock market prices again go up an average of 5 points to an all-time high of 256.3. Trading volume was the heaviest in weeks—14,244,740 shares.

Oct. 23.—President Quezon states in a press interview that the prevailing restlessness here is a counterpart of the same movement in other countries and urges that justice be done to the workers as it is not enough for the people to be "taught" to respect and love their government but that they must be in accord with the society in which they live.

The *Philippine Clipper* takes off at 5:45 a. m. for a courtesy flight from Manila to Macao and Hong Kong, carrying 27 persons, and arrives at Macao at 11:45. After a luncheon of the passengers with the Portuguese Governor, the Clipper takes off for Hong Kong, arriving at 4:10 p. m. where the passengers are dinner guests of the British Governor.

Fernando Maramag, Editor of the *Tribune*, dies, aged 43, after a long illness from tuberculosis although he worked up to a few days of his death.

Oct. 25.—The *Philippine Clipper*, returned to Manila, takes off at Cavite for its return journey to the United States. Senator McAdoo states that he regrets his stay here was so short, but that he has seen everywhere signs of improvement since his visit a year ago.

Oct. 26.—President Quezon appoints Judge Pedro Concepcion, President of the Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court to take the place of Associate Justice Recto, resigned. He extends the session of the Assembly for another three days.

Announced that the Monte de Piedad Building on Plaza Goite has been sold for approximately P1,000,000 to a group of brokers.

Oct. 27.—The International Stock Exchange opens in Manila.

The *Hawaiian Clipper* lands at Cavite on the first commercial trans-Pacific passenger flight of Pan American Airways, approximately eleven months after the first airmail flight, bringing eleven passengers, including two women.

Oct. 28.—President Quezon extends the Assembly session two more days. After hours of acrimonious discussion, the bill providing for the liquidation of the Teachers Pension Fund is passed.

Some one hundred Sakdals are arrested in Pangasinan, bringing total arrests in that province to 141.

Dr. V. S. Clark, former economic adviser to President Quezon, states in his return to New York that “the tremendous stock boom, which involves every social stratum and has an inflationary effect on other industries, comprises one of the big uncertainties of the Commonwealth régime. If it should collapse it would be a blow financially and psychologically to the people who are inexperienced in mass speculation.” Otherwise he found the Philippines the “most prosperous in their history”. “The Commonwealth has a better Constitution than ours, and better budget control, and the government actually is sounder financially than the United States. President Quezon is making an admirable record”.

Oct. 30.—The Assembly adjourns after passing many bills, including one postponing provincial and municipal elections, and bills liquidating the present pension funds and establishing a new system. A census is also provided for.

Nov. 1.—Daylight saving time goes into effect at midnight, the clock being advanced one hour as authorized by a law recently enacted and made effective by executive order. The object of the law is to make fuller use of daylight hours and to permit workers to quit work earlier in the day.

Nov. 2.—*H.M.S. Sandwich*, British warship, visits Manila

Nov. 4.—Dr. Dean S. Fansler and Mrs. Fansler, accompanied by their daughter Priscilla, arrive in Manila after an absence of twelve years. They are on sabattical leave and will be connected with the faculty of the Far Eastern University for some time. The Fanslers were the founders of the English Department in the University of the Philippines.

Nov. 5.—Assembly leaders are jubilant at President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s victory in the presidential elections in the United States, seeing in it continued opportunity for the furtherance of the Philippine cause. President Quezon radios his congratulations.

President Quezon in a press conference praises the work of the Assembly, saying that every necessary measure has been passed. He states it is his ambition to establish a government that will be a “practical demonstration of the feasibility of the capitalist system, curing abuses, both capital and labor to receive protection and their due. In the coming year I am confident that we will be able to place the landlord-tenant problem and the workman-employer problem on a better basis than it has been at any time during the last three hundred years.” He states he is happy at the reelection of Roosevelt as he is familiar with as well as sympathetic toward the Philippines and is interested in our getting a fair deal in Congress. He states he is sorry the country is losing High Commissioner Frank Murphy, who was elected Governor of Michigan, but that “in his place there is a man who is doing the work well and would

fit the job”—Acting High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones. Later President Quezon first sends a radiogram and then talks with Murphy by radiotelephone, congratulating him on his victory.

Nov. 7.—At another press conference, President Quezon states in discussing the anti-sedition bill that any law that would operate to gag the press would be automatically null and void under the Philippine Constitution. He makes it clear that he considers the publication of proven charges against a public official as proper, but that he considers newspaper editors have a definite responsibility in the selection and publication of news and in maintaining accuracy. “There is no evil greater than any curtailment of the freedom of the press”, he states.

Nov. 8.—President Quezon announces the appointments of Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno as head of the Exchange and Securities Commission; Under-Secretary Leon G. Guinto as Commissioner of Public Safety, heading the new state police; and Quirico Abadilla as Director of the new Bureau of Mines.

Local Spanish sympathizers with the insurgents in Spain attend a Te Deum mass in the St. Augustine Church, Intramuros, in celebration of the reported occupation of Madrid, afterwards proven to be false.

Nov. 9.—Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes leaves for the United States.

Roy W. Howard states at Manila after a brief trip to China that he believes that the tide of Japanese aggression has reached its peak and that the next few weeks will determine whether it has actually begun to ebb. “Today’s indications are that China will be at war with Japan shortly, or a basis for peace will be effected which will last a long time. China apparently has finally ‘called’ Japan. A show-down is near”.

Nov. 10.—The Manila stock market drops sharply in a general liquidation—an average of 33.3 points.

Nov. 11.—Announced that President Quezon has appointed Captain Leon Angeles as Governor of Sulu and has given Acting Governor Ubaldo D. Laya a permanent appointment as Governor of Lanao. James R. Fugate, last American provincial governor, is reported to be retiring under the American gratuity act.

Many stock issues slump another 30 points. The total sales on the two exchanges reach 8,774,003.

Nov. 12.—President Quezon in an executive order directs all national and local government officials to rigidly enforce the laws and ordinances designed to prevent cruelty to animals. He recently approved a bill depriving agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the right to make arrests, saying that the government should be responsible for the enforcement of the law.

William Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, former amateur tennis champions and now leading professionals, arrive in Manila on their tennis-playing tour of the Orient.

Nov. 13.—Announced that the Robert Dollar Company has changed the Manila sailings of the *President Lincoln* and the *President McKinley*, the only two American ships afloat in the Pacific service, due to the strike in the United States, from the 14th and 18th respectively, to the 18th and 25th of this month. They will avoid Honolulu on the homeward trip.

Nov. 15.—A hundred thousand people march past the reviewing stand on the Luneta in the longest military-civic parade in Philippine history on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth. Units of the new Philippine Army, the cadets of the Philippine Military Academy, various R.O.T.C. groups, and high school cadets, reviewed by President Quezon, High Commissioner Jones, General Douglas MacArthur, General Paulino Santos, and others, draw rounds of applause in their new uniforms. In the afternoon, at special exercises in the Malacañan Palace grounds, prizes are awarded to model homesteaders, tenants, workers, employers, etc., and a gold tablet is presented to President Quezon in which are inscribed the names of Filipino heroes, American presidents and governors-general and members of Congress who played an important part in the work for Philippine independence. President Quezon also plants a narra seedling, about a year old, raised from seed gathered from a

narra tree planted by Jose Rizal at Dapitan during his exile. In an impromptu address, President Quezon again voices his concern over the welfare of the masses and declares that unless property rights can be reconciled with the right of the average man to live, society and government, be it in the Philippines or elsewhere, can not long endure. President Roosevelt during the day sent a radiogram reading in part: "May the success which has marked the first year of your administration continue". President Quezon also received congratulations from Secretary of War H. H. Woodring and others.

Nov. 16.—Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, new Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, visits Singapore before proceeding to the Philippines from Shanghai.

The United States

Oct. 15.—Marlin Pew, Editor of the *Editor and Publisher*, who visited the Philippines for the Commonwealth inauguration, dies in New York, aged 58.

Oct. 19.—H. R. Ekins arrives in New York, completing a 25,904-mile flight around the world in less than eighteen and a half days.

Oct. 22.—Sen. James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan, dies in Detroit, aged 64.

Oct. 29.—A Pacific coast maritime strike, affecting six unions with a membership of 37,000, goes into effect and union officials say a sympathetic strike on the east coast will go into effect tomorrow. The strike has been brewing for months and resulted from the refusal of operators to give preferential employment to union men, increased wages, cash instead of time off for over-time work, and permit control of the "hiring halls" by labor.

In a final tabulation, the *Literary Digest* poll gives Alfred M. Landon 1,293,569 votes, Roosevelt 972,879, Alfred Lemke 83,610, and Norman Thomas 11,822. Landon won twice as many states as Roosevelt. The *Digest* states, "We overestimated the number of votes for Roosevelt in 1932. Are we overestimating the votes for Landon now?"

Oct. 30.—Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell takes over the command of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, relieving Admiral Orin G. Murfin.

Lorado Taft, famous American sculptor and the youngest brother of the late William Howard Taft, dies in Chicago, aged 76.

Oct. 31.—A spokesman for the shipowners at San Francisco, where some 200 ships are tied up, states that it will be "useless" to resume negotiations while the men are on strike, declaring that the operators have insisted on their "fundamental right to employ workers of their own choosing rather than men from the hiring halls which the unions seek to control." A labor spokesman states that the unions involved are willing at all times to negotiate acceptable agreements. Grocery warehousemen have walked out in a sympathy strike.

Nov. 1.—Over 3000 drydock and shipyard workers walk out in sympathy. Men in Boston and some of the Mexican Gulf ports are also walking out. In New York, union men vote for a strike to be effective in all Atlantic ports.

Nov. 2.—Coastwise and deep sea commerce is paralyzed as over 100,000 men remain away from work to await a settlement of the issue. American vessels in Honolulu are reported strike-bound.

Nov. 3.—The general elections result in an overwhelming Democratic victory. Later reports show that.

Nov. 4.—Landon telegraphs President Roosevelt: "The nation has spoken and every American will accept the verdict and work for the common cause and the good of our progress. That is the spirit of Democracy. You have my sincerest congratulations." President Roosevelt replies: "I am grateful for your generous telegram. I am confident all Americans will now pull together for the common good and I send you every good wish". Frank Knox, defeated

Republican candidate for vice-president states: "The people have merely indicated their will. I congratulate you on the confidence they have expressed". Earl Browder, Communist Party candidate, states that the Roosevelt victory is a "rebuke to Red-baiters" and that at least the worst reactionaries were defeated in the race. Associated Press dispatches show that the results of the election were well received in Europe.

High Commissioner Frank Murphy, who won the race for the governorship of Michigan while on leave from his Philippine post, expresses gratitude for the support given his candidacy and "for the plain people's faith in the intelligent and progressive leadership of President Roosevelt". He states he will have a special message for the Philippines, presumably announcing his intention not to return.

Nov. 5.—The reaction of Wall Street to Roosevelt's reelection is strong and many stock issues register gains. President Roosevelt tells a cheering send-off crowd at Hyde Park, his private home, that he is returning to Washington "to try to balance the budget, thereby carrying out the first campaign pledge". Prospects that he may personally attend the Inter-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires, opening December 1, stirs European and Asiatic diplomats, according to Washington reports, it being believed that this may open the way for a renewed emphasis on United States policy with a probable ascendancy in Far Eastern affairs.

Nov. 7.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins states that there are no immediate plans for a direct presidential intervention in the marine strike. New York seamen launch a strike that threatens to tie up all American shipping.

Leading independent steel companies announce a wage increase, but John Lewis of the American Federation of Labor states this does not meet the union demands because workers are not given "the benefit of increased productivity", and he calls attention to the large dividends declared earlier in the week. The "wage-increase movement" is spreading to the textile industry, it is reported.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and others of the American delegation sail for the Pan-American Peace Conference, striking maritime workers having decided to permit his ship to sail. Hull tells a group of women peace advocates that he expects the Conference will establish a model peace machinery which the rest of the world will do well to copy.

Father Charles E. Coughlin, the "radio priest", announces the withdrawal of himself and his National Union for Social Justice from the political field.

Nov. 8.—a federal judge in Los Angeles issues an order authorizing the United States Marshal to take temporary charge of the S.S. *California* in the harbor to permit the unloading of bananas, directing him to employ the necessary help at union wages. The order was directed against the shipping company, the captain of the vessel, and a number of others. It is expected that many other consignees of perishable goods may apply for similar orders under which pickets, attempting to interfere, would be liable for contempt of court.

Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court announces that it refuses to hear appeals attacking the constitutionality of the payment of the proceeds of the coconut oil tax to the Philippines, and it is expected that the collections, amounting to some \$33,000,000 will shortly be turned over to the Philippine Government as provided by law.

Longshoremen at San Pedro vote against permitting the unloading of the S.S. *California*, and the strike committee telegraphs President Roosevelt protesting against the use of federal officers in breaking the strike. The U. S. Marshal announces he will delay serving the court's papers. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings instructs him later to disregard temporarily the order of the court for compulsory unloading until a solution of the legal problems involved is arrived at. The strike committee at San Francisco votes to release perishable cargoes tied up in the strike there.

Nov. 10.—Sen. McKeller states he will seek a congressional investigation of the *Literary Digest* poll which predicted that the Republican presidential candidate would win an overwhelming victory. "Measures should be taken to prevent such a wicked, costly, and apparently dishonest performance ever again occurring just before a national election", he declares.

Nov. 12.—Eugene O'Neill, American playwright, receives the 1936 Nobel Prize in literature, and Prof. G. D. Anderson, of the California Institute of Technology, receives one half of the prize in physics, dividing it with Prof. V. F. Hess of Austria. Professor Anderson some years ago discovered the positive electron or positron.

Other Countries

King Leopold of Belgium tells his Cabinet that "our policy must aim resolutely at placing us outside conflicts with our neighbors. . . . Defensive alliances open the country to invasion". It is believed this statement may mean the repudiation of the Franco-Belgian military aid pact and a withdrawal from the Locarno treaty. The Belgian Ambassador, however, is reported to have informed Britain that Belgium will fulfill its League of Nations obligations.

Reported that Germany has informed Britain that the proposed Locarno conference must confine itself to seeking a solution of western European problems and not touch Russian-German relations if Germany is to participate.

Oct. 17.—China formally protests against the Japanese military occupation of the Tangku salt fields. Salt has long been a Chinese monopoly.

Seventeen American war vessels arrive at Shanghai, bringing the total to 24. At present there are 39 warships of various foreign nations there, including 8 Japanese, 3 French, 3 British, and one Italian ships.

Rioting in Bombay between Hindus and Mohammedans continues, a total of 43 having been killed and some 400 people injured during the past few days.

Oct. 18.—Chancellor Kurt Schnuschnigg of Austria receives a chilly and silent reception at Vienna when he addresses some 350,000 persons in the great political rally in Austrian history, despite the dispensing of substantial breakfasts and tickets for food, cinemas, etc., all gratis. Even his promise of social improvements did not shake the audience's stiff silence.

Oct. 19.—Spanish rebel forces are reported to be within 20 miles of Madrid and to have cut several railroad lines to the capital.

Reported from Tokyo that the Ministers of War and of the Navy have agreed to ease their agitation for drastic reforms in the administrative machinery of the government and to accept Premier Hirota's wish to postpone discussion of the question until after the Diet session, thus averting the Cabinet crisis which has been threatening.

Oct. 20.—President Manuel Azaña and four Cabinet members arrive in Barcelona which according to reports has been named the capital of the Iberian Republic. The Spanish Ambassador to Britain hands Lord Plymouth, head of the Non-intervention Committee, a note charging that Germany and Italy, are again meddling and that a large number of tanks, flame-throwers, and planes have been landed at Cadiz and munitions at Algeciras. Russian workers demand that arms be sent to Spain immediately to aid the leftist government. Britain urges Italy and Portugal to speed their replies to Russia's charges of violation of neutrality.

Oct. 21.—Reported that the conference between Foreign Minister Chang Chun and Ambassador S. Kawagoe resulted in the former's refusal of the two major demands of the Japanese—autonomy for North China and "joint Sino-Japanese action" against communism in China, as damaging to China's sovereign rights.

Oct. 22.—Reported that the rebels are within 13 miles of Madrid. Germany charges Russia with violating the non-intervention agreement and Madrid with falsifying evidence against Germany. Portugal and Italy state they will reply to the Russian charges shortly.

According to Japanese sources, the Chang-Kawagoe conference will probably reach an impasse or a definite breakdown, "with most serious consequences to China". Northern Chinese display a smoldering indignation as Japanese

prepare a temporary military occupation of Peiping, Tientsin, and nearby towns as part of the “annual maneuvers” starting Sunday and lasting until November 5.

Announced at Singapore that the Netherland Indies fleet of more than 20 war ships will visit Singapore on November 14.

Oct. 23.—Russia delivers a note to the Non-intervention Committee demanding that the Spanish government be given the right and the facilities to purchase arms, and declares that it no longer considers itself bound to the agreement to “any greater extent than the other participants”. The note terms the non-intervention agreement as a “torn and empty sheet of paper”.

Oct. 24.—The Spanish government mobilizes a quarter of a million men in Madrid; seven out of every ten men between the ages of 18 and 40 are in loyalist uniform. The Spanish Embassy at London announces that the Governor of Spanish Guinea on the African west coast, has reported that a Portuguese motorship, the *Ciudad de Macao*, on October 14 sank the Spanish ship, the *Fernando Po*, drowning 40 of the crew, and then fired upon the residence of the Governor, afterwards landing and forcing the authorities to surrender the building. The Embassy also announces that 15 German submarines passed through the Strait of Gibraltar on October 19 and that 160 Germans had arrived in Seville aboard a German vessel on October 8 to join the fascist forces. Italian and German delegates request clarification of the last Russian note, Lord Plymouth stating he is also at a loss to understand the letter. The Catholic *Venire d'Italia* (Rome) publishes a statement declaring that alleged communist atrocities in Spain have resulted in the murder of over 15,000 priests, friars, and nuns, the execution of ten bishops, and the sacking and burning of 19,000 churches, convents, and religious schools.

French rightists and leftists are both reported to be anxiously watching the growing power of the Belgian fascists as their domination would greatly affect French internal policies and radically shift the international political line-up. Belgian troops have been ordered to “stand by” in their barracks.

Hermann Goering, Air Minister, and Premier of Prussia, orders a more complete government control of industry to bring it to the highest level of preparedness.

Germany officially recognizes the Italian annexation of Ethiopia following the conclusion of a “concrete and definite Italo-German accord” reached at Berlin yesterday between Count G. Ciano and Baron K. von Neurath, former Ministers of Italy and Germany respectively.

The Japanese garrison arbitrarily declares that Japanese troops will occupy some 200 Chinese homes on the outskirts of Tientsin during the maneuvers. The resulting alarm is causing a general evacuation of Chinese residents, mostly workers in cotton mills recently acquired by the Japanese.

Oct. 26.—In the endorsement of a conference to rewrite the Locarno treaty, guaranteeing European borders only in the West, Italy and Germany officially announce they will cooperate “to protect European peace and the holy riches of European civilization”.

Some 800 “Resists”, members of a fascist organization outlawed by the government, are arrested during the course of a day-long demonstration in Brussels.

Yang Yung-tai, pro-Japanese Chairman of the provincial government of Hupeh, is assassinated by a Chinese.

Oct. 26.—A number of Russian ships are reported to be on the way to Spain to bring food and munitions. The Catalanian government is also rushing aid to Madrid. Portugal sends a note to the Non-Intervention Committee charging that the civil war in Spain is the outcome of Soviet influence in Spanish affairs. The London *Times* hints that Britain may possibly recognize the rightist provisional government of Spain as Madrid has “brusquely rejected the British offer to help exchange prisoners and hostages”.

Oct. 27.—The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor International, in a joint meeting in Paris, adopt a resolution calling upon the British and French governments to take steps to reestablish complete freedom of trade in favor of the Spanish government in consequence of the failure of the non-intervention agreement, and also invite trade unions throughout the world to prevent supplies being sent to the rebels.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron on Chinese station, postpones arrangements for a courtesy visit to Japanese waters as a result of an incident on October 7 at Keelung, Formosa, where three British sailors were manhandled by the Japanese police, one man's jaw being fractured, and a British naval officer, who sought to come to their aid, was insulted. The sailors got into a dispute about a taxicab fare, but there is good evidence to show that this was paid.

Mrs. Wallis Simpson, American friend of King Edward VIII, is granted a divorce at Ipswich, England, on grounds of infidelity on the part of the husband.

Oct. 28.—Untrained leftist militiamen fight valiantly in an effort to halt the steady advance of the rebels. All men between 20 and 45 have now been mobilized. The food situation in Madrid is becoming desperate. General Francisco Franco demands surrender within 48 hours or "suffer terrible punishment". The Barcelona government decrees the socialization of all industries employing more than 100 persons together with that of all abandoned factories. The Non-intervention Committee at London announces that Madrid's charges against Italy and Portugal, and Russia's charges, are either insufficiently proved or disproved. The Russian delegates dissented on every point and the Russian government terms the Portuguese accusations grotesque and blames Britain for "white-washing" Germany and Portugal and also for encouraging the fascist nations to prepare for war against Russia.

Oct. 29.—The fighting around Madrid takes a sensational turn with government forces claiming smashing victories over the rebels, the indications being that the government has received supplies of small, fast tanks, airplanes, and ammunition, some of these from Russia. Women in Madrid march beside the men going to the front, telling them to "fight to the death". Reported from France that a new government army with Russian equipment has gathered at Albaceta and Alicante to attack the rebels from the rear in time to save Madrid. Captain Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, tells the House of Commons that Britain will continue its policy of non-interference in Spain, as the only practical alternative to "confusion, international recrimination, and maybe war". He states there is insufficient information to support the Russian charges and declares that Britain will continue to keep in close touch with France as "the two democratic nations have an especially responsible role to fill".

A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman states with reference to the recent manifesto of Peiping educators demanding resistance against foreign encroachments, meaning the Japanese, that "the demand is wholly acceptable by the government and that the government will resort to the last sacrifice if a foreign power threatens the existence of the Chinese nation. Japanese Consul-General Y. Suma states that the "fundamental spirit of the Japanese Foreign Office's instructions are that the Japanese claims remain unchanged".

Oct. 30.—A rebel air raid kills over a hundred people in Madrid, most of them children. A Lisbon report declares that the rebels have captured many prisoners on the Madrid front, including some 300 Russian soldiers.

Nov. 1.—Premier Benito Mussolini states in a radio speech that Italy rejects the "illusion of collective security" and that its policy is one of armed peace. He declares it is necessary to "destroy everything built on Wilson's ideology" and that the League "must either be destroyed or completely reformed". He states that Italy and Britain should be able to agree on their rights and interests in the Mediterranean, but that "if an attempt is made to smother the life of the Italian people in the sea which was the sea of Rome, then it had better be known that the Italian people would spring up as one man ready to fight", for the "life line to the new colony of Ethiopia". He states that as long as France preserves a "reserved attitude" toward Ethiopia, Italy will "do the same regarding France". He also declares that until justice is done to Hungary, there can be no peace in the Danubian basin and that the German-Austrian pact has strengthened Austria's independence. The only other friendly remark in the entire speech is a reference to Germany which, he says, has "gained the sympathy of the Italians." The hostile reference to the League shocks Geneva and is expected to drive Britain and France closer together and also to consolidate the Little Entente. The address contains no reference to the Spanish situation, apparently considered too delicate by Il Duce.

A Japanese military spokesman states that the Chinese government's recent protest against the Japanese maneuvers in North China "does not deserve a reply because it is worthless". He denies the action is a violation of treaty rights.

Nov. 2.—The Spanish government makes an effort to strengthen the economic position of Madrid by decreeing the militarization of all industries directly or indirectly related to military operations. The populace evinces horror at long parades of hearses with banners saying: "Victims of the barbarous cruelty of the insurgents who employ foreign mercenaries to kill women and children".

The *Giornale d'Italia* states that Italy's foreign policy is "dominated by the alternatives of a frank peace or an inevitable war with Britain in the Mediterranean and in Europe". The *London Times* asks "who is attempting to violate Italian interests or threatening to suffocate Italy? It is a cardinal British policy that the Mediterranean remain an open highway for international traffic, and it is common knowledge that Britain will go to any lengths if necessary to maintain its freedom. There is nothing new in the situation and no agreement could add anything to the recognition of Italian rights and interests in this respect". A Berlin official bulletin expresses satisfaction with Mussolini's speech stating that he has "shown the way to a policy of realities likely to create a firm basis for friendly and fruitful international relations, with due regard to the vital necessities of all concerned". A French spokesman states that France will support the League peace formula through collective security and has not abandoned hope of convincing world powers to reconsider disarmament.

Headquarters of the British Asiatic naval forces at Hong Kong disclose the alleged details of the Keelung incident, stating that the three British sailors were held down and beaten and that the man whose jaw was broken was forced to sign a confession to the effect that his injury was received in a cabaret brawl by jabbing a fountain pen under his fingernails and forcing ink into the wounds.

The Japanese enter on the seventh day of the war games with Peiping as the objective, in spite of Chinese protests. The Japanese garrison spokesman states: "It is a Chinese custom to make meaningless protests".

Nov. 3.—King Edward, addressing Parliament, states that his government's policy is based upon membership in the League and desires to see the League strengthened for its work in the pacific settlement of international disputes. He states that Britain will continue its efforts to bring about a meeting of the Locarno treaty signatories for the appeasement of Europe and expresses the opinion that the present negotiations for treaty limitation in naval armaments will succeed. He states also: "My government has followed with concern the political situation in the Far East where peace and tranquility are so essential to the important interests of my people in that part of the world. It is my hope that the negotiations now in progress between China and Japan may result in a satisfactory solution". He declares the government will continue its support for non-intervention in Spain, but "will take every opportunity to mitigate human suffering and loss of life in that unhappy country". "While losing no opportunity to promote the general peace," he states, "the work of strengthening the defense forces is being pressed with the utmost energy and is now making rapid progress. . . . My government is satisfied that the measures being taken are essential to the defenses of my Empire and to the ability of this country to discharge its international obligations".

Nov. 4.—Eden delivers a speech in the House of Commons stating that Britain's relations with France are close and cordial as it is natural that in the disturbed state of the world the two Western democracies should be drawn together, but that there is nothing exclusive in that friendship, and that what he said about France applies also to Belgium and that there have also been repeated declarations on the part of Germany of the desire for closer Anglo-German friendship which Britain reciprocates. "Two conditions are inevitably attached to any British friendship,—that the friendship should not be exclusive and that it should not be directed against any one else." The defects in Anglo-British relations are due, he states, to Britain's endeavor to fulfill its obligations under the League Covenant. He declares that Britain does not challenge Mussolini's words to the effect that the Mediterranean is Italy's very life, but affirms that freedom of communications in the Mediterranean is of vital interest to British commonwealth of nations. He states, too that Britain believes there will never be an enduring peace without an arms agreement and that some nations are beginning to sacrifice the standard of living to the standard of arms; nevertheless, Britain has to be strong, both in purpose and in arms, and re-equipment must be all-embracing, as the stronger Britain is, the greater is the security of peace. The speech is reported as having met with disappointment in Italy as Eden "ignored" Mussolini's offer of an Anglo-Italian agreement—which is interpreted as a rebuff to the Premier.

Nov. 5.—The rebels launch the “Battle of Madrid”, preparing to invade the capital. Under the heavy shell-fire, the people rush into the crowded streets, and many are reported killed and hurt. Fierce Moorish hordes lead the charges against the city.

Nov. 6.—Women march to battle besides the men shabbily clad in over-alls to form a determined human wall. The situation in Madrid is said to be pathetic as the already crowded city is filled with refugees, the normal population of 900,000 having risen to 1,500,000. Many civilians are being slaughtered by rebel shells and bombs.

Reported from London that the Keelung incident is regarded as serious there and may result in the cancelling of all courtesy visits of the ships of the Royal Navy to Japanese ports and of Japanese naval vessels to British ports.

Nov. 7.—Fighting within the limits of Madrid is reported and government officials are said to have withdrawn to Valencia, leaving a military government in command. President Manuel Azaña has been in Barcelona for several weeks.

Due to the British government’s determination not to suspend Jewish immigration into Palestine pending the findings of the Royal Commission, now on its way from London to Jerusalem, the Arabs are reported to have decided to boycott the Commission.

Nov. 8.—Mussolini tells a newspaper correspondent that he wants a “gentleman’s agreement” with Britain in regard to the Mediterranean.

One thousand Mongol troops, equipped with modern weapons and escorted by military airplanes, led by Japanese is reported to have occupied Pailingmiao, political center of Inner Mongolia.

Nov. 9.—Germany informs Britain of its misgivings in connection with a possible Anglo-Italian agreement, stating this would violate the Ciano-Neurath understanding.

Russia and Japan conclude an eight-year renewal of their fishing agreement, granting Japanese the right to fish in Soviet waters where the bulk of Japan’s sea-food is obtained. The agreement is believed to indicate a reapproachment between Russia and Japan.

Nov. 10.—The bloody battle for the possession of Madrid continues to rage, but the rebels are meeting with stiff resistance, the loyalists desperately holding their positions against fascist and Moor onslaughts.

Budget figures just published indicate that France will spend more than 19,000,000,000 francs (\$879,700,000) for national defense in 1937, almost fifty per cent more than the amount spent this year.

Foreign Commissioner M. Litvinov states in answer to Mussolini that one can not call a system of collective security bankrupt when it has not been tried by a majority of the members of the League. Every success of and every concession to the aggressor results in further aggression, he states. “Russia stands for non-aggression pacts with all its neighbors, but is not afraid of isolation as its armed forces are its industry give it a position of superiority over any possible enemy or combination of enemies.”

Nov. 11.—Fresh Catalanian regiments force the rebels to fall back. Reported that a new foreign legion composed of French, German, and Russian anti-fascists, have taken the field and are bolstering up the loyalist militia. Flames spread through forty blocks in the northwest section of Madrid after terrific artillery and aerial bombardment. A fascist general who stated in a radio broadcast yesterday that the fascists would enter Madrid whenever the command is given, declares in a broadcast today that the taking of Madrid is not so simple as desperate resistance has been met with.

At a tri-partite Italo-Austro-Hungarian conference held in Vienna, recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia is announced. An earlier announcement states that Mussolini favored the ascension of Archduke Otto to the throne of Austria.

The seventh conference between Chang and Kawagoe ends in another deadlock. The Chinese government addresses notes to the nations maintaining diplomatic establishments in China asking the immediate evacuation of all foreigners in northwestern China, “necessitated by bandit suppression operations” in Suiyuan, Ninghsia, and Chinghai provinces and “also some other parts of Inner Mongolia under separate jurisdiction of Mongolians”, where, it is stated, heavy fighting has broken out near Taolin when Chahar troops and Mongolian irregulars attempted to invade Suiyuan.

Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier, appeals to the Japanese nation to resist any attempt to form a dictatorial government, denouncing also the Russian, German, and Italian dictatorships. The declaration is the strongest expression yet dared against attempts of the militarists. The Vice-ministers of the Army and Navy assured a special ministerial commission that the fighting services are not aiming at such a dictatorship when a sensation was created a few days ago by reports that the military plans for a dictatorship were rapidly maturing.

Nov. 12.—General Franco orders his forces to make no further attempts to enter Madrid until the present positions are consolidated, but threatens that if Madrid does not surrender, it will be destroyed district by district. Italian and Russian delegates to another meeting of the Non-intervention Committee engage in an unprecedented battle of words, during the course of which a Russian spokesman declares that Mussolini is “nothing but a satellite of Fuehrer Hitler”.

Reported that Japan will drop its demand for joint Sino-Japanese anti-communist operations throughout China, but will continue to press for a “special status” for North China.

Nov. 14.—Rebel planes bomb a crowded plaza in Madrid during a mass meeting at which defense plans are being discussed, killing several scores and wounding over a hundred people. One bomb penetrated a supposedly bomb-proof subway.

Germany advises the powers of its abrogation of the clause in the Versailles Treaty providing for the internationalization of the Rhine, Danube, Oder, and Elbe rivers, it is understood with the previous consent of Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

Nov. 15.—Combined “Manchukuoan” troops, Mongolian irregulars, and Chinese bandits are entering Suiyuan and Chahar and threatening Shansi province, it is believed in a Japanese-inspired effort to embarrass China in its present negotiations with Japan.

Source: University of Michigan

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1936). News Summary. *Philippine Magazine*, 33(12), 584-587, 643-645. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: November 7 – December 12, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

Nov. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon conditionally pardons 32 prisoners convicted of sedition, most of them having been involved in the uprising in Laguna and Bulacan two years ago.

Samuel R. Hawthorne, well known Manila business man, dies of a stroke, aged 45.

Nov. 17.—The Department of Justice announces the completion of the reorganization of the justice of the peace courts throughout the country and the names of the new judges are released in port. Some 500 judges will be named to take the place of the former 800, the new men all being lawyers of from 5 to 10 years practice; in some cases judges who are not lawyers have been retained because of their experience.

Some 800 persons attend a meeting at the Manila Grand Opera House, representing various radical labor and political groups, where attacks are made on the bill amending the sedition act, the “G-men” bill, the postponement of elections bill, the daylight-saving time bill, increases in taxes, etc., and resolutions are adopted petitioning President Quezon to veto these measures. Celerino Tiongko, Sakdal leader, states that Quezon is a virtual dictator who will “one of these days, declare himself king”.

Nov. 18.—President Quezon approves the election postponement and the sedition bills and a number of others.

Manila light, telephone, gas, and water rates are attacked as too high before a hearing of the National Assembly committee on public utilities of which Gregorio Perfecto is chairman.

Nov. 19.—President Quezon appoints City Engineer Santiago Artiaga, Mayor of the city of Zamboanga, and Jose Garrido, Assistant Engineer, is named City Engineer of Manila. Mr. Artiaga was acting Mayor of Manila a number of times.

In a shooting and stabbing affray at Bantay, Ilocos Sur, two persons are killed and four seriously wounded including acting Governor Eugenio Paz.

Nov. 20.—President Quezon appoints provincial Treasurer Nicasio Valderrosa of Zamboanga, Mayor of Davao city.

Datu Mualli'l-Wasit, brother of the late Sultan of Sulu and claimant to the sultanate, dies suddenly at Maimbung. He was to have appeared with the other heirs in the Court of First Instance this afternoon for the probate of the late Sultan's will. He was 65 years old and leaves three children, the oldest being Ysmail, 32-year-old school principal. Although Dayang-Dayang Hadji Piandau, niece of the late Sultan, claimed to be the acting sultan because she was the manager of his household, Datu Mualli'l-Wasit was proclaimed sultan by his followers some months ago and occupied the palace at Maimbung. He was to have been crowned next month.

President Quezon appoints Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez, and Mauro Mendez to compose the Information Service Board.

Nov. 21.—Physicians state that the death of Datu Mualli'l-Wasit was due to heart-trouble.

Juan Arellano retires as Consulting Architect (chief government architect) as a result of the prohibition of government officials engaging in outside work and his resignation having been accepted with regret. Antonio Toledo, Assistant Consulting Architect, has been named in his place.

Norman H. Hill, Administrative Assistant to the American High Commissioner, leaves on the Hawaiian Clipper for the United States to become executive secretary to High Commissioner Frank Murphy, recently elected to the governorship of Michigan.

Nov. 22.—Followers of the late Datu Mualli'l-Wasit, proclaim his eldest son, Datu Ysmail Kiram as the new sultan in accordance with the alleged tradition that a sultan may not be buried until his successor has been proclaimed.

Nov. 23.—President Quezon appoints Lino J. Castillejo, Superintendent of Private Schools, Director of Private Education, a new Bureau of Private Education having recently been created by law.

Nov. 25.—President Quezon names Leonardo Festin head of the recently created Census Bureau.

The yacht *Casiana*, renamed the *Banahaw*, arrives in Manila from Los Angeles to augment the Coast Guard service, although it will be used principally by the President, who boards it in the evening for a short cruise to the Bisayas.

Commissioner Leon G. Guinto leaves on the S.S. *President McKinley* for the United States to study American police organization. Two government pensionados, Miss Nelly X. Burgos and Dr. Fe del Mundo, leave on the same ship for post-graduate studies in the United States.

Nov. 26.—The "Anak Pawis", a radical farmers' organization, is declared illegal in a decision of the Court of First Instance of Laguna.

The College of Agriculture at Los Baños successfully demonstrates the production of ham without refrigeration, the method being the introduction of a brine curing mixture through the main arteries of the leg and subsequent smoking. The process is reported to be simple enough for the average farmer to use and may result in greater economy and better diet in a country where most meat has had to be eaten within a day or so after slaughtering.

Nov. 27.—Reported that the government has started proceedings for the expropriation of the San Pedro Tunasan estate in Laguna under the act appropriating P1,000,000 for the purchase of haciendas for resale to the present tenants. The Estate is owned by the Colegio de San Jose and leased to Carlos Young.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines rejects the appeal of the Scholastic Philosophy Club from a decision of the Executive Committee that no priest, minister, or other teacher of religion may become the adviser or unofficial teacher of any student group meeting on the University premises.

Deogracias A. Rosario, Associate Editor of the Manila *Taliba*, dies of a stroke, aged 42. He was one of the recognized pillars of Tagalog literature.

Nov. 28.—The High Commissioner's Office releases a report to the effect that 21 of Britain's war vessels will visit the Philippines with the approval of the U.S. Department of State during the months from January to March.

Nov. 30.—President Quezon states in a press interview that Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, suspended Director of Health, will be asked to submit his resignation as a result of the report of a committee appointed to investigate certain charges brought against him.

Dec. 1.—President Quezon announces that he has named Vice-President Sergio Osmeña to head the Philippine trade delegation to the United States. He also announces the appointment of Mariano S. Cuenco, Cebu political leader, as Secretary of Public Works.

Major-Gen. Paulino Santos announces that Col. Juan Dominguez, Chief of the Manila Secret Service and former head of the Intelligence Department of the Constabulary, has been appointed Superintendent of the Intelligence Division of the Philippine Army.

Dec. 2.—President Quezon creates the National Flood Control Board to act in an advisory capacity to the government. Headed by the Director of Public Works, the following entities will be represented; the Bureau of Forestry, Manila Railroad Company, Metropolitan Water District, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines, the National Research Council, and the Philippine Society of Civil Engineers.

Prices decline 22.45 points to 140.79 on the Manila Stock Exchange with a big turnover of 4,814,826 shares. This is 21.69 points lower than the point reached during the drop of November 11, and 115.51 points below the highest average of 256.3 on October 22. Stocks on the International Stock Exchange fell to 93.58 points, lowest since the operation of this exchange. The turn-over totalled 2,257,000 shares.

Dec. 4.—President Quezon names Marcial Kasilag, acting Director of the Bureau of Public Works, as permanent head of the Bureau.

President Quezon names Pulpandan, Hondagua, and San Ildefonso as regular ports of entry, under the supervision of the Collector of Customs, in addition to the ports of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Mambulao, and Aparri. He also names some 56 town and municipal districts as municipal ports to be maintained by the municipalities.

Dec. 5.—President Quezon exchanges the previous appointments of Santiago Artiaga as Mayor of Zamboanga, and of Nicasio Valderrosa, as Mayor of Davao, in response to petitions of the people of Zamboanga who want Mr. Valderrosa.

The Supreme Court adopts a resolution requiring all lawyers appearing to argue cases before the Court to wear black gowns.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon leaves on the S.S. *Empress of Japan* for a brief vacation in Hongkong. Secretary Jose Yulo, Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, Rafael Alunan, and a few others accompany him.

Manila suffers from a meat-shortage due to meat dealers who refuse to slaughter their animals at the city slaughterhouse because of the increase in the fees from 3 to 5 centavos a kilo.

Dec. 8.—Reported that large areas in Isabela and Cagayan were submerged as typhoons and rain and that there was an enormous loss of life—possibly over a thousand persons having been drowned in the rising waters. President Quezon is informed of the situation immediately adopted.

Secretary Quirino appoints Captain Fernando Fores, acting Chief of the Manila Secret Service, taking place of Colonel Dominguez.

Dec. 12.—The meat dealers strike in Manila is settled, the Manila government agreeing to suspend the ordinance increasing slaughter house fees and to impose higher rates gradually.

The United States

Nov. 11.—San Francisco and Oakland, California, begin a four-day celebration in honor of the opening of the great East Bay Bridge, connecting the two cities, the longest bridge structure in the world, over eight miles long with a clearance over the gates of 217 feet, sufficient to permit the passage of the greatest ocean liners. The bridge cost some \$78,000,000.

Following a report that Britain is contemplating the purchase of numerous American war planes, a conference is held at the White House and it is later announced that the government will prohibit the export of fighting planes until at least a year after deliveries have been made to the U. S. Army and Navy.

Two thousand stranded passengers and seamen in Honolulu, eating up Hawaii's diminishing food supply, and spoiling cargoes of fruit and eggs, are part of the problem created by the great shipping strike. It is estimated that 170 vessels are tied up on the West Coast and 239 on the Atlantic Coast and at Gulf ports.

Nov. 13.—Assistant Secretary of Commerce J. M. Johnson states that the Department officials have decided that Filipino seamen would be considered aliens under the new American Maritime Act.

Nov. 14.—Huge losses force the American Ranger Line, operators of freighters between Philadelphia and the Gulf ports, to accede to the seamen's demands for an 8-hour day in the engine room and for the stewards, to union control of hiring, and to cash payment for over-time. Losses in San Francisco alone are estimated at \$7,000,000 daily. Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York charges that shipowners are transporting "gangsters throughout the country" as strike-breakers.

Nov. 15.—President Roosevelt warns that a dangerous situation may arise from the large sums of foreign capital being invested in American securities if these were suddenly dumped on the market, and suggests that the Federal Reserve Board study legislative means to control these investments estimated at over \$7,000,000,000. In recent weeks £15,000,000 in gold has been shipped from London. The French are also exporting gold for political reasons, and international gamblers are buying in the belief that the United States is on the threshold of a big industrial boom. American operators are also buying securities through brokers abroad to evade American taxes.

Nov. 15.—Officially stated at Washington that President Franklin D. Roosevelt may make a trip to the Philippines in the fall of 1937.

Nov. 17.—Vicente Villamin tells the National Grange convention in Columbus, Ohio, which had adopted a resolution favoring high tariffs on Philippine imports, that this would result in a loss of trade to America and strengthen the economic and military position of Japan. He pleads for a complementary rather than a conflicting economy between the two countries and states that a trade of \$1,000,000,000 annually would be possible under such conditions. Lewis J. Taber, Master of the Grange, states that his organization favors a complementary policy.

Nov. 17.—President Roosevelt appoints Charles Edison, son of the late inventor, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position left vacant by the death of Henry L. Roosevelt.

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, beloved and world-famed singer, dies in Hollywood, aged 75. She was the daughter of an Austrian father and an Italian mother and became a naturalized American citizen in 1905. She had sons on both sides during the World War and when one of them in the German ranks was killed, she said: "I must go on and sing to lighten, if I can, the sorrows of this suffering world".

Nov. 18.—President Roosevelt sails on the cruiser Indianapolis for Buenos Aires to deliver the opening address at the Inter-American Peace Conference of 21 American republics, opening on December 1.

To relieve the food shortage in Alaska due to the shipping strike, Washington authorizes the Alaska Railroad Company to operate a coastwise passenger, mail, and freight service.

Rexford G. Tugwell, resigns as Under-Secretary of Agriculture.

Nov. 20.—Joseph E. Davies, wealthy socialite and former head of the Federal Trade Commission, is announced as having been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

George Bronson Rea, American editor of the *Far Eastern Review* and propagandist for Japan, dies in Baltimore, aged 67.

Nov. 24.—Lucio Godino, one of the widely known Siamese twins, dies of pneumonia in New York, and surgeons immediately perform an operation separating him from his brother Simpicio, the union reported to have consisted

only of a band of muscular tissue. Years ago the twins declined to have such an operation performed. They were born 28 years ago in Sulat, Samar, and have been appearing in vaudeville in the United States. They were married to the Motos sisters of Manila.

Nov. 25.—Official sources in Washington are reported to have indicated that President Roosevelt will exclude politics from consideration in the matter of appointing a successor to Frank Murphy, High Commissioner in the Philippines.

Nov. 26.—The strike situation is further complicated by masters, mates, pilots, engineer officers, and marine engineers joining in the shipping strike demanding increased wages and an 8-hour day.

Nov. 27.—The New York *Herald Tribune* states editorially that Germany could have done nothing more likely to result in the United States turning to its former allies in the World War than by its alliance with Japan. "Could a greater madness have been conceived? We can not be indifferent to an agreement which strengthens Japan in Asia and is a clear step toward Japan's dreams of expansion toward the Philippines and beyond".

On the way to Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt stops at Rio de Janeiro and delivers a stirring appeal for good will among man before a huge and cheering Brazilian throng. Earlier in the day he told the Brazilian Congress "We can not countenance aggression from wherever it may come. There is no American conflict that can not be settled by orderly and peaceful means. The peace conference will provide an opportunity to banish war from the new world and dedicate it to peace. We must be guided by a serene and generous view of our common needs." In an address of welcome, Raoul Fernandez, former majority floor, leader, stated that the Monroe Doctrine must be recognized as a permanent force for peace on the American continent.

Nov. 30.—Officials of the American Radio and Telegraphist Union and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Watertenders Union announce their members have voted to join in the shipping strike.

Dec. 1.—President Roosevelt meets in Buenos Aires with the greatest ovation ever given a foreigner. In his opening speech he declares: "We in the Americas want to make it clear that we stand shoulder to shoulder in our final determination that others who are driven to war madness or land hunger and might seek to commit acts of aggression against us will find this hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for mutual safety and mutual good". He emphasizes that the "welfare and prosperity of each of our nations depends for a large part on commerce" and that the conference presents an opportunity for the peoples of the Americas to cooperate in establishing economic unity. "Every nation in the world has felt the evil effects of recent efforts to erect trade barriers. It is no accident that the nations which carried this process the furthest are those which proclaim the loudest that they require war as an instrument in their policy. It is no accident that attempts at self-sufficiency led to falling standards for their people and ever-increasing losses from democratic ideals in the mad race to pile armament on armament. . . I am profoundly convinced that the plain people everywhere in the civilized world wish to live at peace with one another. And still leaders and governments resort to war! Democracy is still the world's hope. Our hemisphere has finally come of age. We are assembled here to show the world that it is united." The simple language and profound delivery of the President is reported to have impressed the South Americans, accustomed to picturesque and fiery speech.

Dec. 5.—Simplicio Godino dies, reportedly from spinal meningitis, after previously recovering rapidly from the operation severing him from his twin brother.

Dec. 8.—The new \$200,000,000 Treasury bond issue is oversubscribed more than four times although the interest rate is only 2½%, the lowest rate ever offered on long-term bonds. The issue brings the total public debt to \$34,140,000,000.

Other Countries

Nov. 7.—An “artist” is reported to be engaged in the Sistine Chapel in painting flowing veils and draperies around parts of Michelangelo’s nude figures which Pope Pius XI is said to consider offensive to Catholic morals. The dauber, Biagio Biasatti, expects to complete his noble work by Christmas.

Nov. 9.—A bill is introduced into the House of Commons, and later passed, prohibiting the wearing of party uniforms in an effort to discourage fascist organizations.

Nov. 11.—Maj.-Gen. Kenji Matsumoto, military attaché of the Japanese embassy in Washington, states at Singapore that there is no hostile feeling for Japan among the American people and that there is no cause for war. Referring to the Open Door policy, he states this “must be based on facts. . . . I think that America will hereafter apply the principle moderately. After all, the question is economic, and American interests in the Orient are minor. I do not think the two countries will ever war over economic issues”.

Nov. 13.—The Franco-Lebanon treaty is signed at Beirut and on December 1 the Franco-Syrian treaty will be signed, it is reported, under which both of these French mandated countries, formerly Turkish, will become independent republics. The treaties follow the Anglo-Iraq treaty of June 30, 1930.

Nov. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies in Cairo by a vote of 202 to 11 approves the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty under which Egypt will achieve complete independence within a period of from 10 to 20 years.

Nov. 16.—Paul Patterson, Baltimore publisher now in Shanghai, states after a visit to Japan that a German-Japanese anti-Russian treaty will soon be signed. The Japanese are trying to keep the negotiations secret and two Tokyo newspapers were recently suppressed for hinting on the subject.

Captain Anthony Eden, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, expresses regret that Germany has again abandoned procedure by negotiation in favor of unilateral action in repudiating the German waterways clauses in the Versailles treaty in spite of assurances given by Chancellor Adolf Hitler; not because important British interests are involved but because action of this character must lead to further difficulties in the conduct of international relations. The London *Times* calls Hitler’s action “unnecessary and theatrical”. Asked in the House whether the government has received full satisfaction with respect to the Keelung, Formosa, incident, where British sailors were badly man-handled by Japanese police, Eden states the matter is still under discussion.

Russia notifies Germany it is unable to accept the German protest against the arrest of a group of German nationals recently arrested in Russia on charges of espionage and conspiracy.

The Spanish rebels, following an air attack, succeed in occupying several buildings in Madrid. Berlin newspapers declare that Russian arms shipments to Spain are responsible for General Francisco Franco’s lack of success in making a quick capture of the city.

A detachment of 3000 irregular troops from northern Charhar under Japanese leadership attack Hunkuerhtu and 4000 troops from Jehol, equipped with heavy artillery and air units, arrive at Pailingmiao.

Rear-Admiral H. E. Yarnell, new commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, arrives in Singapore on a good will tour. More than 20 British, Dutch, and American warships are anchored in the harbor.

Nov. 17.—Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a press luncheon in London, states that “one of the resounding prophecies that some people are making today is that a world war is inevitable. This is not the view of His Majesty’s government. We refuse to accept this prophesy of despair, this dangerous and pathological prophesy. . . . We are determined to throw into the scales of peace all the influence at our disposal.”

Rumors are reported from London that an Anglo-Dutch understanding for mutual defense of their Far Eastern possessions is imminent.

Berlin officials deny the existence of a German-Japanese alliance, but state such an agreement is “absolutely conceivable”.

The Chinese people are reported to be contributing heavily for the support and comfort of the troops in Suiyuan which are resisting the invasion of Mongol and Manchukuoan forces from Chahar.

Nov. 18.—Italy and Germany are reported to have recognized the rebel government in Spain. Large parts of Madrid are in flames, but the fighting continues while the civilian population cowers in cellars and subways. League of Nations officials state that Italo-German recognition of the Spanish fascist rebel government is a violation of the Covenant, Article X requiring that members respect the “territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League.”

French officials are reported to consider the rumored German-Japanese accord as a “dangerous move which may lead the world into war” and to have stated that it would be a step toward dividing the world into “predatory and non-predatory groups of nations”.

The Chinese Foreign Office spokesman states that in view of the military crisis in Suiyuan, regardless of Japanese diplomatic professions of ignorance and innocence regarding Japanese inspiration and assistance, the Sino-Japanese negotiations can not continue as it shows the “uselessness of relying on Japanese civilian assurances while their military freely embarks on a different course”. It is reported that Japanese soldiers are arriving at Pailingmiao disguised in Mongolian garb.

Nov. 19.—Relentless fascist aerial “punishment” continues to spread untold death and damage in Madrid, and the streets are filled with bewildered, hysterical people seeking underground shelter. Eden throws the House of Commons into a tumult when he states that “some other governments” are more to blame for intervention in Spain than Italy or Germany, members interpreting this to mean Russia chiefly. Franco’s talk of blockading Spanish ports results in the statement in “informed quarters” in London that Britain will regard any interference with its ships as piracy.

Nov. 20.—The German Foreign Office states that “nothing has happened since our last denial that such an arrangement (between Germany and Japan) exists”. It is reported from Moscow that the Russian Ambassador at Tokyo has informed the Japanese Foreign Office that Japanese explanations of the agreement between Japan and Germany are unsatisfactory and likely to prejudice Russo-Japanese relations. In his explanation, the Japanese Foreign Minister states that it is only a pact to fight communism. Russia declares it can not understand why the German government needs the help of Japan to fight communism in its own country, and vice versa

General Franco informs Britain that the “scandalous traffic” in arms and munitions in Barcelona, largely carried in Russian and Spanish ships, he will do everything to prevent, if necessary, destroying the port, and he therefore warns all foreign ships to abandon the harbor and advises all foreigners to leave the city. Britain has unofficially let it be known it will tolerate no interference with legitimate British interest. The *Giornale d'Italia* states that Italy and “other strong European nations” have decided to prevent the establishment of a Red Republic in Spain, and hints that Italy will prevent Soviet steamers from reaching Spanish ports.

Nov. 21.—*Izvestia*, official Russian newspaper, states that the German-Japanese agreement is a “mobilization of the forces of war” and demands organization of the world’s forces of peace to counteract it. “The alliance increases the Japanese menace to the United States and Britain as well as the German menace to all of Europe. The alliance is not a plot against the Soviet alone, but against the whole world”. Russia informs Japan that owing to “the bad atmosphere” created by the German-Japanese military alliance, it will be unable to sign the new fishing agreement “until the situation is cleared up”. The old agreement expires at the end of the year. The German Ambassador to Japan states that no agreement has been signed between Germany and Japan and emphasizes the great value Germany places on friendship with China.

Baron General Sadao Araki is quoted as having stated in a magazine article that communism and fascism menace the world. “Japan as decade ago sensed the danger of communism and succeeded in wiping it out. Our salvation

basically was a high ideology and a devotion to the imperial family. Nations without an ideology are threatened by radicalism. The closest example is the Chinese Republic, where supposedly Democracy reigns. But, lacking an ideology, China is undermined by communist trends which are factors of instability threatening Far Eastern peace. . . Lack of ideology in any country will make it suffer as Spain is suffering today and perhaps France will suffer tomorrow. . . . Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia developed ideologies when dictatorships were substituted for an early-formed democracy. I do not agree that dictatorships as a substitute for democracy is healthful. The League of Nations is a failure of democracy. It has neither public credit nor world confidence. . .”

Restaurants in Madrid put up “No more food” signs, and homeless and exhausted women and children are huddled in doorways weeping from hunger.

Nov. 22.—With the government still in firm control of Madrid despite two weeks of bombardment, an immediate and compulsory evacuation of all the civic and noncombattant populace is ordered to prevent unnecessary loss of life and thousands of taxicabs are requisitioned for the purpose. The Russian Ambassador to Spain states, “I am profoundly moved by the fight of the Spanish people on behalf of liberty. The barricades of Madrid are a wall against a form of savagery which shows no respect for humanity. Foreign planes, manned by mercenaries, kill women and children and destroy works”. Officials in Madrid state that the Italian and German recognition of the rebels is in effect a declaration of war on the Spanish Republic. Britain, France, and Russia all indicate a firm stand against the threatened rebel blockade of Catalonia, while Italy and Germany are believed to be planning to aid the blockade “unofficially”. The British Cabinet decides formally not to grant blockade rights to either the leftists or the rightists in Spain as “international law does not recognize belligerents in a civil war.” It is stated authoritatively in Rome that Italy “will not tolerate a new center of Red revolution in the Mediterranean and that any such event would force Italy, Germany, and Japan from a passive to an active anti-communist state.

A Russian court sentences E. M. Strickling, a German engineer, and eight Russians to death, they having been found guilty of terrorism and sabotage, specifically having been charged with concentrating gas in a coal mine, causing an explosion which killed several workers. The German Ambassador in Moscow informs the Russian government that the charges against Strickling are incredible and demands his immediate pardon.

The threat of a general strike in Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Tsingtao grows as strikes which have been going on for some time, increase in number. Some fifty crewmen of the Japanese steamer *Seikyo Maru* from Keelung, Formosa, arriving at Foochow, China, attack without warning ten unarmed Chinese customs officials and beat them into insensibility with iron bars and hammers, afterwards landing a large amount of merchandise without paying duty. Chinese claim that the local Japanese consul was aboard the steamer and made no effort to control the assailants of the Chinese officials who were only doing their duty. The Chinese Foreign Office spokesman admits that the negotiations with Japan are on the verge of suspension. “There is now nothing to talk about. All talks have been rendered useless in view of the Suiyuan invasion.

Nov. 23.—The Spanish government charges that the submarines which attacked the cruiser *Cervantes* and other Spanish ships at the entrance to Cartagena harbor, must have been foreign as the rebels do not possess submarines. One torpedo hit the cruiser and did some damage. Other torpedoes were fired at the *Mendez Nuñez* by a submarine of a different type. Reported that Washington has ordered the closing of the U. S. Embassy at Madrid and has ordered the staff and a number of refugees in the Embassy to Valencia for safety.

The Chinese Foreign Office protests to Japanese diplomats the bombing of Chinese positions in Suiyuan by Japanese airplanes.

Nov. 24.—Three more Germans are arrested in Russia. Reported that Germany will sever relations with Russia if Strickling is executed and that the German Ambassador to Britain has sounded Premier Stanley Baldwin regarding Britain’s possible adhesion to the German-Japanese alliance against communism, but that Baldwin rejected the idea and told him that a Russo-German breach would seriously prejudice an attempt to establish European peace.

Eden tells the House of Commons that the Keelung incident will have to be “cleared up” before the British and Japanese navies will again exchange courtesy visits with each other. He states that the Japanese government sent an

interim reply to the British protests, expressing Japan's deep regret that such an unpleasant incident should have occurred and declaring that further inquiries were being made, but adds, "I am unable to regard the incident as closed".

Nov. 25.—Foreign Minister Baron Joachim von Ribbentrop for Germany and Ambassador Kintomo Mushakojie for Japan sign in Berlin an "anti-communist" treaty under the terms of which the two countries "agree mutually to inform each other concerning the activities of the Communist Internationale and to consult concerning measures to combat this activity and to execute their measures in close cooperation". Other nations will be invited to join the pact which is for 5 years. Each nation agrees not to sign any international agreement without first consulting the other and each will abstain from any measures which might put the other at a disadvantage in event of a war with a third power. The agreement provides for technical assistance in all military affairs, which is interpreted to mean that Germany is obliged to aid Japan in aviation matters and chemical warfare problems and in the production of arms. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that the pact is against communism because this "threatens world peace", and calls attention to the fact that the Comintern Congress in Moscow last year made it clear that its future objectives would be Germany, Japan, and Poland, and that it also resolved to support the Chinese communists. "The agreement, however, is not directed against the Soviet Union or any other specific country". The move is disliked in London and concern is expressed in China. According to Rome reports, however, Italian adherence to the new pact is imminent. A Department of State official at Washington declares that the United States has only an "academic interest" in the matter.

Germany protests to the Norwegian government against the award of the 1935 Noble peace prize to Carl von Ossietzky, well known German pacifist, who was released only a week ago after three years in a Nazi concentration camp. The award is described in the German press as a "shameless provocation and insult to the new Germany."

A Spanish rebel general states in a radio broadcast from Seville that the insurgents have sunk and will continue to sink ships trying to enter Spanish ports held by the government. Reported that a Norwegian and a Greek steamer with a food supplies were stopped and compelled to discharge their cargos in rebel ports "by order of the Burgos government". Various British and French warships move into the war zone.

The House of Lords approves the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, approved by the House of Commons yesterday. The opposition as well as the majority supported the measure.

In sympathy with the American shipping strike, French dockworkers at Havre refuse to unload two American ships there.

Nov. 26.—The German-Japanese pact is strongly criticized in Britain as cutting across the British policy of opposition to the formation of blocs in international affairs. "Regettable and unnecessary" says the London *Times*. According to Genevieve Tabouis, famed French political writer, the agreement includes secret clauses providing for zones of influence, allotting Borneo to Japan and Java and Sumatra to Germany, Germany agreeing in the mean time not to contest Japanese possession of the former German islands in the Pacific. Reported from Moscow that documentary proof is available of secret clauses in the pact that have not been published, and that Russia has ordered a census of all Germans in the country to be ready in three days. The cool reception given to the pact is reported to have caused a "certain amount of disappointment" in Berlin. Germany explains to China that the pact is not directed against China.

Reported that 2000 Japanese soldiers have arrived to re-enforce the Manchukuo and Mongol irregulars in Suiyuan.

Nov. 27.—Announced by Russia that a new railroad paralleling the Trans-Siberian has been completed with its terminus at Konsomolik. G. M. Krutuff, Premier of the Far Eastern Soviet, declares, "Our policy is one of peace, but we warn that if an attack is made, we will deliver a crushing blow. We will not surrender an inch of our Far Eastern territory."

Reported that the Chinese government will resist any pressure brought to bear to induce it to join the German-Japanese pact, as it is not concerned with communism beyond its own borders and the question of communism within China is its own affair, concerning which it does not need to seek an understanding with a third party.

The general in command of the government forces in Madrid states, "We will drive the insurgents from the gates of Madrid by Christmas".

Sir Basil Zaharoff, "mystery man" of the armament business, dies at Monte Carlo of a heart attack. He was born in Turkey in 1850.

Nov. 28.—Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, charges that a secret military alliance exists between Germany and Japan to launch a war that will spread to all continents. He also denies that Russia is trying to set up a communist government in Spain, "although some simpletons believe this".

The Japanese Minister of Finance states that the record budget of 3,041,000,000 yen, just approved by the Cabinet, will require a new national loan of around 1,000,000,000, and that he hopes to raise more revenue by a revision of the taxation and tariff systems and by increasing monopoly prices. The army and navy will get 1,409,000,000. Less than 5 % of the total appropriations is for education.

The Spanish government claims major victories in the north, endangering the rebel strongholds at Grado, Victoria, and Tolosa.

Nov. 29.—A bloody battle is reported raging in Asturias with neither side asking or giving quarter. Reported that rebels have had to alter the disposition of their troops about Madrid in order to meet various government threats. Over a fourth of the city has been destroyed and is uninhabitable, and renewed bombing kills hundreds of people who run through the streets in terror. In the fields, cats and dogs feed on the bodies of the slain. Reported that the rebels bombed Cartagena setting fire to the arsenal and the port works and sinking three government warships.

China's famed 29th Army is ordered to move eastward from Kalgan in preparation for action against Manchukuoan and Mongol invaders after the Manchukuoan Foreign Office and the Kwantung (Japanese) Army Headquarters in Manchukuo issued a joint statement declaring that if the situation in eastern Suiyuan and other North China points "threatens to jeopardize peace in Manchukuo, the authorities would be obliged to take adequate action."

Nov. 30.—Reported from Paris that Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos will announce Friday the conclusion of a tripartite military defense accord between France, Britain and Belgium, and that aggression against Britain or Belgium would result in the immediate mobilization of France's entire fighting force. Eden, however, dampens French hopes of a military accord when he states before the House of Commons that "His Majesty's government explicitly deprecates any tendency to divide the world into conflicting camps. Our policy continues to be to promote friendly relations between all nations". He states that the government has received official assurances from Berlin that no secret military clauses exist in the German-Japanese treaty and that it has no information that Italy has entered into an agreement with Japan.

Premier Benito Mussolini and Ambassador Y. Sigimura sign a treaty in Rome mutually recognizing Manchukuo and Ethiopia, the United Press reports. It is understood that Italy is willing to join the German Japanese pact, but that Italy wants to continue its membership in the League and has thus to keep the friendship of France and Britain.

It is stated in Chinese circles in regard to the reported imminent Italo-Japanese agreement for joint recognition of Manchukuo and Ethiopia, that this would be another slap in the face for the League and that Italy, besides risking the loss of China's friendship, would gain nothing in Manchukuo while it would lose in Ethiopia where the Japanese would attempt eventually to dominate the textile industry.

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Premier, tells Hungarian Premier Daranyi who suggested that the two countries join in an anti-communist bloc, that Austria does not desire to create bad feeling in Britain and France and that communism is not a real danger in Austria.

Dec. 1.—"Reliably reported" in Paris that Britain and France have concluded a treaty pledging to aid each other if either is attacked. Premier Leon Blum tells the press that a general world war can be avoided if the three great democracies, Britain, France, and the United States, cooperate to prevent it. "Stories published abroad that France is on the verge of a revolution are wholly unfounded," he states. "I am merely giving France a 'New Deal'".

The Spanish government states that the "striking power of the rebels has been greatly weakened and possibly broken" in a crucial battle which the government forces won, and it is stated that two loyalist armies are driving toward Burgos, the rebel stronghold, the government having suddenly changed from the defensive to the offensive.

Chinese forces occupy Pailingmiao, former capital of Inner Mongolia, and the Japanese are reported to be withdrawing their military missions in the region.

Dec. 2.—Eden tells House of Commons that Britain is negotiating a defensive alliance with France and Belgium under which England's obligations would approximate as closely as possible those of the Locarno Treaty.

France announces plans for a huge naval and air program in answer to increased construction in Germany and Italy.

The Dutch Foreign Minister in a speech before the Second Chamber states that reports that Germany and Japan are planning to partition the Netherlands Indies are absurd. He says Japan has already officially denied the rumor and points to the friendly relations existing between Holland and Germany.

Rebels rain tons of bombs upon Madrid in four raids within 24 hours, killing hundreds of men, women, and children. Premier Francisco Caballero states at Valencia that a "European war is now being fought on a small scale on Spanish terrain and that unless the League takes steps to permit the legitimate government of Spain to purchase arms and supplies abroad, the war will inevitably spread to the rest of Europe". He declares the rebels would be subdued within a few weeks if they were not receiving direct assistance from Germany and Italy. The Spanish Foreign Minister telegraphs President Roosevelt on the occasion of the opening of the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires, calling his attention to the bonds uniting Spain and America and to the declaration of 1932 of 19 American nations against the recognition of territory acquired by force of arms, pointing specifically to the situation in the Balearic islands, "now occupied by foreign troops."

China issues a strong warning against any attempt on the part of Japan to interfere in the fighting in Inner Mongolia where Mongol and Manchukuoan irregulars are attempting to invade Suiyuan.

The British press at last breaks its silence on a matter which has filled the American press for weeks—King Edward's rumored desire to marry Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, former Baltimore, Maryland, society woman, recently divorced for the second time, a marriage reportedly opposed by British political leaders and the clergy.

Dec. 3.—Chinese troops stop another offensive of irregular Mongol and Manchukuoan troops supported by heavy artillery and bombing planes at Pailingmiao. Japanese marines land and occupy strategic points in Tsingtao following a lock-out of 3,000 striking workers from Japanese mills which threatens to affect 23,000 Chinese workers. The Japanese claim the Chinese municipal authorities are responsible because they did not suppress strike disturbances. They searched the headquarters of the Kuomintang and other Chinese offices and seized three prominent Chinese whom they are still holding. Foreign Minister Chang Chun without ceremony summons Japanese Ambassador S. Kawagoe to the Foreign Office and protests against the landing, demanding (1) immediate withdrawal, (2) return of the documents seized when the Japanese raided the Kuomintang office, and (3) release of the Chinese officials arrested. Chang further informed Kawagoe that "we are not prepared further to discuss any Sino-Japanese issue until Japanese participation in the Suiyuan crisis is withdrawn.

Representatives of the 21 republics of the western hemisphere begin actual work on the American peace program under the chairmanship of Carlos Saavedra, Argentine Foreign Minister and winner of the 1936 Nobel peace prize. The United States is represented on the committee by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his assistant Sumner Welles, and A. W. Weddell, Ambassador to Argentina. President Roosevelt, after opening the conference, is on his way back to the United States and today is received with great popular acclaim at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dec. 4.—Premier Stanley Baldwin tells the House of Commons that “in view of the widely circulated suggestions of certain possibilities in the event of the King’s marriage, I think it advisable for me to make a statement. Suggestions have appeared in the press yesterday and today that if the King decided to marry, the wife need not become Queen. These ideas are without legislative foundation. There is no such thing as a so-called morganatic marriage in our law. . . . She herself would enjoy all the rights and privileges of her status which by positive law and custom are attached to that position. Her children then would be in direct line of succession to the throne. The only possible way this result could be avoided would be by legislation dealing with the particular case. His Majesty’s government is not permitted the introduction of such legislation, and moreover matters to be dealt with are the common concern of the Commonwealth as a whole, and as such the change would not be effected without the assent of all the Dominions, I am satisfied. . . that this assent would not be forthcoming. . . .” Parliament strongly backing him, Baldwin after the session goes to Fort Belvedere where he is believed to have informed the King that the Cabinet would reign rather than capitulate to the King’s wishes. The Archbishop of Canterbury also calls. In the meantime, the King sends Mrs. Simpson to seclusion in France, placing her in one of his cars for the journey to the coast where she takes a boat for the continent accompanied by one of the King’s secretaries and a bodyguard. It is believed the King may accept the challenge of the Cabinet by forming a cabinet of his own headed by Sir Winston Churchill who has offered to form a cabinet if Baldwin resigns. Josiah Clement Wedgwood, laborite member of the House of Commons, lays a motion on the table providing the coronation of Edward should proceed according to schedule regardless of the possible refusal of the Archbishops of Canterbury or of York to officiate. “The chief calamity which must be avoided is the abdication of our beloved sovereign. If a general election follows on this question, the country’s reply will be on the side of the King.” (London masses are reported to support the King in his difference with the Cabinet and the church. Crowds gathering in front of Buckingham Palace cheer for “the King and the new Queen.”) It is rumored, however, that the King, angered by the attitude of the Cabinet, will abdicate within 48 hours unless a compromise is reached.

Source: University of Michigan

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: December 17, 1936 – January 13, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

Dec. 17.—Reported in the press that President Manuel L. Quezon has invited Cardinal Dougherty, papal legate to the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress, to be a guest at Malacañang Palace during his stay here.

Dec. 18.—President Quezon returns to Manila from a vacation trip to Hongkong and Canton. At a press conference, he states in reply to a question of William H. Chamberlin of the *Christian Science Monitor* that “the idea of neutralization for the Philippines. I must confess, has lost its attraction for me. For the time being, at least, neutralization seems meaningless. Unless within the next four or five years the attitude of the great powers to their accords changes. I can not believe that such a neutralization treaty would mean much to the Philippines. I would not, however, object to a neutrality agreement, provided it were merely a declaration of principle to the effect that the Philippines would be considered as neutral. This would not involve a guarantee of this neutrality. Such guarantees by any power might furnish the excuse for interference. A treaty of such a character as suggested would not be incompatible with the retention by the United States of naval in the Philippines. Naturally, the areas which the stations embraced would be outside the normal effectiveness of such an agreement. What other nations would wish or would suggest in this connection, naturally, I can not know . . . If coincident with the establishment of such naval bases in the Philippines there were established some special trade relations with the United States indicative of future close association, such retention would not be unreasonable. It would be, indeed, not only in the interest of the Philippines but also of the United States, since it would mean the protection of established trade routes. If, on the other hand, the United States undertook no such special relationship, there would be no justification for the retention of naval bases here. Nevertheless, the fixed attitude of this government toward the naval base question must come up at a later date when the proposals are actually made and we are ready to determine policy”.

Dec. 19.—In a report to the Secretary of War, President Quezon places the number of casualties in the recent Cagayan Valley flood at 74 deaths with 200 missing and the number of sufferers a 50,000. Damage to property and crops is estimated at P4,500,000. He expresses appreciation of the cooperation of the U. S. Army and the American Red Cross in relief measures.

President Quezon names Assistant Director Florencio Tamesis Director of the Bureau of Forestry. Arthur Fischer, for many years head of the Bureau, becomes adviser to the President on natural resources.

Dec. 20.—Dr. Alejandro Albert, until recently Under-Secretary of Public Instruction, dies aged 67. He was a member of the first Malolos Congress at which independence was proclaimed. He founded both the now defunct Liceo de Manila and the Manila College of Pharmacy. He was appointed Assistant Director of Education in 1917 and later that same year Under-Secretary.

Dec. 23.—Jorge B. Vargas, local sugar administrator, imposes a fine of P205,104.90 on ten centrals which exceeded their quota by an aggregate of over 4,000,000 short tons, and announces that the government will also confiscate the sugar without prejudice to the prosecution of all those who are found to have violated the sugar limitation act with fraudulent intent.

Dec. 28.—High Commissioner Frank Murphy after interviewing President Franklin D. Roosevelt and State Department officials, sends President Quezon a message stating that Washington officials believe his presence indispensable and “that it is hoped you can arrange to be present”, and President Quezon is reported to have replied that he expects to be in Washington early in March for a preliminary and informal conference. The State Department issues an announcement expressing optimism for satisfactory trade arrangements between the United States and the Philippines for a “constructive program of adjustments . . . in line with the general commercial and other policies of the United States as regards future trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and as regards the various economic and related adjustments which may be called for in connection with Philippine independence.”

The National Development Company as a private corporation is dissolved by its Board of Directors and a new public corporation of the same name is established with all the assets and liabilities of the old company transferred to the new, and President Quezon announces the designation of Gregorio Anonas as the acting head of the concern. The new company has much broader powers than any private corporation, may hold vast tracts of land, and “may engage in commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural, and other enterprises which may be necessary or contributory to the economic development of the country or important in the public interest”.

Dec. 29.—Malacañang announces that Dr. H. Foster Bain, former head of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, has accepted a position as technical adviser in the newly created Bureau of Mines here.

Dec. 30.—Reported that a Japan-Philippine Fishing Company will be established with offices in Manila and a cannery in Zamboanga, to be capitalized at 500,000 yen (P300,000), Philippine interests to supply 61% of this and Japanese the rest. A Japanese staff would initiate the work and all machinery and ships would be supplied by them. The incorporators are Miguel Unson, L. R. Aguinaldo, Vicente Madrigal, (the late) Wenceslao Trinidad, Ramon J. Fernandez, Yasaku Morokuma, and Yoshi Karikoma. Members of the Assembly criticize the development as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution which is to restrict the exploitation of the national resources to Philippine citizens.

Richard C. MacGregor, ornithologist, for many years Managing Editor of the *Philippine Journal of Science* and chief of the division of publications of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, dies, aged 65. He came to the Philippines in 1901 and joined the Bureau of Science in 1903.

Dec. 31.—Announced that President Quezon has appointed Marcial Kasilag, who was recently made Director of Public Works, Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu with headquarters in Lanao, and that Assistant-Director Vicente Fragrante has been appointed Director. The old Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes ceases to exist today and the retirement of Judge Teopisto Guingona, Director, also takes effect.

President Quezon conditionally pardons 22 prisoners and paroles 83 more, among the former being Crisanto Evangelista, communist leader, who was exiled to the Mountain Province some years ago.

Japanese merchandise to the value of P10,000, offered by the government of Formosa to the Philippine government for the relief of flood sufferers, is landed at Aparri by a Japanese steamer, and a delegation headed by S. Agoyasi, prefect of Takao province, will formally present the gift. Malacañang officials previously indicated that a cash gift might be preferable since its delivery would not involve sending a steamer, but that the State Department would be asked to give the necessary permit for the steamer to call, which request was granted.

Jan. 3.—The first 20,000 trainees, drawn from among the 138,000 registrants throughout the country, are scheduled to begin five and a half months of military instruction in 128 training centers.

Dr. J Murray Barlett, first President of the University of the Philippines, and his wife, arrive in Manila for a visit.

Jan. 4.—As a New Year honor, the Chinese government awards President Quezon the “Order of the Brilliant Jade”, rarely bestowed and almost exclusively on the heads of foreign governments.

Market vendors throughout the country protest against the new internal revenue taxes—the 1-1/2% sales tax and the increase in the privilege tax from P2.00 to P4.00 (sales under P200.00 monthly are exempt), and Manila meat dealers are again on a strike against the increase of the city slaughterhouse fee from 2 to 5 centavos a kilo.

Celedonio Salvador, recently made Superintendent of Manila City Schools, is appointed Assistant-Director of the Bureau of Education.

Jan. 5.—According to press dispatches, the United States Supreme Court has reversed a decision of the Philippine Supreme Court, the American body ruling that the retirement gratuity act of the Philippine Legislature is not an

appropriation act and therefore that the veto of section 7 of the law by the Governor-General was unconstitutional. The ruling is contained in a decision allowing the claim of Juan Bengzon, retired Lingayen justice of the peace, to retirement gratuity. Some fifty other justices will be benefited by the decision. The local Supreme Court upheld the veto of section 7 declaring that the chief executive of the Philippines is an integral part of the law-making power and that his disapproval of a bill in the exercise of his veto power is essentially a legislative act, and pointed out that the former organic law granted the chief executive the power to veto any item or items in an appropriation act.

Jan. 8.—Reported that Philippine gold production for 1936 totalled P44,421,435, nearly P11,500,000 more than the preceding year.

Announced that Prudencio Langcauon, Division Superintendent of Schools of Iloilo, has been appointed Superintendent of City Schools (Manila).

Jan. 9.—The papal mission to the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress to be held in Manila from February 3 to 7, leaves Rome with the Pope's message to the Congress "to pray for the reestablishment of peace in a world which needs it badly". The message is contained in a gold and silver casket, the gift of the Pope to the Congress. The mission is headed by Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, papal legate.

President Quezon accept the resignation of Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, Director of the Bureau of Health, "in the best interests of the health service", declaring, however, that the charges against him affecting his honesty were not proved and that he had filed his resignation before his investigation had been instituted.

The beautiful new Los Tamarao Polo Club in Parañaque is inaugurated and a game between the Elizalde Team and the Hunter River Team of Australia results in a score of 6 to 5 in favor of the Elizaldes.

Jan. 10.—Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese foreign minister, visits Manila for a day on his way back to China from Europe and is a luncheon guest at Malacañang. He has been mentioned as the probable next head of the Chinese government.

Jan. 12.—President Quezon tells Manila meat dealers and market vendors at separate conferences that they must abide by the new tax laws, otherwise the government will step in to protect the public interest. He states that the meat dealers' strike is a defiance of the government and that until the law is complied with he will not entertain any petition for tax revision. He also instructs the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce to gather 2,000 heads of cattle for slaughter beginning tomorrow if the strike continues. Various members of the Assembly accuse the meat dealers of profiteering, prices having gone up over 100%.

Dr. Eugenio Hernando, Acting Director of the Bureau of Health, is appointed Director.

Jan. 13.—The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines approves the appointment of Dr. Antonio G. Sison as Dean of the College of Medicine and Director of the School of Hygiene. Due to the recently agreed separation of the administrative and medical work in the Philippine General Hospital, Dr. Sison will be in charge of the medical work at the Hospital, but will not be in general administrative charge, as was the former Dean and Director, Dr. Fernando Calderon.

The United States

Dec. 16.—Acting Secretary of State Robert W. Moore announcing the creation of a new division of Philippine affairs states that neither particular political nor economic problems are responsible for the move, but solely the desire to coordinate the administration of affairs concerning the Islands. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, declares that "the gradual shifting of Philippine matters from the War Department to the State Department seems inevitable as the date of independence nears" and that the Department has been increasingly involved in Philippine matters by preparations for the economic conference—which will be "a constructive and not a 'horse-

trading' affair". J. E. Jacobs with a background of long experience in the Orient and in the Department has been designated head of the division. The action meets with approval in Philippine government circles.

Dec. 19.—Vicente Villamin, Philippine economist states in Denver that American farm organizations are becoming "more reasonable" in their attitude toward Philippine agricultural production. The worst enemy of Philippine sugar, he declares, is the Cuban sugar industry. "Those gentlemen hold militant views against Philippine-American relations."

Dec. 20.—The "American Foreign Policy Association" in a "report on the progress of the Philippines" written by David H. Topper, made public today, declares that the national defense plan "amounts to a covert conspiracy to keep the United States in the Islands", the plan being "to strengthen the military power in the western Pacific in the event of a war with Japan". The report admits that "potential threats that Japanese economic pressure will envelope the Islands in conjunction with the incipient commercial expansion toward the equator are indeed great". As to the Commonwealth Constitution and government, the report declares that "given an advanced electorate and a strong two-party system, the Constitution doubtless provides a sound basis for a democratic government, but in the light of existing conditions it lends itself to the establishment of an essentially legal dictatorship". The report urges that Philippine-American trade conversations be held at an early date to diminish the "potential hazard which might break down the Commonwealth" and that the Commonwealth be given trade autonomy so it may conclude trade agreements with other countries.

Dec. 21.—Walk-outs are reported in a number of automobile equipment factories, said to be preliminary to a general strike in the steel and automobile industries.

Dec. 22.—Sen. M. E. Tydings denies that the Philippine defense program is a "covert conspiracy", declaring that the Commonwealth government in adapting the defense program of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to its needs was acting "without either the sanction and approval or the disapproval of the United States government. It is a purely local matter with the Filipinos. They like others seem to feel that when independence is an accomplished fact they will need some sort of defense".

Dec. 23.—Secretary of War Woodring reports to President Franklin D. Roosevelt that "in view of the generally favorable auspices surrounding its beginning, there appears every reason to predict a successful future for the Commonwealth government." He praises President Manuel L. Quezon and the spirit of cooperation prevailing between representatives of the United States and Commonwealth governments. He points out that the inauguration of the Commonwealth "did not change the sovereign relationship between the United States and the Philippines but greatly broadened the autonomous powers of the insular government as regards local affairs." He states the United States "proposed to help the Filipinos to readjust themselves for national defense during the transition period" in relating the dispatch of the military advisory commission headed by General MacArthur.

Dec. 24.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins telegraphs labor leaders in San Francisco that the public interest demands an early peace and urges greater coöperation in negotiating for a settlement of the long-drawn shipping strike.

Dec. 25.—Arthur Brisbane, famed editor and columnist, dies of a heart attack, aged 72.

Dec. 26.—Sen. W. H. King states that he favors an agreement as soon as possible among world powers guaranteeing the independence of the Philippines and that he is opposed to the establishment of a United States naval base in a future independent Philippines because it is a "potential danger spot". "In the event the Philippines is attacked or becomes the victim of aggression of some foreign power after full independence, I would not favor the United States fighting for them. We would have to accept whatever developed as a *fait accompli* as in the case of Ethiopia".

Dec. 28.—The State Department announces that it has had to issue licenses to a dealer to export \$2,777,000 worth of second-hand airplanes and parts to Bilbao, presumably for Spanish loyalist forces, as the neutrality law permits the shipping of arms to countries engaged in civil war and the dealer persisted in his demands despite representations that it would be embarrassing to the government to issue such licenses at the present time.

A number of American airmen having gone to join Spanish government forces, Rep. S. D. Reynolds states he will call the attention of the State Department to the law prohibiting Americans from enlisting in a foreign war under penalty of a year in prison or a \$3,000 fine. Sen. W. E. Borah states he is studying means of disenfranchising such persons.

Dec. 29.—In a press conference, President Roosevelt bitterly denounces child labor, long hours, and starvation wages in American industry, and calls attention to the break-down in maximum hours and minimum wage limitations since the death of the NRA, indicating that he thinks federal action is necessary. He also announces his support of legislation that would apply the arms embargo law to nations suffering from civil strife.

Sen. K. Pittman states he hopes to rush a bill through Congress which convenes on January 5 applying the arms embargo to Spain. Some European commentators state that the United States action in granting license for shipment of airplanes to Spain will defeat European efforts to make the non-intervention agreement effective. Others praise the United States for the publicity given to the matter. Robert Cruse, the business man who recently demanded and obtained license to ship airplanes to Spain, states that the planes are not designed for conversion into fighting planes and are not intended for military purposes.

After a call on General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, Frank Murphy, retiring Philippine High Commissioner, tells the press: "I am interested in furthering the security of the Philippines economically, politically, and in every other way". "It is reported, however," adds the Associated Press, "that Murphy favors the avoidance of entanglements over the problem of the defense of the Philippines once independence has been granted".

Dec. 30.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson states that "the thought that Japan would certainly in all circumstances respect a convention neutralizing the Philippines is somewhat like the idea a cat would respect a convention to neutralize mice".

Jan. 3.—Reported that farm lobby groups will make an effort to boost the present 3-cent excise tax on coconut oil to 6 cents and to apply it to all imported vegetable oils.

Jan. 5.—The 75th Congress convenes at Washington. Rep. William B. Bankhead of Alabama is elected Speaker on a strict party vote.

The State Department issues licenses to another exporter of arms to Spain valued at \$4,500,000 and consigned to the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico now on his way to Washington.

Jan. 6.—In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt calls on the courts to do their part "in making democracy successful within the framework of the Constitution. . . The vital need is not alteration of our fundamental law but an increasingly enlightened view in reference to it. The process of our democracy must not be imperilled by denials of essential powers to a free government". He does not specifically mention the Supreme Court in his frank criticism, but adds, "because all of us believe that our democratic form of government can cope adequately with modern problems as they arise, it is patriotic as well as legal for us to prove that we can meet new national needs with new laws consistent with the historic constitutional framework which is clearly intended to receive liberal, not narrow interpretation". He asserts that the "broad objectives of the NRA were sound" and adds, "the statute NRA has been outlawed, but the problems have not; they are still with us". Among "far-reaching problems", he includes housing, aid to tenant farmers, the broadening of social security, the relief of unemployment. He declares that federal laws need to supplement state laws to provide "decent conditions and adequate pay for labor and a just return to agriculture". He states that the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires has improved existing peace machinery and has "sent forth a message on behalf of all democracies of the world to those nations which live otherwise". "It is high time for democracy to assert itself", he declares. Shortly before the appearance of the President, the ceremony of counting the electoral votes was completed and it was announced that President Roosevelt and Vice-President John Nance Garner were reelected by 525 votes to 8 for the Republican candidates Alfred M. Landon and Frank Knox.

Congress at the request of President Roosevelt adopts a resolution permitting him to apply the arms embargo to countries engaged in civil war, but in the mean time, a Spanish freighter leaves New York for Cartagena with a cargo of airplanes and munitions, foodstuffs, and medicines for the Spanish government.

Shipping strike leaders protest to the Mayor of San Francisco that “thugs and gun-men are attacking union pickets nightly” and accuse ship owners of seeking to use violence to break up the strike.

Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt announces that the immediate construction of two new battleships costing \$50,000,000 each, will be immediately undertaken while the government will continue with the construction of two new aircraft carriers, one heavy cruiser, three light cruisers, twenty destroyers, four submarines, and two gunboats. The government plans to spend around \$1,000,000,000 on the army and navy in 1938.

President Roosevelt signs the amendment to the neutrality bill permitting the President to apply the arms embargo to countries engaged in civil war.

Jan. 9.—Acting Secretary of State Moore tells press: “I do not believe that a war involving the leading European nations is about to occur. I decline to believe any such adventure in suicide is imminent”.

With over 95,000 men in the automobile industry in his state out on a strike, Frank Murphy of Michigan faces his first serious problem as Governor of Michigan.

Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt reports to Congress that the number of persons on the relief rolls totals 3,150,000, lowest since November, 1935. Of the number, 2,284,000 are employed by the Works Progress Administration.

Jan. 12.—Murphy calls out the National Guard at a number of places for strike duty following rioting in Flint.

Other Countries

Dec. 16.—The Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires approves a resolution reaffirming the present treaties between the American nations, providing for consultation in case of disputes threatening peace, for the application of neutrality articles in case of war and the prohibition of arms exports, providing that the new agreement shall not affect the rights and duties of American members of the League of Nations, and providing that the agreement shall remain in force indefinitely.

Seventeen full divisions, totaling 150,000 troops, are being rushed to Shensi province together with air and artillery units, to quell the revolt in Sianfu where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese government, is being illegally detained by mutineers commanded by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. (Opinion in the Chinese press is overwhelmingly against the mutineers.) The Tokyo *Jiji Shimpo* states editorially that Japan will support any Chinese régime showing friendliness to Japan and antagonisms to communism. The United States is reported to view the situation with concern.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden tells the House of Commons that while the government will adhere strictly to its decision not to grant de jure recognition of the Italian annexation of Abyssinia, it may accord de facto recognition.

Havelock Ellis, famed English psychologist, states he would have preferred Edward remaining on the throne with Mrs. Simpson as Queen. “It would have drawn the English-speaking people closer. . . . I think the fact that she is divorced would not have detracted in the slightest her qualifications as Edward’s wife and England’s Queen. We badly need a reform in our divorce laws”.

Dec. 17.—Government leaders at Nanking state it would be “beneath the dignity of the government to negotiate with Chang Hsueh-liang, whom we consider a bandit. Nanking might be prepared to offer him assurances of his personal safety, but never will any terms of a political nature be considered”. The Control Yuan, which has the sole

power of impeachment, unanimously demands that Chang be put to death, "otherwise, how can national discipline be enforced? He has shaken the nation to its foundations. So enormous is his crime that it could not be expiated should he die 10,000 deaths".

Radio criticism of former King Edward and his personal friends by the Archbishop of Canterbury raises a storm of protest in England, and the former King himself is reported angered at the criticism of his friends.

Dec. 18.—Japanese marines are gradually withdrawing from Tsingtao which they occupied some weeks ago in connection with the strikes in Japanese-owned textile mills.

Dec. 20.—In a letter brought to Nanking by a freed hostage, Generalissimo Chiang states, "As far as I know, I shall return to Nanking Saturday", but earnest hopes throughout political circles in China that he would be freed are disappointed when no further word is heard from him. Reports are rife in Japan and Germany that he has been killed. The Soviet charge d'affaires calls at the Chinese Foreign Office and emphatically denies any Russian complicity in the Shensi revolt and the seizing of Chiang, as has been charged in a section of the Japanese press.

Eden warns the German Ambassador that Britain is taking a grave view of Germany's continued dispatch of "volunteers" to Spain which are said to be regular army units. In the House of Commons he states: "It is the duty of all nations to keep out of the Spanish quarrel and allow the Spanish people to settle their own sufficiently tragic difficulties in their own way". More than 80,000 foreigners are fighting in Spain according to an official French estimate; on the side of the government—12,000 French, 2,000 German anti-Nazis, 2,000 Belgians, 2,000 Poles, and 10,000 Russians; on the side of the rebels—30,000 Germans, 24,000 Moors, 800 Irish, 500 French. Russian officials charge the Spanish rebels with having fired on and burned the Russian ships, *Komsomol*, an "incredible, criminal provocation and an outrageous piratical act", and declare that Russian may propose listing Spanish rebel ships as pirate craft under international marine regulations, to permit neutral vessels to fire on them whenever they are encountered.

Dec. 21.—The United States delegation to the Inter-American Peace Conference demonstrates a quiet opposition to a plan to link the American peace machinery with the League of Nations by refusing to vote on a resolution urging American non-members of the League to cooperate with Geneva in peace efforts through attempting to coordinate inter-American treaties with the League Covenant. The American spokesman declares that the United States policy has been to aid the promotion and preservation of peace through fullest international coöperation but has also been one of "non-involvement and non-entanglement in political affairs abroad".

Dec. 22.—France informs Italy it is transforming the French legation at Addis Ababa into a consulate, and it is stated in Rome that the Anglo-French de facto recognition of Ethiopia as a part of the Italian Empire paves the way for negotiations toward peace in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 23.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, of the United States, speaking at the closing session of the Inter-American Peace Conference, praises the conference as having produced among American republics "a common and solidary attitude toward attack from abroad", this being accepted among informed persons as the tacit establishment of the Monroe Doctrine as a common policy of all American countries instead of, as hitherto, advanced and supported by the United States. Under this interpretation, all the nations would share the responsibility for preserving the American hemisphere against outside aggression.

Dec. 24.—Reported at Paris that the German Ambassador to the Spanish fascists at Burgos has gone to Berlin to ask for five divisions of 12,000 men each, General Francisco Franco, rebel leader, having said that he must have the troops to win the war. France is reported to have warned Germany that it will be forced to aid Spain if Nazi troops make a new mass "invasion" of Spain.

The finance committee of the French Chamber of Deputies unanimously approves a loan of 405,000,000 francs to Poland and an additional amount of 945,000,000 francs for the Polish government railroads, a move considered of great importance in consolidating the return of Poland to the French diplomatic circle.

The Cuban Senate convicts President Miguel Gomez of charges brought against him by the House of “interfering with the free functioning of the legislative power”, thus removing him from the presidency. He resigned informally before the Senate met. Vice-President Laredo Bru automatically succeeds him. Gomez vetoed a bill taxing sugar for the support of schools militarized by the army on the grounds that it would “militarize childhood”. Colonel Fulgencio Bautista, Chief of Staff, and real ruler of Cuba, supported the bill.

Pope Pius delivers a world-wide radiocast appealing for peace. He bitterly refers to “atheistic communism” in Spain and pleads for vigilant action by a union of “all men of good will against the propaganda of the enemy”. He also refers to those fighting communist “with false and fatal ideas”, believed to be aimed at the German church policy.

David Lloyd George radios a Christmas message to the Duke of Windsor in which he “deplores the shabby, stupid treatment” accorded to the former King, and “regrets the loss sustained by the British Empire of a monarch who sympathized with the lowliest of his subjects”.

Dec. 25.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, released by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who seized him on December 12, arrives at Loyang by plane, accompanied by his wife, T. V. and W. H. Donald, and adviser, and escorted by four military planes. The news is sent throughout China and is celebrated everywhere with impromptu parades and fireworks.

The Spanish press angrily replies to the Pope’s address, one newspaper stating, “the Church has once again declared attachment to the provokers of the civil war. He could have aided peace better by exhorting the rebels to halt bloodshed instead of by attacking communism”. A Spanish gunboat seizes the German ship *Palos* in the Bay of Biscay.

Dec. 26.—The French Foreign Office outlines plans for returning German colonies held under League mandate by France, if Chancellor Adolf Hitler will agree to a “full and lasting settlement” of European political and economic problems, renouncing territorial claims in Europe, stop enlistment of German volunteers for service in Spain. It is claimed that Britain would join France in furthering this program. The colonies chiefly concerned are Togoland and the Camaroons in Africa with an area of 188,321 square miles.

Germany demand the release of the freighter *Palos* on pain of reprisal. In revenge for the fierce bombing of Madrid on Christmas night, Asturian miners blow up a rebel troop train near Talavera de la Reina, killing hundreds of soldiers.

The Japanese Diet is formally opened by Emperor Hirohito. The army and navy in a joint statement propose radical reforms in the administration and parliament, and in the election laws.

Dec. 27.—Generalissimo Chiang, who was officially welcomed, crowds vociferously demonstrating their joy at his safe return, issues a formal statement blaming himself for being partly responsible for what happened as he as head of the army evidently failed to maintain adequate discipline. Marshal Chang, who followed him to Nanking, issues a statement declaring “I am naturally rustic, surly, and unpolished, and it is for this reason that I committed this imprudent and criminal act. Now I have penitently followed you to Nanking in order to await punishment befitting my crime. I will accept even death if such should be beneficial to the country. Do not let sentiment or friendship deter you in dealing with me as I deserve”.

Dec. 28.—Stated in authoritative circles that Britain will refuse to “whet the Nazi appetite through trading financial assistance and territorial concessions for a German pledge to observe strict neutrality in the Spanish civil war. Britain believes that the time has come to call a halt to Germany’s strategy at hurling “faits accompli” at the rest of Europe and taking a “what are you going to do about it” attitude.

Stated in government circles in Berlin that the French and British notes regarding non-intervention were “delivered to the wrong address” as Germany made the first proposals in this connection, but these efforts were sabotaged by the attitude of Russia and France which caused such damage that it can scarcely be repaired by renewed diplomatic activity. It is “authoritatively revealed” at Rome that the government has ordered the suspension of the transfer of

volunteer soldiers to Spain pending negotiations for an international agreement on the subject. It is also “reported without confirmation” that Italian volunteers have been ordered removed from the Balearic Islands as a result of an imminent Italo-British agreement for coöperation in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 29.—Russia approves in principle the Franco-British proposals regarding the banning of foreign volunteers from Spain. Government forces claim successes in the south of Spain in the Cordoba sector and also northeast of Madrid where they obtained control of the Saragosa valley. Announced at Berlin that the freighter *Palos* has been released. According to an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, it is reported that Premier Benito Mussolini has abandoned General Franco and has advised Hitler to do the same.

Dec. 30.—Mussolini is reported to view the Soviet alliance with the Spanish leftist government as a problem as embarrassing to England and France as to Italy and Germany, and as feeling “why should Italy and Germany alone pull the chestnuts of other powers out of the Spanish fire?” Some German militarists who doubted Mussolini as a reliable ally, are reported doubly doubtful now.

The British Admiralty announces two new 35,000-ton battleships will be laid down on January 1 upon expiration of the Washington and London naval treaties, “regardless of what other nations do”.

Generalissimo Chiang is reported to have tendered his resignation as Premier and to have requested punishment for being ultimately responsible for the lack of discipline in the army that resulted in his detention and “nearly resulted in the collapse of the foundations of the state”, but the Central Executive Committee issues a communique stating that he will resume his duties as head of China’s political and military affairs.

Dec. 31.—Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is sentenced by a special tribunal to ten years imprisonment. He accepted entire responsibility for the revolt and said it had been motivated by a desire to achieve freedom and equality for the country.

Jan. 1.—The Italian press ministry refuses either to confirm or deny apparently reliable reports that 3,500 fascist volunteers left recently for Spain. Reported that Hitler is also rushing “volunteers” to Spain, taking advantage of the delay in the negotiations of further non-intervention agreements.

Miguel de Unamuno, Spanish philosopher and liberal, dies at Salamanca, aged 72.

Jan 2.—A German warship “provisionally” seizes a Spanish government ship, and another German war vessel drives a Spanish ship ashore by gun-fire. The German Foreign Office announces that the “rough treatment” of Spanish ships will be continued until all Nazi ships on the high seas are respected.

Jan. 3.—The British Ambassador at Rome and Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, signs an Anglo-Italian pact in which the two governments “exchange reciprocal assurances regarding the Mediterranean”. It is believed to include a provisions for the maintenance of the status quo and the freedom of transit and communications, and assurances that the agreement is not directed against a third party. The value of the agreement is thought to be principally psychological, representing a reapproachment after the Abyssinian war, although British recognition of Abyssinia as part of the Italian Empire is said not to be mentioned in the agreement.

The Spanish government terms the German action against its ships as “an act of war” and a “flagrant act of intervention”.

Jan. 4.—The rebels again rain bombs on Madrid and at least a hundred people are killed and several hundred injured. A German warship captures another Spanish merchant ship and a Basque patrol ship captures a German steamer. A German Foreign Office spokesman states that German warships will continue to seize Spanish socialist ships to avenge the capture of the *Palos* and that there “must be more reprisals” unless the German demand that a Spanish passenger on the *Palos* and a part of the cargo that was confiscated be released by the Spaniards. While it is stated in London that the British had obtained an Italian guarantee of “hands off” Spanish territory before signing

the Mediterranean status quo agreement with Italy, reports from Gibraltar state that about 6,000 Italians wearing Italian uniforms disembarked at Cadiz and boarded trains to join the rebel troops the day before the signing of the agreement.

The State Council grants an unrestricted pardon to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. He is expected to go into retirement.

Jan. 5.—The commander of the German fleet in Spanish waters is announced at Berlin to have issued an ultimatum demanding the release of the remainder of the *Palos* cargo and the one passenger by 8:00 a. m. Friday. The Basque radio station at Bilbao announces that the Valencia government will not bow to the ultimatum and that the seizure of the cargo of the *Palos*, allegedly contraband, is not comparable to the “illegal detention” of Spanish ships by Germany. Eighteen rebel bombers, most of them German, attack Bilbao and three of them are brought down by the loyalists. It is stated in Paris that 10,000 Italian “volunteers” have recently joined the Spanish fascists forces. Britain mobilizes its battleships in Spanish waters to protect its merchantmen.

Jan. 6.—Stated at Rome that Italy and Germany have decided to continue sending volunteers to the Spanish “nationalist” side “until all direct and indirect intervention by other nations has ceased”. Britain has expressed a “grave view” of the part foreign volunteers are taking and has urged Berlin and Rome to reply before the week-end to the Anglo-French appeal that they halt the movement. It is reported from Paris that if the replies are not favorable, a Franco-British naval blockade of Spain is likely.

Jan. 7.—More than 3,000 international volunteers reported to have entered Spain yesterday and the Spanish government charges before the League of Nations that Germany is endangering the whole course of European peace through repeated acts of intervention. A Basque loyalist radio announcement declares that armed Germans captured with insurgent forces will be treated as common prisoners, subject to execution. Germany replies to Britain and France it will accept the proposal to ban foreign volunteers from Spain provided other powers agree to do so and effective supervision is undertaken. Italy also accepts “in principle” provided all direct and indirect aid be stopped. The Italian budget closed with a deficit of 1,550,000,000 lire, not including any of the cost of the Abyssinian war which was not budgeted for.

Princess Juliana of Holland, heir to the throne, and Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld are married at The Hague.

Jan. 8.—Reported from Paris that Germans are supervising the construction of fortifications and the installation of German long-range guns in the Spanish Moroccan port, Ceuta, held by the rebels, opposite Gibraltar, and that more than 3,000 German troops have arrived in Morocco. The French government protests to the Spanish rebel government at Burgos, and a French official tells the press, “France finds it impossible to permit Germany to gain a foothold” in Spanish Morocco. The British Cabinet holds an emergency session. The British Embassy in Madrid is hit by four incendiary bombs during a rebel raid and a military attaché is wounded. Belgium gives Spain 40 hours to deliver with military honors the body of Baron Borchgrave, Belgian Embassy Secretary, allegedly slain by Spaniards, and also demands an indemnity of \$35,000. Reported that 3,500 Italian troops have landed at Cadiz and boarded a train for Seville to join the rebels, and it is reported from Rome that Mussolini will double Italian aid to the Spanish fascists “if his proposal to prohibit all direct and indirect aid to the combatants is not accepted.”

Jan. 9.—A French official in Paris states that France will go to any length, even war, to eject the Nazis from Spanish Morocco. French forces at Fez in French Morocco are reported to be mobilizing. Thousands of German and Italian troops are reported to be landing at Cadiz in flagless and nameless ships.

Leon Trotzky arrives at Tampico, Mexico, and pledges himself to “complete and absolute non-intervention in Mexican politics”. He denounces the Moscow “frame-up” that involved the execution of some sixteen men, including leading communist, some months ago.

Jan. 10.—A Berlin spokesman denies all knowledge of Nazi troops landing in Morocco and constructing fortifications and declares that France is resorting to “Jewish, Bolshevistik lies”. It is said in “informed circles” in Berlin, according to a news dispatch, that Hitler has sent between 15,000 and 25,000 men to Spain and hopes to secure mining concessions in Spain and possible colonial territory. Reported that the British Admiralty is drafting

plans to blockade the entire Spanish coast unless intervention is ended. The French Atlantic fleet moves into Moroccan waters and 100,000 French colonial troops in French Morocco are said to be ready for any emergency. The rebels are again at the gates of Madrid after a week of fighting.

Jan. 11.—It is stated in London that Britain does not take too serious a view of the situation in Spanish Morocco, reports of German activity there having been exaggerated. Reported, however, that there are ninety British warships and 15,000 regular troops concentrated near Spain.

Reported that Hitler has told the French Ambassador that Germany has no intention of trying to seize territory of Spain or a Spanish possession.

The former troops of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang are said to be on the verge of mutiny under Yang Hu-shen who has proclaimed himself dictator of Shensi province. The Chinese government at Nanking advises foreigners to evacuate the province.

Jan. 12.—The British Foreign Office states that reports that Britain is considering collaborating with France regarding possible occupation of Spanish Morocco, are false.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1937). News Summary. *Philippine Magazine*, 34(2), 59-63, 100.

President's Month in Review: March, 1937

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: February 16 – March 13, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

Feb. 16.—Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez is reported to be seeking authority to organize a coconut products board authorized by an old and apparent forgotten act of the Philippine Legislature.

Police are rushed to the Sabani Estate, owned by the National Development Company, where trouble has arisen over the division of the harvest with the tenants.

Feb. 17.—News of the appointment by President Roosevelt of Governor Paul V. McNutt as U.S. High Commissioner in the Philippines is generally well taken in Manila although regret is expressed that the appointment did not go to Acting U.S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones. Mr. Jones himself expresses his satisfaction and telegraphs his congratulations.

The Philippine Coconut Planters Association after a meeting at the Manila Hotel sends a telegram to President Quezon asking him to make representations on behalf of the industry in Washington, declaring that the revenue tax on Philippine coconut oil is a “tax on poverty and an unfair burden on 4,000,000 Filipinos who are dependent upon the industry for a bill which would abolish the tax.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas announces that the ten sugar centrals fined nearly P500,000 for producing sugar in excess of their quotas have offered satisfactory explanations and have been exonerated, and the fines cancelled. The surplus sugar will be turned over to charitable institutions.

Feb. 18.—General Emilio Aguinaldo states he may go to the United States to confer with leaders of the Washington administration regarding the need of granting the Philippines early independence. Friends of Judge Juan Sumulong state he may accompany the General to personally present the resolutions recently adopted by the “National Socialist Party”.

James H. Keefe, Assistant Chief of the Customs Secret Service, is reported to have been sent to northern Luzon to check up on reports of rampant smuggling of foreign merchandise through closed ports.

Officials find that the old coconut board law went into the discard as unconstitutional after the Board of Control was declared unconstitutional by the Philippines and the United States Supreme Courts. The creation of an advisory board by executive order is now being studied.

Feb. 19.—Judge Quirico Aberto, former Secretary of Justice and an opposition leader, declares he does not favor the plan of General Aguinaldo and Judge Sumulong going to the United States at this time and that he will do his best to dissuade them.

Announced at Malacañang that President Manuel L. Quezon had pardoned twenty more prisoners, most of them convicted of sedition during the Minerva Tobacco Factory riots and in various uprisings.

U.S. High Commissioner Jones transmits to Malacañang dispatches received from the State Department suggesting that the Philippines send delegates to the International Sugar Conference to be held in London shortly.

Feb. 21.—Tenants of the Sabani Estate reject the offer of the Company to reduce the land rent from 35 to 25 per cent of the annual harvest, asking that it be reduced to 20 per cent. They also demand the dismissal of Guillermo Francisco, estate administrator, and of two foremen, claiming that these men are working to prevent the planned subdivision of the estate for sale to the tenants. Local authorities claim that the tenants are well treated and that tenant leaders are stirring up trouble to gain prestige for the coming election. Soldiers armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs are supervising the present threatening.

Feb. 22.—Malacañang announces, following a radio-telephone conversation between President Quezon and Secretary Vargas that Joaquin M. Elizalde (“Mike”) has been selected to head the delegation to the London international sugar limitation conference opening on April 5.

The Rev. J.F. Hurley, new Superior of the Jesuit Order in the Philippines, announces that the longstanding controversy with the tenants of the Lian Estate, property of the Colegio de San Jose, Inc., has been settled, the Order having granted all tenant requests, condoned all delinquencies in the payment of installment fees, and reduced the price per hectare at which the land is being offered to the tenants from P250.00 to P200.00, payable in ten years, 30% off for cash. Since the signing of this new contract, he states, 60 per cent of the hacienda has already been sold. Tenants who do not wish to purchase the land will be permitted to continue to rent their respective lots. Father Hurley states: “The low price is an attempt to put into execution the principles of social justice of Pope Pius”.

The old red and gold flag of the Spanish monarchy is hoisted at the Casa de España in Manila in connection with the induction of the new directors and it is declared that the flag will hereafter be the official flag of the Club. The Spanish Consul-General who formerly had his offices in the building, has moved out.

The corner stone is laid at Kawit, Cavite, of a monument in commemoration of the foundation of the first Masonic Lodge in the Philippines in 1856.

The Philippine Industrial Fair and Exposition closes.

Erlanger & Galinger, Inc. announces the early establishment of a powerful short-wave radio station to be ready for operation about June 30. The installation will enable the station to cover adequately the entire Far East and, under favorable conditions, Europe and America also.

A new Sikorski S. 43, sixteen passenger amphibian plane recently acquired by the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company, inaugurates its service between Manila and the Visayas after a number of preliminary flights.

Feb. 23.—Bureau of Customs figured released show that Philippine exports for 1936 amounted to P272,896,106 and imports to P202,252,349, a gain of P84, 404,746 and of P70, 643,757, respectively over 1935.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Philippine Scientific Society opens under the auspices of the National Research Council, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña delivering the opening address. Other speakers during the day warn against the effects of the exodus of scientific workers from the government service, induced by offers of greater remuneration from private enterprises.

The Manila Harbor Board rejects all bids submitted for the operation of pier haulage in Manila. The firms were the Manila Terminal Company (present operators), the Philippine Terminal Company, the Insular Arrastre Service, and Santos & Co.

Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, a major in the Philippine Army reserve, is called to active duty, he and a number of other assemblyman reserve officers to conduct a campaign of public information on the defense program.

Feb. 24.—The annual report of American Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards in Manila shows that the inclusion of gold exports amounting to some P42,000,000 and approximately P6,000,000 in sugar benefit payments, which may be considered as equivalent to exports of sugar, gives the Philippines a favorable 1936 trade balance of P118,000,000—a record figure. This augments the official Customs figure. This augments the official Customs figure of P70,643,757, the visible balance of merchandise.

The new city government of Cebu is inaugurated with Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino representing President Quezon. Similar ceremonies will be held at Zamboanga on February 26 and Davao on March 1.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon approved last Saturday the designation of Gregorio Anonas, Manager of the Metropolitan Water District, as acting Manager of the National Power Company.

Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas announces that the arrastre service will be transferred from the Manila Terminal Company to the Manila Railroad Company, a government corporation, as after the Manila Harbor Board has rejected all bids and the terms offered have been made public, it is inadvisable to call for new bids. No time has been set for the transfer.

Judge J.W. Haussermann, after peaking before the science congress in Manila and advocating a steady raising of the Philippine standard of living, is reported to have donated P10,000 through the National Research Council and the Philippine Scientific Society for the furtherance of research.

Seven British destroyers from Hongkong arrive in Manila for a visit.

Feb. 25.—Reported that the government-owned companies did better in 1936 than in 1935, the Cebu Portland Cement Company making a profit of nearly half a million pesos and the Manila Hotel a profit of P200,000. The National Rice and Corn Corporation made a profit of over 100 per cent from its sales of imported rice, but the gains will be added to the organization's capital. The Manila Railroad Company showed a loss of about P1,500,000 as against P1,840,000 in 1935, largely due to burdensome conditions in connection with the payment of interest on loans.

A group of anti-administration leaders, meeting in the house of Gen. Jose Alejandrino, send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to veto Act 2336 because it seeks to grant "excessive delegation of power to the President of the Commonwealth". The Act which would empower the President to raise tariff schedules by not more than 400 per cent and lower them not more than 75 per cent and also appropriates P50,000 for these establishment of an advisory tariff commission, was signed by President Quezon in December and is now before President Roosevelt for his approval. Those signing the telegram are General Aguinaldo, Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, Celerino Tiongco, Sakdal head, Judge Sumulong, Judge Aberto, General Alejandrino, and former Senator Emiliano Tirona, executive secretary of the so-called "Popular Alliance."

Tenants of the Lian Estate institute an action in the Court of Industrial Relations, it being started that proprietors in the region are taking advantage of the sales terms offered by the Jesuit Order and buying up the land for themselves.

U.S. High Commissioner Jones, speaking before the Manila scientific congress, warns against an undue fear of "duplication" in scientific work, against excessive government regimentation, and against a spirit of nationalism in scientific work.

Feb. 26.—Rev. Hurley states that the trouble brought before the Court of Industrial Relations by the tenants of the Lian Estate was brought about by a decision of the Jesuit Order to sell the land to others after the tenants had failed to take advantage of the terms of sale offered in 1931. "We gave them until January 15 of this year", he declares. "That the prices asked are reasonable (P300 for first-class sugar land, P250 for second-class, and P200 for third class, with 25% off for cash) is shown by the fact that we sold about a quarter of a million pesos worth of land to farmers from Balayan and neighboring towns". Father Hurley claims, however, that the annual rents collected have not been enough pay even half of the taxes paid the government.

Reported that the intention of the British Imperial Airways to seek permission to extend its lines to the Philippines and that a Japanese company is planning to ask for a similar permit.

Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos urges the construction of roads leading from the provincial highways to the various military training camps throughout the country, the cost being estimated at P230,000.

Assemblymen criticize the opposition of General Aguinaldo, Judge Sumulong and others to the act now before the President of the United States for approval which would give the President of the Commonwealth power to alter

Philippine tariffs within certain limits. Assemblymen Maximo Kalaw states the act would give the Philippines virtual tariff autonomy and that the projected visit to Washington of some members of the opposition would be "ill-advised, illogical, unreasonable, and destructive of democratic principles".

Feb. 27.—Reported at Malacañang that President Quezon in a radio-telephone conversation with secretary Vargas informed him that the London sugar conference is to be attended only by government officials, a member of the Cabinet to represent the United States, and that he may therefore appoint Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo to represent the Philippines, J.M. Elizalde, now on the way to Washington on the *Philippine Clipper* to go as adviser. President Quezon is also reported to have asked for an explanation of the rejection of all bids in the arrastre matter, having stated that only very strong reasons would justify such action.

The Fourth Philippine Science Convention closes after adopting a number of resolutions urging the sending of more government pensionados abroad, more adequate funds for Philippine representation at international scientific conferences, stronger support of the government's industrialization projects, an appropriation of P30,000 by the Manila city government for the study of the algae nuisance, funds for water power studies, more adequate funds for maintenance of the scientific library, etc. The conference opposed merging the science library with the National Library. Dr. Arturo Garcia is elected president of the Philippine Scientific Society, succeeding Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing.

Director of Science Angel S. Arguelles is elected Chairman of the National Research Council, succeeding Dr. Manuel L. Roxas.

Five foreign steamers with heavy cargoes being due, and a dispute having arisen relative to the turning over of the arrastre service from the Manila Terminal Company to the Manila Railroad Company, Secretary de las Alas is reported to have threatened the use of the Philippine Army to operate the pier haulage. It is finally agreed that the Terminal Company will continue the service until the Railroad Company can take over, the latter having declined to take over immediately.

The Supreme Court rules that provincial sheriffs are not empowered to destroy tenants' homes when tenants are delinquent in rental payments and issues a permanent writ of preliminary injunction in such cases. The matter was carried to the Court by the lawyer of the owners of some 450 tenants whose houses were demolished on the Tunasan Estate a year or two ago.

Feb. 28.—Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut points out that the proposed creation of a coconut board would violate the Congressional excise tax law which prohibits any subsidy to be paid to copra producers.

In a scuffle over a loaded revolver during an indoor baseball game at Parañaque, Corporal Alejandro Flores of Camp Murphy accidentally shoots and kills Feliciano Caguion, another soldier.

March 1.—Lian Estate officials agree before Judge Francisco Zulueta of the Court of Industrial Relations to mill the sugar cane of the tenants at P4.50 a ton, the tenants having for some time refused to mill their cane in order to force the owners to desist from selling the land to outsiders. Judge Zulueta informed the tenants he could not cancel the sales of land already made, as they requested, but promised to use his influence to have the owners sell the land only.

Corporal Flores and a number of other soldiers are reported to have assaulted a reporter of the Philippines Herald when he questioned them for his paper at the Philippine General Hospital, allegedly in the presence of some officers who failed to interfere.

March 2.—President Vicente Carmona of the Philippine National Bank reports at the annual meeting of the Bank's stockholders that the institution made a net profit of P9,582,519.75 in 1936, as compared with P3,719,996.87 in 1935, due largely to recoveries from previously charged-off assets, balances of loans to various sugar centrals written off some years ago which were later reinstated at full face-value. The entire Board of directors is reelected and the executive officers also remain the same.

Corporal Flores having reportedly resisted arrest by Parañaque policemen and to have surrendered to his officers instead, the question is taken up by the Cabinet which rules that the civil authority is supreme over the army. A complaint for homicide is filled against Flores in the justice of the peace court of Parañaque.

March 3.—An investigation is begun of the Insular Psychopathic Hospital as a result of the recent deaths of two inmates who are alleged to have been mistreated by the Hospital attendants.

March 4.—Due to dispute over the election of officers of the Philippine National Federation of Labor, the Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Filipinas is organized and it is reported that some forty labor organizations have already agreed to join the new body.

March 5.—Local sugar men are reported to feel that the loss of some 70,000 short tons from the present quota, as specified in the new sugar quota and tax plan now being considered at Washington, would not seriously affect the Philippine industry because most of this represents the dutiable portion of the quota which it is not contemplated to fill anyway.

March 8.—The Board of Directors of the National Power Corporation authorizes the drafting of plans for an auxiliary Diesel power plant in the Port Area, supplementary to the so-called Angat project, which would supply light and power to the piers, Engineer Island, the Manila Hotel and other government institutions. Gregorio Anonas of the National Development Company states that the Company contemplate establishing cotton yarn, spinning, and food factories and that it must have cheap power to push these projects through.

Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno, Exchange and Securities Commissioner, promulgates a set of new rules supplementary to and modifying those issued by the Bureau of Commerce, in accordance with the new Securities Act. Short selling and trading on margin is prohibited, except under certain conditions.

Secretary Vargas states, in reply to criticism of the government for putting a stop to the privilege granted some government employees to teach in private schools, which policy is being blamed for certain resignations from the government service, that the action is the outcome of studies of an economy and efficiency committee and that the privilege outside teaching has seriously interfered with the government plan of frequent provincial assignments, etc.

March 9.—Secretary Vargas announces the opening of a nation-wide contest for the best book-length biography of Jose Rizal. The contest is open to every Filipino citizen and substantial monetary prize awaits the winner. The bringing to light of obscure or hidden facts in the life of the hero is principally encouraged.

March 11.—Secretary Rodriguez and a party representing four different departments visit various places in Nueva Ecija to investigate the growing unrest among the tenants. It is stated that provincial and municipal officials are showing partiality with the land-owners against the tenants.

March 12.—Angry farm tenants resort to incendiarism and looking in several places in Nueva Ecija and jails in Cabiao and San Antonio are overcrowded. Tenants say justice of the peace do not investigate persons brought to them by landlords before throwing them into jail. Faustino Aguilar, Under-Secretary of Labor, states he will bring charges against landlords who are defying the new tenancy law.

At a meeting of government and aviation company officials at Malacañang a committee is formed to study the airport question headed by Captain Harvey W. Prosser, Chief of the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works and Communications.

March 13.—Reported that twenty-two farm tenants have been arrested in Pampanga and charged with “robbery in band”, their bail being set at P6,000 each, which they can’t pay, because they were caught harvesting rice planted by them but upon land from which they had been evicted.

Manila authorities announce they will investigate the charges brought by the Chinese Consul-General that certain police officers are blackmailing Chinese residents by framing case against them and planting false evidence, and that upon payment of certain amount of cash an enemy may be falsely arrested.

Judge Sumulong announces he will reenter politics. "I thought, but recent events force me to take active part once more in the discussion of questions vitally affecting our country."

Earlier in the day he was quoted as warning against mixing political with economic questions in Washington, stating these should be taken up separately. While he would favor the shortening of the transition period, he states he does not believe an early grant of independence would solve Philippine economic problems. He asserts that President Quezon has now so modified his commitments in Manila that it is difficult to ascertain just where he stands.

General Aguinaldo states he is delighted with the present trend toward earlier independence and that in view of this he is giving up for the time being the idea of going to Washington. Various assemblymen are quoted commenting favorably on the new developments in Washington and others declare the people should have confidence in President

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: March 15 – April 9, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

March 15.—Nineteen girl workers are burned to death and others are injured in an explosion and fire in the Manila Hitt Flashcrackas Company at Pasay. Some sixty-two girls were employed in the place, owned by Chinese, who were paid about P2.50 a week. Various government agencies start investigations.

Juan Sumulong declares that a consolidated minorities party will be formed which will devote itself to helping in the establishment of an effective democracy under the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the Constitution, discouraging subversive activities of radical elements.

Coronation ceremonies are held at Jolo for Sultan Mohammad Amirul Umbra Amilbangsa.

Rafael Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, sails for the United States.

March 16.—Elisio Quirino, manager of the National Economic Protection Association, states that “Cebu, Davao, Zamboanga, and other regions”, visited by him as a member of the party of Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino, who officiated at the inaugurations of the three newly chartered cities, “are prosperous, but it is lamentable that the trade in these flourishing communities is not in the hands of the Filipinos. This situation calls for an intensive and aggressive economic protectionism campaign. The future of these rich regions depends largely on the contribution of our nationals toward their further development”.

March 17.—According to the annual report of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas as President of the National Development Company, the Company has asked the government to close all iron and asbestos deposits to private exploitation and development on the expectation that the Company will shortly begin large scale development. It is also disclosed that the creation of a National Food Product Corporation has been approved. The Development Company is reported to have made a total profit of P1,075,174.08.

In response to statements in Washington that the Philippines would have to liquidate all its financial obligations if independence were to be granted before 1946, Secretary de las Alas state that the country is in a position to pay the American bondholders at any time although he sees no reason why this should be done as an amortization fund exists and the bonds are further guaranteed “with our property”. He expresses the view that the talk of shortening the transition period is idle as he does not believe either President Roosevelt or President Quezon will permit themselves to be guided by radical sentiment on either side of the ocean.

March 18.—Lanao Moros are reported to be taking to the hills and building cotas in defiance of the government at Binidayan, Bacolod, Onayan, Taraka, and Macin.

March 19.—Judge Sumulong states at a meeting of the Popular Alliance leaders that “to be or not to be a protectorate of the United States is the paramount issue in Philippine-American relations and trade and defense questions are secondary to this. This fundamental issue can not be settled by the coming trade conference.” He repeats his opposition to the Assembly’s tariff bill now before President Roosevelt, stating it is contrary to the Tydings-McDuffie Act and likely to lead “to a perpetuation of the present monopoly of the market by American products, thus curtailing Philippine economic freedom, extinguishing trade with other countries, and insuring the “total absorption not only of our economic but also our political life by that of the United States.”

The immediate effect in Manila of the afternoon news dispatches to the effect that independence might be granted in 1938 or 1939 is a near panic in the stock market and there is some agitation to close the Exchange. Averages drop 12.47 points. Vice-President Sergio Osmeña declines to comment “until he has received official advices from President Quezon.” Secretary Jorge Vargas states “There is no cause for alarm. We have confidence in the ability and patriotism of President Quezon.” Secretary de las Alas state, “If independence is to come in two years there

would be need for immediate readjustment of the national economy, but after the first pains of separation, the country would pick up and rapidly regain normal. With the exception of the sugar industry, Philippine industry would be able to survive the shock, and even sugar eventually would be able to get on its feet again if producers would give up their present luxury. I believe there is no essential conflict in economic interests between the United States and the Philippines and whatever conclusion may finally be arrived at in Washington, I am of the opinion that Philippine- American trade relations will continue with or without independence.” Secretary Eulogio Rodriguez states, “I am sure that if President Quezon has asked for independence earlier than after ten years he has good reason to do so.” Assemblyman Tomas Oppus states he is a lover of independence, but that he believes the Filipino people should not be rash in their reaction toward the idea of shortening the transition period as “abrupt means of doing things usually result in loss of confidence”. In general, opinion in government and political circles is cautiously expressed, but the indication is that while the plan is considered radical it would be acceptable if the existing economic relations with the United States can not be improved by amending the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Minority circles are quick to endorse the move and Vicente Sotto telegraphs President Quezon: “If the latest news that you are demanding independence in 1938 or 39 is true, the Philippine Civic Union resolutely supports your patriotic attitude which is in perfect accord with the invariable aspirations of our people”. Judge John W. Haussermann issues a statement counseling against panic and declaring that Benguet and its affiliated companies are proceeding “along all lines as if nothing had happened.” He reveals that he has recently cabled orders to the United States for equipment and supplies totaling more than P1,000,000 and that these orders had not been cancelled. “There was some agitation to close the stock exchange. I strongly opposed this and am very glad to know that it did not close. It is true that there was what may be called a selling wave of very short duration, but I am pleased that the public in general responded and supported the market so that the net results were that the Islands have taken the news in good grace and a willingness is shown to support the market in so far as mining shares are concerned. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of all of us to keep our feet on the ground and rally around the wishes of the administration here and in Washington and do everything within our power to encourage the people to hold fast to their faith in the general welfare of the economic situation in the Islands. The economic situation is sound and unless the people disturb it by becoming panicky, all will come out well”. Mrs. Asuncion Perez of the Associated Charities states, “I leave it to the politicians”. Dr. Ines Villa says, “ This is so sudden.”

March 20.—Philippine financiers minimize the stock market slump of yesterday as most of the securities dealt in are gold shares and gold has its intrinsic value and will always sell despite disrupted trade relations with the United States. During the day, after some hesitation, prices tended upward.

Judge Sumulong states that the Washington dispatches are “nothing to get excited about. At this stage there is nothing definite. The announcement that independence would come by 1938 was mere misinformation. it should be known that Congress must pass any measure affecting Philippine independence”. Attorney C. A. DeWitt states that the Quezon-Sayre statement is ambiguous and vague and “will engender uncertainty and anxiety and nothing else. Both Filipinos and Americans are entitled to a more definite statement of what is being planned and done in matters so profoundly affecting their future..... How will this committee of ‘experts’ be made up? Will it be political in complexion or will Filipinos and Americans who have personal knowledge of the problems involved and who are directly interested in the manner of their solution be included in such a committee? There has been a proneness on both sides of the Pacific to exclude those vitally interested in such problems from participation in their consideration and to assume that the study and disposition of such problems is exclusively for the government and its officials at the moment in office.” A meeting in Plaza Moriones organized by Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto adopts a resolution urging independence in 1938 or 1939. The Philippine Coconut Association telegraphs President Quezon: “While we believe the country is anxious for early political separation, the Philippine Coconut Association desires to know the preferential principal involved as touching the coconut industry”.

Moros intrenched in the three Binidayan cotas open force on a Constabulary patrol reconnoitering the region, and, encouraged by their superiority in numbers, also fire on the S.S. *Governor Blanco* on Lake Lanao. There are said to be some hundred persons in the cotas, including women and children. They have been ordered to surrender and an attack in force is planned for tomorrow if they do not.

March 22.—The stock market, after slight recoveries on Saturday, takes a drop down to the lowest levels for the year, with the market closing “very weak and no buying support in sight”.

Stated at Malacañang that a radiogram to Vice-President Osmeña from President Quezon confirms the press reports of his meeting with Assistant Secretary of State Francis Sayre and that he had with him at the meeting Speaker Gil Montilla, Benito Razon, Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo, Commissioner Quintin Paredes, Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, and Joaquin M. Elizalde, and that it was agreed that a joint preparatory committee of American and Filipino experts would be appointed immediately to study the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and to make recommendations thereto. "In view of the fact that I have recommended that the period of granting complete independence be shortened to 1938 or 1939, it was also agreed that this joint committee of experts will be expected in making their recommendations to consider the bearing which this advancement of the date of independence would have on facilitating or retarding the execution of a program of economic adjustment in the Philippines. It was further agreed that preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy. Thereafter it is contemplated that trade relations between the two countries will be regulated in accordance with a reciprocal agreement on a non preferential basis. The holding of the conference provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be postponed until the joint preparatory committee shall have presented its report."

Under-Secretary of Justice Jose P. Melencio proposes that loans by landowners to tenants be suppressed and that the National Rice and Corn Corporation be required to make crop loans to tenant farmers.

The Philippine Aerial Taxi Company is granted a permit to extend its line from Paracale to Naga and Legaspi.

March 23.—Following a radio-telephone conversation between President Quezon and Vice-President Osmeña, Secretary Vargas tells the press that Mr. Osmeña is optimistic as to the outcome of the forthcoming conference which he believes will produce results that will assure Philippine economic stability. Mr. Vargas states that President Quezon will probably utilize the services of Conrado Benitez, who is on his way to the United States, and also of Arthur Fischer, scheduled to leave for the United States shortly, although he has not yet chosen the members of the Philippine group in the committee.

Prof. Abdon Llorente declares that it would rash on the part of the Filipinos to endorse early independence even if no improvement can be obtained at present in the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, for the almost unanimous conclusion of economic experts on both sides of the ocean is that even ten years is too short. "It is, of course, very important that we seek changes in the independence law to remove inequalities, but failing in this effort does not remove inequalities, but failing in this effort does not justify our asking for a worse bargain. If we fail in our present efforts we should proceed with the year program and in the meantime make every effort to reach a better understanding". Other economists, including Prof. Jose L. Celeste and Dr. Andres Castillo, hold that the effect of immediate independence would not be worse than the effect of the economic restrictions in the Tydings-McDuffie Act as an independent Philippines would be free from the baneful effects of the export taxes and limitations and would have full tariff and currency powers. The transitional period would be best if we are given the means to make adjustment possible, such as tariff and currency autonomy, but if no changes are obtainable in the present law, immediate independence is preferable.

March 24.—"High government officials" are quoted as saying that President Quezon is in dead earnest in his immediate independence proposal and that he discussed the plan with various persons before going to the United States as the only alternative to amending the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law.

Placido L. Mapa, of the Financing Corporation of the Philippines and executive of three Occidental Negros sugar centrals, in a commencement address at the Jose Rizal College states that the "question of the hour is not to seek a shortening of the transition period, but whether in the face of present world conditions, the ten years provided, two years of which have already expired, is sufficient.... If at the economic conference no satisfactory trade arrangements between America and the Philippines is agreed upon to take effect after independence, I venture the opinion that in that case the only course open to the Philippines for the attainment of independence under condition which will make reasonably certain the maintenance and perpetuation of that independence is to prolong the transition period..."

The Chinese-owned *China Press* of Shanghai, warns that the Philippines must not lose sight of events which have transpired in certain parts of China under “alien inspiration,” which is also possible in the Philippines when American protection is withdrawn.

Secretary of Finance de las Alas announces the establishment, sponsored and financed by the National Development Company, of the National Food Products Company with an initial capital of P500,000, to engage in fish canning and the manufacture of dairy products. Dr. Manuel Roxas will be the technical manager, Dr. Santiago Rotea, of the animal products division of the Bureau of Animal Husbandary, will be in charge of the dairy products manufacturing, and D. Florencio Talavera of the Fish and Game Administration, will be in charge of the Fish canning plant. The Development Company is also reported to be making a study of the advisability of starting a factory for the manufacture of cement and asbestos tiles and roofing shingles. Dr. Foster Bain, technical adviser, has been asked to make a study of the feasibility of smelting iron ore in the Philippines.

Reported from Sibul, Bulacan, and Pontevedra, Capiz, that several score of Philippine Army trainees have staged a walk-out to spend Holy Week in their homes.

The Department of Labor announces the terms of a contract it has drawn up for landlords and tenants to serve as a model and in an effort to put an end to the present misunderstanding of the new Tenancy Law.

Complaints for multiple homicide through reckless imprudence are filed against three Chinese officials of the Manila Hit Firecrackers Company of Pasay where an explosion and fire recently led to the deaths of twenty women and girl workers.

According to official sources, some 9,300 students will graduate from the public high schools this month and some 6,000 private secondary schools.

March 25.—“Some officials” are reported to have stated that Mapa’s address shows the “manifest opposition of the sugar industry to independence”; others “in government and legislative quarters” voice objections to President Quezon’s “radical and illogical position”. Oppus praises Mapa’s speech and states: “We need more men like him. The country would profit by a frank and outspoken discussion of important public questions.”

Professor Llorente calls on Secretary Vargas to explain his statements quoted in the press in opposition to President Quezon’s policy, this having been called into question as he is connected with a government advisory board and should not have publicly opposed an adopted policy. Secretary Vargas is said to have asked him to make his explanation in writing.

Dr. Santiago Barcelona, noted figure during the Philippine-American fighting and personal physician to General Emilio Aguinaldo, dies at San Juan, Rizal, aged 74.

March 27.—General Aguinaldo states he has abandoned his plans to go to Washington as President Quezon is now working “for just what the Veteran’s Association has proposed”.

Assistant Solicitor-General Potenciano Pecson is reported to have filed charges against two justices of peace in Nueve Ejija for having shown partiality in cases between landlords and tenants. He ascribes trouble in the province not only to disputes about the division of the crop between landlords and their tenants, but to questions involving ownership of lands.

March 29.—The stock market moves irregularly lower when trading is resumed after the holidays, with trading light.

Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos states that the absence without leave of several hundred trainees in Laguna, Capiz, Albay and Batangas camps, during Holy Week, was due to strong religious sentiment and the irresponsibility of youth. Some have returned voluntarily, others were brought back by their parents, and still others had to be sent

after. He states the men were trainees and not soldiers, which would have been more serious. Corrective measures will be taken, he declares.

Four British flying boats arrive in Manila from Hongkong on a good will flight. They left Hongkong at 7:00 a.m. and reached Manila at 2:00 p.m. They will proceed from here to British North Borneo, Sarawak, and back to Singapore, their base.

Arsenio N. Luz, Director-General of the Philippines Exposition, Inc., in his report to the Board of Directors states that though the Exposition was a success and 495,598 persons paid admission as against 433,579 last year, there was a net loss of P21,609.87 in operations, which he ascribes to substantial decreases in the receipts from auditorium balls, auditorium seats, stockholders' privileges, season's tickets, etc. The total receipts were P226,875.96. He again urges the acquisition of a permanent site and a clearer understanding as to government support.

Dr. Frank B. Morrison, noted Cornell agricultural economist, leaves for the United States after a six week survey of the country as special adviser on animal husbandry to the Commonwealth, and tells the press: "I have seen the condition of your workers in the rice fields of Nueva Ecija and the cane fields of Negros, and I do not blame them for feeling discontented. It seems that the hacenderos are more concerned about their carabaos than their workers.... I read in a Manila magazine while I was in Cebu that the income of your farmers average only P60.00 a year. That is too meager. Over the problems of the Philippines, if it is to survive, is the promotion of the well being of the masses. They must be helped to earn more and their standard of living must be raised considerably... Equally serious is the keeping of conservative, level-headed men in control of the government. If you allow disgruntled and self-seeking radicals to run your affairs, you had better look out... While the Islands can support a much larger population, there are already heavily overpopulated sections, and the population should be checked to some extent by means of birth-control."

March 30.—Stock prices continue to move lower, the average closing figure on the Manila Stock Exchange being 162.23.

C.J. Chancellor, manager for the Far East of the Reuter news service, arriving in Manila, states that the reaction to President Quezon's proposal of early independence is one of general bewilderment. The belief is that President Quezon "suddenly changed his mind".

Stated by Sakdal leaders in Manila that Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader in Japan, has telegraphed President Quezon endorsing his early independence plan.

Professor Llorente is reported to have asked for six-months leave of absence from the Philippine National Bank where he is employed as a special research worker, and from the advisory committee of which he is executive-secretary, as he wishes to study conditions in Germany, Italy and Russia.

Jose Paez, President and General-Manager of the Manila Railroad Company, in his annual report to the Board of Directors states that the Company suffered a net loss in 1936 of P704,876.18 as compared to P1,838,285.88 in 1935. The loss, however, is not a cash loss as it includes depreciation and retirement charges and as the net profits of the Manila Hotel, owned by the Railroad Company, of P190,330.82, were not considered in computing the loss. He points out, too, that the accumulated profits since 1917, when the government purchased the Company, totals over P19,000,000. He states that the direct railway connection with Legaspi, Albay, will go into operation about the beginning of next year, and recommends the construction of a combined highway and railroad bridge over the Pasig connecting the San Nicolas District and the Port Area.

March 31.—Brig.-Gen. Vicente Lim leaves for Mindanao to make a study of special defense plan for Mindanao, including the establishment of a system of army and roads focused on the southern coast.

A commercial house in New York is reported to have telegraphed its Manila office: "Philippines statesmen causing little comment here. Considered preliminary fencing for trade agreement negotiations".

A reply is received from President Quezon to the telegram of the Philippine Coconut Association stating: "We are bearing in mind every interest of the Philippines".

The Supreme Court upholds the right of the Manila Railroad Company to establish motor vehicle lines, as it is authorized to do in its charter, and rules that the Public Service Commission exercises no supervision over the Company except in regard to rates.

Delfin Jaranilla in a brief filed with the Supreme Court on behalf of Petra Baltazar, retired teacher, questions the constitutionality of Act 187 which authorizes the liquidation of the old pension systems. Baltazar has petitioned for a mandamus to compel the Government Service Insurance Board to continue paying the petitioner's pension. According to Jaranilla, the whole case hinges on whether the government may disregard its contractual obligations. The case affects thousand of teachers and the petitioner is said to be backed by the Philippine Retired Teachers Association, Ramon Diokno, counsel for the government, asks for the dismissal of the case in a long memorandum, declaring that the government has already returned the amounts paid in by civil servants plus interest, and pointing out that the pension funds were all in an insolvent state and the time would inevitably have come when contributors would be unable not to collect their expected retirements pay but even their own contributions. He states that Act 187 represents a valid exercise of the police power inherent in every government to adopt any measure for the protection of the public interest and that Baltazar's right to a pension existed only as long as the law granting it was in force. He denies that pensions are debts, liabilities, or obligations of the government.

April 1.—Registration for military service opens for all young men born in 1917.

A committee of the American Retired Teachers Association of the Philippines makes public a combined protest and petition recently sent to numerous officials in Washington by air mail. The document voices a protest against the liquidation of the Teachers' Retirement and Disability Fund on the basis of contractual obligation, moral obligation, abstract justice, and adequacy of available finances to comply with the obligations of the Commonwealth Government to the teachers. It points out that the United States government is paying in pensions to Filipinos retired from various federal services an amount estimated at over \$2,000,000 a year while the annual payments to American teachers by the Commonwealth government amounts to only some \$125,000 a year.

Dr. Rafael Palma in a radio address scores the indifference of some Filipino women to the coming plebiscite on women suffrage. "We can not progress and prosper and maintain the ancient ways of thinking... We must throw away silly conservatism and cumbersome traditions... Society will certainly receive immeasurable advantages from the women's acquisitions of the new right.... If this is not to come now because of the indifference and indolence of some of our women, what grave responsibility they will have before the nation and history!" Father William Fletcher, Secretary to Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, is quoted as saying that the Archbishop is not opposed to woman suffrage and has not instructed any priests to speak against the movement, but that he is not taking an active part in the present discussions because he has made it a point not to interfere in political matters.

Announced at Malacañang that Secretary Yulo has granted Professor Llorente's request for six months leave of absence without pay.

Arthur Fischer, adviser on natural resources of the Commonwealth, leaves for the United States to join the Quezon delegation in Washington.

April 2.—Reported that Mapa has received many letters of congratulation from sugar men, financiers, and friends for his speech against early independence. Sugar men are said to hold that Act 191 authorized the President of the Philippines to ask for an economic conference but makes no mention of political readjustments. Others are reported to say that President Quezon should know what he is doing and must have the interests of the country at heart. It is also pointed out that most of his advisers in Washington are identified with the sugar interests.

A recent police census of Manila shows that Chinese in the city number 25,047 men and 6,166 women; Japanese 2,594; Americans 1,989; and Spaniards 1,170.

Fire razes the entire commercial district of Cagayan, Occidental Negros; damage is estimate at P1,000,000.

The stock market drops sharply, closing at 147.07.

April 3.—The Cabinet adopts a resolution expressing complete adherence to all the plans sponsored by President Quezon and felicitating him on the continued success of his work.

At a caucus of members of the National Assembly it is decided to support the stand of President Quezon as a general principle on motion of Assemblyman Oppus.

Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, wife of the Vice-President, issues a statement declaring that Filipino women are “under compelling obligation to support solidly the cause of women suffrage at the coming plebiscite.

Announced at Malacañang that President Quezon has asked that Floor Leader Manuel Roxas leave for Washington as soon as possible.

The stock market advances to 154.00 for a gain of 6.93 points.

April 5.—Between 7:00 and 7:30 A.M. (Monday) most of the Philippines listens to President Quezon’s address, delivered from informal notes over the telephone from Washington to San Francisco, and to the Philippines by short-wave radio, rebroadcast over KZRM, KZIB, and KZEG, and plainly audible in Manila. The hour was 6:00 P.M. Sunday in Washington. About five minutes of the time was devoted to woman suffrage and the rest to an explanation of his recommendations for earlier independence. “Filipino women are not yet in full possession of their rights and unless they make an early decision to take part in the national administration, it will be a long time before all their rights are secured. I hope all Filipino men will be willing to seek the advice of and collaboration of their mothers, wives, and daughters in public affairs just as they seek this in their private business.... The Filipino woman is the equal of the best in the world and there is no reason why Filipino women should not enjoy all the rights and privileges of women in more progressive countries”. As to his independence recommendation, President Quezon states: “You have already been informed that I have recommended that the period for the granting of independence be shortened so the Philippines may establish its Republic on December, 1938, or on July 4, 1939. I understand some people have been surprised that I should have made that proposal at this time. Well, anyone who has followed closely my public career should have expected me to do so. Moreover, it is well known that the majority of our people in accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Law upon the assumption that no change would be permitted except with the consent of the Filipino people.... As a matter of fact, it would appear that Congress feels it has the right at any time to change trade relations regardless of the provisions of the Act.... Under these circumstances to continue in the present status would simply cause the economic ruin of the Philippines. It is absolutely necessary that we be able to place our trade relations with America on a more stable basis and there is but one way of accomplishing this, namely, through a treaty between the government of the United States and an independent Philippine Republic. So long as the Philippines remains under the American Flag, Congress will always feel at liberty to amend any of its laws affecting any of the Philippine relations. But once we are independent, if we should secure a treaty from the American government similar in terms to the provisions of the Independence Act regulating our trade with America, Congress will have to respect that treaty during the time of its existence. And therefore I have proposed the Philippines be granted immediate independence, or as short a time as possible, with the idea that there may be entered into a treaty between America and the Philippines whereby trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, as provided in the Independence Act, may be agreed upon in the form of a treaty between our two countries. And I am hopeful that such a proposal will meet with no serious objection on the part of the government of the United States. Moreover, I feel it will be possible to secure a special trade relation between America and the Philippines after the three-year period... But don’t forget that I am prepared if necessary to get independence for the Philippines even if I should fail to secure for our products the benefits of the market of the United States. The time has come when the Filipino people must decide whether they shall be masters of their own destiny or not. If we are not willing to assume all the responsibility of a free people, then let us quit talking about freedom and independence and let us sell our birthright for one million tons of sugar.... Fortunately... the authorities in Washington are concerned about the future of our people and they are trying to do every thing they can to find a formula whereby we will be independent without serious injury to our economy. And I am here precisely to protect our country from

any possible unwise legislation that may bring harm to our people. I want you to have faith in me, and I hope you will not embarrass my work here by sending protests before you know what you are protesting about.... Don't be panicky. Don't be scared with anything that you hear or that is printed by the papers as to what might happen to the Philippines. None of you is as interested as I am, not even the men who own the sugar factories or the men who own the coconut factories or the tobacco factories—not one is more interested as I am in securing for the Philippines the economic stability and the consequent prosperity for our people. Even though I have not a cent in any of those industries, I am at least as interested as every one of you, for it is my duty to look after the welfare of our people. Now I will sleep well after what I have said.”

Assemblymen and government officials generally endorse President Quezon's stand as outlined in his address over the radio. Some economists and business men question the wisdom of asking for full independence without assurance of being able to retain existing benefits and others withhold comment. Judge Haussermann states that “if President Quezon succeeds in getting ten years of free trade after independence, I see no objection to the plan... it would be better if free trade were maintained for fifteen years. Mr. Mapa states that if President Quezon had revealed his plans as completely as he did today before, there would have been less misunderstanding. Professor Llorente state that President Quezon spoke of two objectives—the first, complete independence with a favorable trade treaty invites no disagreement; the second complete independence with or without such a treaty, is objectionable. General Aguinaldo states that the speech “coincides exactly with my own views”. Vice-President Osmeña, speaking at Tacloban, Leyte, where he and a party of other government officials are opening the new Abuyog-Baybay Road, praises President Quezon's stand and urges the people to have confidence in him. “Being on the ground, he knows better than anyone of us here the conditions prevailing in Washington and the possibilities ahead of us.”

Col. Miguel Nicdao with a force of 150 enlisted men and 15 officers attacks the Moro outlaws led by Sultan sa Kadingilan, entrenched in the Binidayan cota. The Moros are all armed and the cota being situated on a hill surrounded by a heavy forest hinders the use of mountain guns and Stokes mortars. A private is wounded and four Moros are killed when a group of the latter attacks the Army force from the rear.

The stock market moves irregularly lower, the index closing at 151.92, down 2.08 points.

In a two-day battle, some hundred Moros are driven out of their six cotas at Ganassi, Lanao, by a Philippine Army force under Col. Miguel Nicdao and Capt. Rafael Ramos. Six Moros, including a woman, are killed and six others wounded, the rest escaping. Two soldiers are wounded.

The stock market moves slightly upward, gaining .47 points to 153.39.

April 7.—Sixteen blocks, comprising some 2,000 houses, in the crowded Tondo district, Manila, are razed in a four-hour fire, the worst since 1911, rendering an estimated 20,000 people homeless and doing damage estimated P2,000,000. Only one death is reported but numerous people sustained injuries. The fire is believed to have started in a kitchen and Fire Department officials state they were handicapped by low water pressure, the water main in the district being too small. Government and private agencies unite in relief measures.

The army captures two of the cotas in the Binidayan district, but a bus loaded with soldiers retiring from the day's fighting, is ambushed, the driver killed and four enlisted men are wounded, the attack taking place at Madamba, across the lake from Binidayan. Later the Moros burn the Paraba school house. Hesitating to attack the most strongly fortified cota in the district, Colonel Nicdao has asked for reinforcements, while Moro chiefs are still seeking to induce the recalcitrants to surrender. Maj.-Gen. Santos and Lieut.-Col. D.D. Eisenhower fly from Ormoc, Leyte, to the scene of operations. Moro deaths are estimated at 30 so far.

The Manila Stock Exchange creates fifteen new seats prices at P45,000, the move being interpreted as designed to centralize all stock transactions.

The stock market continues to advance irregularly for a total gain of 2.75 points o 156.14.

Prominent members of the National Federation of Labor, who refuse to have their names revealed, are reported to have started a move for President Quezon as the first President of the future Philippine Republic.

April 8.—Assemblyman Romero and Mrs. Romero leave for Washington on the *China Clipper*.

Manila gold stock averages drop 2.93 pouts to 153.21.

April 9.—General Santos returns to Manila after having given Colonel Nicdao cart blanche. He states the situation is fully under control.

Registration for the women suffrage plebiscite on April 30 opens. Later reports indicate that the registration was slow with discouraging results, except in Ilocos Sur and Baguio, totaling, it is estimated, less than one-third of the 300,000 affirmative votes required on April 30 to win the suffrage. The report has been spread that women given the right to vote would have to pay the cedula tax, women leaders say are not discouraged but that a great handicap is the lack of campaign funds. April 17 is the second and last registration day.

The Manila stock prices drop sharply, as all over the world following the canard that the United States would reduce its price for gold, from fractions to 75 points, the gold share index at the Manila Stock Exchange sagging 7.06 points to 146.15. Trading was heavy.

The United States

March 13.—At an American Legion farewell dinner in Washington, United States Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states he is looking forward with “a spirit of high adventure” to the assumption of his post in the Philippines and he will leave for Manila “with enthusiasm and deep interest to attend the birth of a new nation”.

Mrs. Aurora Quezon arrives in Seattle and leaves for Chicago in a private car attached to the rear of a railroad train.

March 14.—Press dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the Navy is indifferent to the retention of a naval base in the Philippines after independence, preferring to regard Hawaii as its outermost line of defense. Observers are said to believe that no fundamental revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Law will be undertaken by Congress unless President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon agree on a program which both would actively sponsor. It is believed a majority in Congress would favor shortening the transition period if this were jointly urged by Roosevelt and Quezon, but this might entail economic provisions even less favorable to the Philippines than the present set-up. Farm blocs would resist all changes favorable to the Philippines. Republicans are noticeably apathetic to the entire situation and do not manifest a desire to resume the anti-independence stand which many of them took prior to the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Law. Some observers think that the net result of President Quezon’s visit may be the organization of a commission.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1937). News Summary. *Philippine Magazine*, 34(5), 199-203, 231.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: April 8 – May 12, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

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April 10.—Adriano Rodenas, until recently teller and acting assistant cashier of the Insular Treasury, is found guilty in the Manila Court of First Instance of malversation of public funds in the sum of P20,000, and sentenced to serve a prison term ranging from eight to fourteen years, and a fine of P10,000, and to indemnify the government P20,000. The accused will appeal.

April 11.—After six hours of fighting the Philippine Army takes and demolishes the Makaguiling cota, most of the outlaws, however, escaping. Two Moros were killed and two soldiers wounded.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña gives a ball in honor of Acting United States High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones at Teachers Camp, Baguio.

April 12.—Military registration which started April 1, ends today. It is believed from still incomplete returns that the total will not reach the 148,000 mark of last year, although a larger number was expected from the population estimates.

Through a ruse, and making use of underground passages, Moro outlaws regain control of the Binidayan cota, one of the cotas taken yesterday by the Army and turned over to the municipal authorities.

April 13.—Army officers are said to be planning to ask the National Assembly to amend the National Defense Act to permit more severe punishment for non-registration. The Act provides for a penalty of not more than six months imprisonment, but the courts have been imposing sentences as light as ten days on “slackers”. It is doubted that registration this year will reach 100,000.

April 14.—Announced that President Manuel L. Quezon has appointed Jose Paez and Paciano Dizon to the Manila Harbor Board on recommendation of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas.

Woman registration returns reach 212,172 with complete returns not yet received. Woman leaders express themselves as confident that on the second registration day a 100,000 more will register.

The stock market drops to the lowest level since the boom started, closing at 134.06.

April 15.—"Popular Front" directors and delegates meet with Emiliano Tria Tirona presiding, but with General Emilio Aguinaldo, Judge Juan Sumulong, Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, Geronimo Santiago, and other leaders absent. They adopt an early independence resolution, and a resolution asking P300,000 for relief of the Tondo fire sufferers (P150,000 to be taken from the Belo Fund, P100,000 from the Charity Sweepstakes funds, and P50,000 from the Rice and Corn Corporation which is alleged to have made "enormous profits selling rice to the poor"). The organization also decide to take part in the May Day celebrations and to call a convention on July 4. Meetings will be held and demonstrations in favor of early independence, but, it is explained, this is a platform policy and does not indicate that the Popular Front is following the leadership of President Quezon.

Recalcitrant members of the Coalition who are reported to have sent a radiogram to President Quezon asking him to return to the Philippines and put an end to what they call "radio-phone government", are criticized by other members of the Assembly and obstructing President Quezon's work.

Vice-President Osmeña speaking over the radio from Baguio urges women to register for the women suffrage plebiscite stating that the issue of enfranchisement is too momentous to be placed on the narrow basis of sex antagonism/

The Directors of the Nacionalista-Democratico Party meet and pledge full support to women suffrage and decide to organize committees in Manila to assist in the campaign.

The Army recaptures the Binidayan cota, but the soldiers find the place empty, the Moros having again escaped.

Brig.-Gen. Vicente Lim, who returned from Mindanao yesterday, states that there is unnecessary alarm about the Lanao situation. "The Army is after nothing but a bunch of outlaws," he declares. "The Sakdal situation was much more serious for it had political significance and involved people of much higher intelligence than the Moros we are after".

Announced that Lieut. Constancio de Zoza of the training cadre at Camp Dau, Pampanga, has been relieved of further active duty with the Army for having been found guilty of manhandling and injuring a trainee who filed charges against him.

Gold stock averages on the Manila Exchange go down to 128.71.

April 16.—The League of Provincial Governors announces that is it "adheres unconditionally" to President Quezon's plan to shorten the transition period to independence.

Malacañang releases a proclamation of President Quezon declaring Manila in a "state of calamity" this making it possible for the government to control commodity prices, it having been reported that there has been an "unreasonable and conscienceless speculation" in land rents and foodstuffs in the Tondo dire area where 16,000 sufferers are without means of subsistence other than those furnished by various relief agencies.

Director of Health Eugenio Hernando instructs all health officers to start a general immunization campaign, the increase of contagious diseases having caused alarm.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas states that jails in Occidental Negros and Iloilo are jammed with young men arrested for having failed to register for military service, while lists of names of thousands of others in Cebu and Leyte have been submitted to the authorities. A plan is under consideration to assign the men to cadres as prisoners to work as cooks and do other chores.

The *Tribune* publishes a plea of Ramon Lopez, wealthy Iloilo sugar planter, urging other planters to pay more than the "pitifully low" and "starvation" wages of 35 to 40 cents a day now paid on most haciendas. He declares the planters can afford to pay more than that out of their "enormous profits" and that they "must not wait until discontent is goaded higher and labor, led by radicals, begins to destroy".

The stock market again drops sharply to an average of 120.37.

The downward trend in the stock market is apparently halted and prices during the day are generally maintained and some issues recover slightly, the average rising .19 of a point of 120.56.

The second day of registration for the women suffrage plebiscite opens.

April 19.—The *Philippine Herald* publishes a dispatch stating that the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Governor-General of Taiwan (Formosa), will visit President Quezon next July “with a view to explaining the so-called southward policy of the Japanese government.”

Stocks advance sharply to an average of 132.68, up 12.12 points.

April 20.—Assemblyman Manuel Roxas who will leave for Washington Friday, is honored at a luncheon given by Assemblyman Enrique Magalona and at an informal dinner in the evening given by Placido L. Mapa. He states he has no information whatever, either officially or privately, regarding the discussions of Philippine-American affairs in Washington, but pledges himself to do his best for the furtherance of Philippine interests in the United States.

Reported that Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto has recommended to Secretary of Agriculture Eulogio Rodriguez the purchase of homesites in the fire-swept area in Tondo for resale to the present occupants under the existing law authorizing the purchase of estates for resale to tenants.

Stock prices again advance sharply for a gain of 10.40 points to an average of 142.72.

April 21.—Reported that the Central Stock Exchange, of which former Governor-General F.B. Harrison was one of the Directors, is seeking amalgamation with either the Manila or the International Stock Exchange. The Central was the third exchange to be established in Manila and the amount of business, it is said, does not warrant the existence of three stock exchanges in the city.

Shares move irregularly during the day and the market closes at a price average of 142.24, down .48 of a point.

April 22.—Reported that Dr. H. Foster Bain has expressed the opinion in a report to the National Development Company that due to lack of an adequate supply of coking coal the smelting of iron ore would not be economically advisable. He also points to the large investments that would be called for and the limited needs of the Philippines for iron. He suggests that the Philippines might exchange iron ore for pig iron with such countries as Japan and India.

With reports still incomplete, the total of registered women voters reported to the Department of the Interior now number 563,297.

April 22.—Gold stock average on the Manila Stock Market advances sharply for a gain of 14.95 points to 157.19.

April 23.—Assemblyman Roxas leaves for the United States on the *Philippine Clipper*. A caucus held prior to his departure fails to elect an acting speaker and acting floor leader, as proposed by some, because of the lack of a quorum.

Judge Sumulong and General Aguinaldo express approval of reports that the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be adhered to in regard to seeking an international pact neutralizing the Philippines.

April 24.—Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino instructs officials in his department that if any citizen of the Philippines wants to give himself a title and call himself sultan, datu, or panglima, that is his own business, but that his title can not be recognized by the government under the Commonwealth Constitution. Leaders of two Moro groups in Sulu have been making efforts to get the government to confirm the election respectively of the two sultans.

who recently assumed the title. The Provincial Board of Lanao some time ago approved a resolution ruling that present sultans might continue to use their titles, but that they could not transmit these to their heirs. The Quirino ruling voids this resolution.

April 26.—The Cabinet approves the Tondo rehabilitation plans, providing for the construction of tenement houses, streets, etc., at a cost of P260,000.

The Governor of Palawan is reported to have filed protests with the Bureau of Customs and the Philippine Army against the violation of Philippine maritime regulations by poaching Japanese fishing boats who show no fear of the police.

A branch of the Netherland India Commercial Bank opens office in the Filipinas Building, Manila, with C. Stigter as Manager.

The New York Hotel and Bar and the Real Restaurant, old landmarks in Intramuros, burn down, and one American, E.H. Bahr, who lived in the hotel, loses his life. The place was owned by J.M. Heery.

The market declines, closing at 152.92.

April 27.—U.S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt arrives in Manila with his wife and sixteen-year old daughter and others of his party. Met by American and Filipino officials, and escorted by U.S. Army and Philippine Scout troops, he lays a floral offering at the foot of the Rizal Monument and proceeds to “El Nido”, Dewey Boulevard mansion owned by Attorney E.A. Perkins, his temporary residence, and receives the press. In answer to various questions he states that he will base his policy on the Tydings-McDuffie Law and the assumption that there will be no sudden changes in the law. He reiterates the view that economic independence should come before political independence, and states that he means by that that “the government must have sufficient funds to maintain vital services”. He suggests that independence is not a condition necessary to the consummation of a treaty might be drawn up between the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth running for 15 or even 20 years. He refers to crop diversification and the acceleration of mining development here as possible means of achieving economic independence. The claim of some persons that other than American markets might be found, he characterizes as a “pious Committee in Washington and states that it has the opportunity to do an outstanding piece of work. He states that President Roosevelt is deeply interested in the work of Committee and in the Philippines and that no changes are likely in the Tydings-McDuffie Act until after the Committee has submitted its report. He refers to former High Commissioner Frank Murphy as a “personal and political friend” with whom he has discussed the Philippine question “practically in its entirety”, and also that he talked very friendly. Asked whether he thought he and the President could get along, he answers: “I don’t see why not. I am easy to get along with”. He states as to his powers that the law and the instructions he has received from President Roosevelt (which were read in part by President Quezon) are clear and that he will not interfere in local affairs. During the day he receives a radiogram of welcome from President Quezon expressing regret that he receives official calls from Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Admiral George J. Meyers, General Percy B. Bishop, and others, and returns the Vice-President’s call the same day. His statements as published in the press are generally well received by officials and business men.

Loyal Moros are reported to be tearing down the cotas of Moro outlaws captured by the Philippine Army. A number of the outlaws surrendered to the authorities last week.

The stock market sags further to 146.45.

April 28.—The *Hongkong Clipper*, carrying over 100,000 pieces of mail, most of which was transferred from the *China Clipper* which arrived from the United States yesterday, leaves Manila for Hongkong, completing the magnificent 13,000-mile skyway that brings the United States within a week’s flight of every important city in China, and closing the last 715-mile gap in round-the-world air transportation. The *Hongkong Clipper*, which is a little smaller than the trans-Pacific clippers, will play regularly between Manila and Hongkong. Regular passenger service to China will be inaugurated tomorrow from Alameda by the *Hawaiian Clipper*.

Secretary Vargas, President of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, in a telephone conversation with officials in Tokyo informs them that the Philippines will not be able for lack of time and funds to take part in the proposed 1938 Oriental Olympics in Japan but that the Philippines will be ready to participate in 1940.

April 29.—A late Thursday night fire on the Escolta destroys the premises of the Malabon Restaurant, T.J. Wolf & Co., Inc., Manila Grafica, Inc., and damages the establishments of the Escolta Drug Store, Estrella del Norte, Puerta del Sol, and several mining offices.

Seven new observation planes arrive from the United States for the Philippine Army.

The stock market average drops to 146.16 upon receipt of the news of Rep. Hamilton Fish's resolution calling for a reduction in the price of gold.

April 30.—Polls for the woman suffrage plebiscite are open from 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

May 1.—Incomplete returns from all over the country gives a total of 431,539 affirmative and 42,554 negative votes, more than satisfying the constitutional requirement of 300,000 affirmative votes. The total women registered was 591,563.

J.H. Marsman announces in London that a new \$1,000,000 corporation, the Exploratie Maatschappij, is being formed in Holland to explore and develop mining claims in Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and Java. The Marsman interests already have a British company, Marsman Investments Ltd.

May 3.—Gold stock prices on the Manila Stock Exchange move downward to 143.0 for a loss of 3.16 points.

May 4.—An explosion in a fireworks factory at Polo, Bulacan, kills five persons, including two children, and injuries a number of others.

May 5.—Three Philippine Army soldiers stationed at Bayang, Lanao, who went to a nearby spring for water, are ambushed by Moros, and two are killed, the other being seriously wounded. The outlaws escape with two rifles.

May 6.—Secretary Vargas after a conference with Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, announces that a "relentless drive" will be started against the Moros responsible for the killing of two soldiers in Lanao.

Secretary of Public Works and Communications Mariano J. Cuenco releases a part of the gasoline fund for the maintenance of national roads and the construction of new roads especially in Mindanao.

The estimated sale of sweepstakes tickets for the draw and race to be held Sunday are placed at P1,600,000 when sales close, as against a quota set at P2,000,000.

A letter from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrives belatedly expressing the hope that Filipino women will win the suffrage.

A reception is given by Vice-President Osmeña in honor of High Commissioner McNutt at the Manila Hotel.

March 7.—Secretary Vargas announces that President Quezon has secured the services of two ranking U.S. Army engineering officers to come to the Philippines to advise on power development here. The Manila Electric Company is reported to have informed the government that its Diesel plants may be brought for P50,000,000.

May 7.—Insular Treasurer Antonio Ramos opposes the application of the P100,000,000 coconut oil tax proceeds to the bonded indebtedness of the Philippines, stating that to do so would upset the bond market and lead the holders of Philippine bonds to ask for prices above par. He states it would be better to use the funds for the promotion of

industrialization and economic development, and also for the national defense, especially if the transition period is shortened. Secretary Quirino suggests that part of the money be used for a revolving fund for municipal waterworks and markets and a five-year road-building program. Budget Director Serafin Marabut also favors the use of the funds for economic development and states they should not be used for ordinary and recurring expenses. Others caution against the suggestion the money be used for building up a merchant marine as the merchant marines of other countries everywhere receive huge and continuing subsidies.

Reported that the Far Eastern Oil Development Company will soon start extensive drilling in the Bondoc Peninsula, Tayabas.

May 10.—Announced at Malacañang that President Quezon has approved the action of the Cabinet in setting aside P256,000 from the Gasoline Fund for Tondo rehabilitation work.

The Confederation of Sugar Cane Planters decides to send Salvador Benedicto to the United States to confer with President Quezon and to represent the interests of the planters there.

Col. Frank Hodsoll, Managing Director of Warner, Barnes & Company, returns to Manila from a vacation and tells the press he had several interviews with President Quezon in the United States and that he has full confidence in him and in his advisers in safeguarding the welfare of the Philippines. “If it is finally decided to change the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, I am sure the new program would be one calculated to bring increased benefits to this country”.

May 11.—The four Moros who ambushed three soldiers at Bayang last week are surprised by a Philippine Army patrol in Lian forest and killed in the subsequent fighting. The four were mere youngsters from 13 to 15 years old, but were well armed, refusing to surrender and fighting like madmen, wounding one officer and four soldiers before they were killed. Two other Moros of the Macaguiling outlaw band are killed by Moros friendly to the government.

May 12.—A group of Assemblymen headed by Tomas S. Clemente of Sorsogon protest against the decision of the management of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes to eliminate 1,119 “consolation” prizes. Their stand is that in view of the fact that the total sales are smaller than expected, all prizes should be proportionately reduced, but none eliminated.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1937). History from day to day : The Philippines. Philippine Magazine, 34(6), 243-246.
Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: May 13 – June 13, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

May 13.—The Philippine Curb Exchange, headed by Dr. Camilo Osias as President, is issued a permit. The new exchange will deal in unlisted stocks and in small amounts.

Under-Secretary of Justice Jose P. Melencio rules that the *Sakdalista*, organ of Sakdal Party, may not use the mails as it would be “ridiculous for the government to extend this privilege to a newspaper which seeks to overthrow it”.

May 14.— According to the report of Auditor-General Jaime Hernandez, the first year of the Commonwealth was the best year financially since 1925. 1936 revenue was P103,502,237.61 as against P82,-839,281.32 in 1935. The budget was more than balanced, leaving a surplus of P11,136,044.92, in spite of the fact that expenses were P92,366,192.69 as against P75,933,192.53 in 1935.

The National Interisland Airways inaugurates its landing field in Mandaluyong and christens its first plane. The Company is capitalized at P100,000, and has four Cessna planes. It will engage in chartered flights. W. S. Price is the President.

Dr. C. P. Romulo returns to Manila from the United States. He tells the press that if a proposal for earlier independence reaches the floor of Congress, “we will get it”.

May 15.—The drawing of lots for the second group of trainees to be called to the colors takes place today.

Reported that United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has advised foreign consuls in Manila that in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act official communications intended for officials of the Commonwealth government must be coursed through the office of the High Commissioner.

Assemblyman Cecilio L. Maneja files a bill providing for the appointment instead of the election as at present of provincial governors and municipal presidents and vice-presidents.

May 16.—*The Manila Port Terminal Company*, a subsidiary of the Manila Railroad Company, begins operation of the port service, handled by the Manila Terminal Company for the past fifteen years.

A cook, a baker, a laborer, an Army officer, and a young girl are among the winners of the big prizes in the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes held today.

A. W. (“Deacon”) Prautch, organizer of the government’s rural credit system and of various anti-usury measures, and one of the founders of the Protestant movement in the Philippines, dies of a stroke, aged 71. He came to the Philippines as a civilian in 1898 and was for fifteen years prior to coming here a Methodist missionary in India.

May 18.—Assemblyman Eugenio Perez states that High Commissioner McNutt’s letter to foreign consuls in Manila directing them to course their communications to the Commonwealth government through his office, is “uncalled for” as they know their duties, but Assemblyman Tomas Oppus states he sees no reason for criticism as the action may serve to correct some “slips” made in the past. Philippine officials generally are said to welcome any clarification of the High Commissioner’s powers, but some suggest that a distinction should be made between foreign affairs and foreign relations in so far as the powers of the Commonwealth government are concerned as the Commonwealth has relations of an international character in the International Postal Union, and various athletic, educational, and scientific organizations and political organizations, like the Interparliamentary Union, as well.

Announced at Malacañang that Sergio Bayan, District Engineer of the Mountain Province, will succeed E.J. Halsema as Mayor of Baguio Mr. Halsema resignation, submitted and accepted some time ago, takes effect on May 31.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation is reported to have made a net profit during the first eight months of operation from April 24 to December 31, 1936, of around P2,500.000 or 121 per cent of the paid-up capital stock.

May 19.—Secretary Jorge B. Vargas at a Cabinet meeting urges greater powers for the Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu, Similar to those formerly exercised by Governor Frank W. Carpenter.

Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez states he will recommend the reservation of additional areas of agricultural land in the Mountain Province for the protection of the Non-Christian inhabitants.

Assemblyman Perez returning to Manila from an inspection trip in Zambales declares that labor conditions in the mines there are deplorable and charges the owners with non-compliance with the labor laws. He states he will demand action of the Department of Labor.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino announces that the appointment of Captain Fernando Fores as Chief of the Manila Secret Service has been made permanent.

May 20.—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in his first public address in the Philippines before teachers and Baguio residents at Teachers' Camp, advocates an adequate system of education to keep, protect, and strengthen the democratic form of government which is "America's greatest gift to the Philippines". He praises the accomplishments of President Roosevelt, stating "There was vigor where there had been weariness, unity where there had been disunity, the power to act where there had been deadlock. The impression was driven home that there was no vested interest so powerful that it could block the action of the government. What was done constituted a perfectly overwhelming demonstration that the American government was master in its own house, that it was in command of the situation, that it had untold resources and no hesitation whatever in using them". He states that though there are many dictatorships in the world today, the democratic system has not suffered in the old democracies—Scandinavia, France, Switzerland, Holland, Britain, the Dominions, and the United States.

Secretary Vargas, President of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation designates Dr. Regino Ylanan, National Physical Director, to attend the annual meeting in Tokyo of the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient. He is expected to insist that the PAAF can not participate in the Olympics proposed to be held this year in Japan because of lack of sufficient funds.

According to the report of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas, revenue collections for 1936 reached P99,000,000, representing an increase of 38, 45 per cent over the preceding year. Customs receipts amounted to P42,291,421.80 up 17 per cent; internal revenue collection to P56,591,599.89, up 20 percent; provincial and municipal government revenue collections to P10,222,028.93, an increase of three quarters of a million pesos over 1935. The cedula tax collections amounted to P4,626,223.00, up 3 per cent.

Reported that the Philippine Chamber of Mines has furnished data to the Joint Committee of Experts in Washington that investments in the Philippine mining industry as of March 31, 1937, amounted to around P108,460,000.

A fire destroys almost half of down-town Paracale, Camarines Norte, mine-boom town. Two persons are killed, 2000 rendered homeless, and damage is estimated at P700,000.

May 21.—Reported that High Commissioner McNutt has circularized consular representatives in Manila informing them that at official functions the High Commissioner takes precedence over the President of the Commonwealth in the proposing of toasts.

Reported that various foreign consuls in Manila have referred that High Commissioner's letter requiring that communications to the Commonwealth government be routed through his office, to their respective foreign offices. Some local students of international law state that consuls usually deal with local officials and that only duly accredited diplomatic officials are authorized to deal with the central government represented in this case by the High Commissioner. It is also stated that consular officials in case of emergency should be able to deal direct with local officials, say in Iloilo or Cebu, without losing time by having to appeal to the High commissioner's office in Manila.

Mayor Juan Posadas refused to permit Manila labor leaders to hold public meeting to enlist support for the Filipino labor strike in Hawaii. Reported that Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres has asked Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes in Washington to intervene on behalf of the strikers.

May 22.—Secretary Quirino states that Marcial Kasilag, Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, has ample powers but that what is hampering his administration is the failure of some departments to appoint representatives in Mindanao with whom the Commissioner may consult direct as provided in the law.

Announced that the *Philippines Herald* and the other D.M.H.M. newspaper have been taken over by a new corporation, D.M.H.M., Inc.—Jorge L. Araneta, President; J. Amado Araneta, Vice-President and Treasurer; and C. P. Romulo, Ramon S. Araneta, and Oscar Ledesma, directors. The Corporation is the holding company of the People's Press, Inc., of which J. Amado Araneta is President and Romulo Vice-President. Mr. Romulo retains the title of Publisher.

May 23.—Rice dealers protest against the importation of rice duty-free by the National Rice and Corn Corporation, interferes with the laws of supply and demand, deprives the dealers of business, and materially affects government income. They state that instead of the P2,421,551 netted by the Corporation last year, the government could have collected customs duties of over P5,000,000 on the rice imported from Saigon and could also have realized around P148,000 from sales-tax proceeds. Corporation officials state that the benefits to the general public by the establishment of the concern can not be measured in terms of revenue foregone by the government.

May 24.—Reported that Internal Revenue collections for the first quarter amounted to P21,409,747.60 as compared to P17,650,719.38 last year, an increase of over 21%.

Prof. Vicente Sinco of the University of the Philippines and Pablo Cañizares, as *amici curiae* in the case of Petra Baltazar vs. the Insurance Board, declare that the liquidation of the Teachers' Pension and Disability Fund as provided in Act 187 is unconstitutional in their opinion.

May 25.—The High Commissioner's office issues a press statement signed by Wayne Coy, Administrative Assistant, to the effect that in view of the confusion existing as to proper procedure in proposing toasts at official functions a letter was sent to the foreign consuls in Manila stating that toasts should be offered first to the head of the sovereign state in whose honor any function is held, and second to the President of the United States. If it is desired to propose any further toasts, the High Commissioner should be toasted first as he is "the ranking official in the Philippines".

The Electoral Commission declares former Senator Jose Fuentebella, Assemblyman for the Second District of Camarines Sur, ousting Luis N. de Leon who has held the position while the case was pending.

May 25.—Justice of the Peace of Licab, Nueva Ecija, sentences Lucia M. Vda. de Tinio, wealthy landowner, to a month's imprisonment and to pay the aggrieved party, Gaudencio Lina, the amount of P39.30 for violating the Tenancy law and appropriating the 15 % share of the rice crop due to the complaining tenant.

May 26.—The Philippine Army announces that ten additional officers will be sent to the United States to pursue advanced courses in military schools there.

May 27.—Dr. Romulo, publisher of the *Herald*, recently returned from Washington, states in a talk before the Manila Rotary Club that President Quezon's move for earlier independence is the result of "sober deliberation" and not born of an impulse to "rock the boat", but to bring about greater stability. He states that President Manuel L. Quezon did not submit his proposal to Congress as that body would have acted upon it without delay and without "wasting time on a supporting economic pact", but to a joint group headed by Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre who was acting for President Roosevelt, this committee being in a position to study the matter from all angles. "While the economic issue is basic in Philippine-American relations, we should not lose sight of other factors which will render impossible the complete separation of the two countries. President Quezon recently alluded to this when he said that 'independence does not mean a desire to part with America' ". Arsenio Luz, responding, thanks the speaker for his "carefully prepared address", and states that as the issue is so vitally important, "affecting our very lives", it is natural that there should be diverse opinions and that those who dissent should feel it their duty to speak out frankly and courageously, adding that he is sure President Quezon would welcome such a frank expression of opinion.

Malacañang releases P150,000 from the Port Works Fund for beginning the work on the proposed P500,000 Central National Airport on the shore of Manila Bay. The construction will be undertaken by the Bureau of Public Works.

Auditor-General Hernandez, orders the deduction of three per cent from the salaries of all government officials and employees as their contribution to the new insurance system. The government makes an equal contribution according to the plan.

Forty secret operatives are appointed to the intelligence division of the Philippine Army.

Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur tells the press on touching at Shanghai on his way to the Philippines: "We are determined to stay out of trouble and equally determined to keep trouble away. Americans are still sympathetic toward Filipino nationalistic idealism. After all, the Filipinos are a chip off the old block".

May 28.—The Board of Directors of the Philippine National Bank approves the proposal of Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez to grant loans to riceland owners at 7 % so they may in turn loan it to their tenants at not more than 10%.

May 28.—The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines approves the plan of President Jorge Bocobo for an armory-gymnasium to cost P250,000. The Board also designates A. E. Duggleby, prominent Manila mining engineer, to head the Department of Mining Engineering at the University. He will receive only a nominal salary.

The Central Stock Exchange, organized last October and the third to be established in Manila, holds its last session, the volume of business having proved insufficient for three exchanges.

May 29.—A party of armed, uniformed Japanese, carrying belts of cartridges, is reported to have landed on Camanca island, off Palawan, on May 19. They were traveling in a two-sailed ship with an auxiliary engine with a crew of around fifty.

Reported that a New York state court of appeals has reversed a Philippine Supreme Court decision, and has awarded approximately P1,000,000 to Mrs. Idonah Slade Perkins, estranged wife of E. A. Perkins, prominent Manila attorney. Complications are expected because of the doubt that any state court in the United States has authority to reverse a Philippine Supreme Court judgement. It is stated that this New York court acted on the ground that Mr. Perkins has never lost his New York residence and citizenship and that the New York law governs property rights grown out of marriage.

May 30.—Maj. Gen. MacArthur returns to Manila. Also Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino and Leon Guinto, Commissioner of Public Safety. MacArthur tells the press that President Quezon has been highly successful in the United States. "He changed indifference into silence. He has made the Philippine question a live and vivid thing." The General predicts "the complete abatement of threatening destructive trade provisions now in the Tydings-McDuffie act and the continuation of the present economic set-up for an indefinite time". He states also that he does

not believe that “any country will pledge itself to use its armed forces to secure the integrity of independent Philippines. That any nation will spend its blood and its treasure to defend Philippine shores and homes because some other country may violate them is not within the realm of reality. . . . The only ones who will defend the Philippines are the Filipinos” He states that the United States government and an overwhelming majority of its people “desire national security for an independent Philippines and wholeheartedly support such action as may be taken by the Commonwealth to perfect its own defenses. The American army and the American navy are rendering invaluable assistance in developing our forces. They support our plans without equivocation. Pacifist organizations are very vocal but the noise they make is out of proportion to their influence. A secure and neutral Philippine nation will do much to secure tranquility in the Pacific and there is no doubt that the United States heartily and overwhelmingly backs any reasonable steps to that end”.

May 31.—According to the annual report of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Secretary of Public Instructions, public school enrolment last year was largest since the beginning of the American regime— 1,250,000 as against 1,200,911 in 1935. Teachers numbered 28,337 as against 27,397. P25,053,885.18 was spent for public education, or 19.51% of the total expenditures of the central, provincial and municipal governments.

Dr. Manuel Carreon, Dr. Romulo, and Assemblyman Manuel Roxas are elected alumni representatives of the board of regents of the University of the Philippines.

June 1.—Celcdonio Salvador, acting Director of Education, reluctantly approves the three-shift plan for Manila high schools, but disapproves the double-shift plan for the elementary schools as inadequate and hard on children and teachers. Mayor Juan Posadas states that the decision makes a solution of Manila’s school problem hopeless as the city can not spend more money on schools (35 % of the revenue already being devoted to educational purposes) and that thousands of pupils will have to be turned away.

It is reported that the Bureau of Posts made a net profit of P1,211,495.19 during 1936, an increase of 15 % over 1935. The gain is attributed to brisk sale of stamps including commemorative issues and to increasing activities of the mining industry.

Gold averages drop 4.97 points to 141.61 as a result of renewed rumors of an impending change in the price of gold.

June 2.—It is reported that Customs collections in 1931 totalled P28,735, 114.15, 17.4 % more than in 1935, and the best since the establishment of the service. The total foreign trade amounted to P497,602,664, an increase of 38% over 1935. P202,252,349 constituted the imports, up 18%, and 295,350,315 the exports, up 56%. The favorable balance of trade with the United States of P114,510,338 was more than enough, as usual, to offset the unfavorable balance with the rest of the world.

Secretary Vargas, domestic sugar administrator, announces domestic sugar quotas for 1938 at 92,928 short tons and the emergency reserve at 57,377 tons, and declares that for 1939 there will be no reserves established as there will be enough reserve stocks on hand from previous years.

The Philippine Islands Antituberculosis Society is reported to have decided to build a group of more than twenty buildings to be known as the Quezon Institute on Tuberculosis at a cost of P1,500,000.

June 3.—Andres Soriano announces the consolidation of certain of his mining companies under the Eastern Development Co., Inc., increasing the capitalization from P2,000,000 to P15,000,000. Forty percent of this will be acquired by a group of Negros capitalists headed by Placido Mapa and Warner, Barnes & Co.

Walter E. Olsen, prominent American business man, dies in Manila, aged 61.

June 4.—The German steamer *Oliva*, bound for Singapore, returns to Manila after an explosion of celluloid cargo and a fire some 150 miles out of Manila. One man was killed and buried at sea and six severely injured. The S. S. *Tjikarang* and the S. S. *Friderun* rendered assistance.

Vice-President Osmeña calls a meeting of education officials to discuss the school “crisis” and afterwards announces that all schools which were opened last year will open next week.

June 5.—Secretary Rodriguez and Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres and a number of bureau directors leave on the *Apo* for a trip of inspection of the Visayas and Mindanao as a part of their program of “bringing the government to the people”.

June 5.—Vice-President Osmeña states that every child seeking admission to school next Monday will be admitted. Part of the necessary funds will be obtained from the National Relief Board and the rest from the City funds.

Dr. H. F. Bain, Commonwealth mining adviser, submits a report to the National Development Corporation estimating the Philippine coal reserves at 45,000,000 tons and urging the operation by the government of the Uling (Cebu) and Malangas (Zamboanga) deposits.

June 6.—Dr. Y. T. Tu, new Chinese Consul General, arrives in Manila; also General Tsai Ting Kai, famous former commander of the Nineteenth Route Army who comes for a visit of several months.

Amando Avanceña, prominent sugar planter, and Dr. Jose Mirasol, technical adviser of the Confederation of Sugar Cane Planters, are reported to have started a movement among the Iloilo and Negros people to ask for the continuation of the Commonwealth government. They believe the Islands not ready for independence and that most Filipinos know this but are afraid to speak.

June 8.—Former Governor-General F. B. Harrison and his wife and daughter, Andres Soriano, Enrique Santa Maria, and other prominent persons leave Manila for Europe today. The Harrisons may return next December, but in the meantime Mr. Harrison has relinquished all his business directorships.

June 9.—High Commissioner McNut tells the press that he considers the matter of his two consular circulars closed. As for consular communications he states those concerning international matters and the United States government, will have to be sent to him, communications concerning purely local affairs may be directly addressed to the offices affected.

According to an announcement by Secretary Vargas, President Quezon last night, by radio telephone, disapproved the action of the Cabinet extending the permit to government employees teach in private schools as unconstitutional.

Assemblyman Juan Luna introduces a bill designating members of the Assembly as “Senators”.

June 10.—The Rodriguez-Torres party takes cognizance of the existence of rampant smuggling of aliens into the Philippines through southern waters, and Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states measures will be taken immediately to curb this illegal activity.

Announced that President Quezon has authorized the Interisland Airways Company to operate an airplane service without any fixed routes, this being the first exercise of the authority granted him by an Act of the National Assembly to grant such a permit without legislative franchise.

Vicente Singson Encarnacion, President of the National Rice and Corn Corporation, is reported to have asked President Quezon to add another P2,000,000 to the present paid-up capital of an equal amount, for expansion of its activities. Later it is reported that the National Development Company, according to the action of the Board of Directors will subscribe to P2,000,000 worth of stock of the Corporation. Part of the money will be spent in erecting a large grain elevator in Manila to hold huge stocks of rice.

United States bondholders petition a federal court in Hartford, Connecticut, for the reorganization of the Philippine Railway Company, a Connecticut corporation. They hold it is insolvent. The company has \$9,000,000 in outstanding bonds and owes the Philippine Government \$6,000,000.

June.—Secretary Vargas receives a telegram from Resident Commissioner Paredes stating he will look into the Honolulu Filipino strike on his way to Manila with the joint committee of experts.

The National Transportation Board designates three roads as national highways the road to Biac-na-bato, Bulacan; the road traversing Mount Makiling, Laguna; and Cebu-Dalaguete road. The Board has also decided to declare as national highways all roads leading to military camps, whether American or Filipino.

Heirs of the late Luis Perez Samanillo form a new P3,000,000 corporation under the name of Luis Perez Samanillo, Inc. The company will engage in general business including import and export.

Francisco D. Reyes, of the Bureau of Science, noted chemist, dies of a heart attack, aged 53.

June 12.—High Commissioner McNutt is guest of honor at the Filipino Veterans' Association fiesta at Kawit given by General Emilio Aguinaldo in commemoration of the declaration there of Philippine independence 39 years ago. Commissioner McNutt emphasizes the visit is non-political. Besides Commissioner McNutt, Major-General Lucius R. Holbrook, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, and Rear-Admiral Geo. J. Meyers, Commandant of the 16th Naval District, are also among the guests. Vice-President Osmeña was invited but is out of Manila on inspection. Bishop Gregorio Aglipay reads an invocation alluding to "social, religious, and economic, and political slavery in which we have sunk". General Aguinaldo emphasized that the Veterans' Association is not a political one and that "if sometimes our association intervenes in a political activity, it is limited to the task of securing early independence for which our comrades fought and fell in the battlefield." As the last speaker, in a brief address, High Commissioner McNutt states that "the United States sought independence from the tyranny of a nation. Philippine independence means merely the physical separation of two friendly nations. There has never been tyranny." He points out that the United States has only the most friendly interest in the Philippines and that it proposes to establish economic stability before political independence.

The Insular Treasury pays the National Development Company P9,000,000 completing the first P10,000,000 capital investment of the government.

June 13.—Governor Emilio Gaston of Occidental Negros dies in Manila of cancer after a long illness, aged 57.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: June 14 – July 13, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

June 14.—Captain Bonner Fellers, member of the U. S. Military Mission, who accompanied President Quezon to the United States returns to Manila after a short vacation in Russia. He tells the press: “Anybody who believes Russia is not making a success of its experiment, is crazy! Russia is a howling success! I traveled throughout Russia, including 6,000 miles in Siberia, and from the train windows I noticed a building boom everywhere. I tell you, the Russians are just going places! There is no such thing as hunger or unemployment in Russia. There is a great deal of construction work, including military preparations. Oh, they are building an army all right!” “But we can lick them, can’t we?” asks a reporter. Captain Fellers bursts into a loud guffaw, and exclaims, “I would like to see who can lick ‘em”.

Dr. Regino Ylanan returns to Manila. He states that the Far Eastern Olympic Games under the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient at Osaka will be held whether the Philippines will participate or not, but that two officials of the A.A.A.O. are coming to Manila to make further negotiations for Philippine participation.

June 15.—Twenty thousand twenty-year old trainees, drafted from the 180,000 registrants last year, complete their five and a half months of training in 128 training cadres throughout the Islands and become the country’s first reserves. Next month another group of 20,000, selected from among 139,000 registrants this year will begin their five and a half-month training.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt at a banquet given in his honor by former service men, pays a glowing tribute to the American “old-timers” in the Philippines who “not only brought the Philippines under the American flag, but who have done so much for the development of the Islands.”

June 16.—Felipe Buencamino tells a group of Assemblymen that plans have been made on the basis of independence on July 4, 1939, with an allowance of fifteen years from that date for necessary economic adjustments.

June 19.—Protest of the Dutch government to the State Department discloses a Philippine violation of the London sugar agreement in the dumping of 4,000 tons of reserve sugar in Hongkong at one-third below the market price. The High Commissioner suggests to the President of the Commonwealth through his Secretary, Jorge B. Vargas, in his capacity as Domestic Sugar Administrator, that further such shipments should be prevented. Secretary Vargas states he will do so, although the Commonwealth government has not yet been officially informed of the agreement. An unofficial copy in possession of the High Commissioner provides that, though the agreement will not go into effect until September, 1937, “signatory governments will maintain the spirit of the agreement until that date.” Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino states it is his understanding that the Philippine Assembly must pass a ratifying act.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Secretary Vargas, Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, and other high officials attend the ceremonies in Cebu upon the official presentation of the military airplane, “Spirit of Cebu”, a gift of the province to the government.

June. 20—Speaker Gil Montilla and his daughter, Mercedes, return to Manila. He tells the press that he foresees early independence with a reciprocal trade pact and states that “if the Negros sugar planters who are opposed to early independence were given the assurance that it would come with adequate safeguards to protect the national economy, he could not see how any Filipino could reasonably seek to block the movement. It would be the realization of life-long aspirations, and would be a decided improvement over the Tydings-McDuffie Law.”

A mass meeting is held in Iloilo after a torch parade in protest against the proposed appointment of Alfredo Eugenio for Mayor as recommended to President Quezon recently by Secretary of the Interior, Elpidio Quirino.

June 21.—Speaker Montilla radiograms President Quezon endorsing Secretary Quirino's recommendation of Alfredo Eugenio for Mayor of Iloilo.

Disclosed that Commissioner Quintin Paredes has again written to local political leaders as he did more than a month ago to a member of the Assembly urging amendment of the Constitution to pave the way for the re-election of President Manuel L. Quezon. He states that independence in two years may not find favor with Congress in view of the reports of opposition to it from the Philippines and the current belief in Congressional circles that independence might prove more harmful than beneficial to the Islands. He also reiterates his wish to be relieved of the commissionership and states he may run for the Assembly.

June 22.—Thirty-five businessmen, representing twenty-two important firms in Manila meet at a luncheon at Manila Hotel under the auspices of the Philippine-American Trade Association and agree on a plan to submit their representations at the forthcoming public hearings of the joint committee of experts. In the absence of Rafael Alunan, President of the Association, Judge J. W. Haussermann, Vice-President, presides. The Association will act as a clearing house and coordinating center for the various business interests. They will limit themselves to the presentation of economic facts, leaving political questions alone.

June 23.—Secretary Vargas announces that an inspection service is planned by the Domestic Sugar Administration to check on the production and milling of sugar and to prevent over-production. In the meantime, he states, there will be no further shipments of reserve sugar abroad, pending receipt of the official text of the London quota agreement and a statement on it by the State Department. A cablegram has been received from Secretary of Justice José Yulo, urging strict adherence to the London pact.

The government starts investigations of the reported flight of a mysterious airplane over Davao last Friday and the movements of a Japanese ship in Lingayen Bay.

June 24.—The Cabinet rules that Philippine oil deposits should be closed to private exploitation and development until after the government has defined a policy on what to do with them.

Announcing a public hearing on the cost of gasoline next Monday at the Legislative Building, Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto, chairman of the committee on rate reduction of public utilities, states that in his opinion there is no reason why gasoline in the Philippines should sell at a price four times that of the price in Japan. The local managers of various oil companies have been summoned to appear before the committee.

Assemblyman Justino Nuyda of Albay states he will introduce a resolution calling for a legislative inquiry into the rapid and "scandalously extravagant" promotions of army officers.

A letter from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is published in Manila stating that that organization has protested against the short notice given to submit its views to the Philippine-American joint committee of experts and that it has declared "off-hand" that California business interests which are "greatly concerned in the trade with the Philippines, "would be disposed to oppose" the 1938-39 independence proposals, but that this attitude might be modified if they knew the reasons for the proposal.

June 25.—Eight different Manila chambers of commerce submit a joint memorandum against the proposed increase of retailers' license fees by the Municipal Board. A "reasonable increase" in rates is not objected to, but the proposed rates are excessive, it is stated, amounting in some lines of business to an advance of 850%. The memorandum suggests that the Board consider "whether the time has not come for a general revision of the taxation structure of the city along modern lines, distributing the burdens equitably in all quarters able to bear them without disturbing the general progress of the capital", and proposes in the mean time, pending such revision, "to retain the present license fee scale subject to a 50% increase in every category, except in those for which no increase is indicated in the Board's proposed new scale".

The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that "no galena or spahelrite ores of commercial importance are indicated" in the properties of the Batangas Mineral Company, the announcement causing the price of the stock

to topple from P.42 to P.28. The Commission sent investigators to the mine because of the “sudden and sharp fluctuations of the price of the shares”. “Our duty is to protect the buying public,” states Commissioner Ricardo Nepomuceno.

Legislators interested in oil development, among whom are Speaker Montilla and Assemblymen Nicolas Rafols and Ruperto Montinola, are reported to be opposed to the Cabinet ruling on the reserving to the government of oil fields.

Maj.-Gen. Santos denies unjustified promotions in the Army stating most of those promoted have served from ten to fifteen years in the Constabulary. “The army still lacks officers. We have only one officer for every 30 men. The United States has one officer for every 10 men.”

Secretary Vargas tells S. Sakamoto, member of the organizing committee of the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient, that the matter of sending a Philippine athletic delegation to Osaka next year will depend on whether the Assembly will appropriate the amount needed for training, transportation, subsistence, and equipment expenses (about P50,000).

John Joseph Russell, prominent Manila businessman, dies aged 69. He was born in Manila in 1867, son of one of the founders of the famous Russell & Sturgis firm, established in 1825, oldest American company in the Philippines. His widow, Mrs. Socorro Moreno and twelve children survive.

June 26.—Secretary Vargas announces that President Quezon has appointed Valeriano Gatuslao, Governor of Occidental Negros to succeed the late Governor Emilio Gaston. Gatuslao has been Acting Governor since the late Governor fell ill.

Secretary Rodriguez cancels the Crown Mines Baguio claims, the action being based on an opinion of Acting Secretary of Justice José Melencio that all mining claims within the Baguio townsite are illegal. Other corporations will also be affected.

J. H. Marsman and a number of others arrive in Manila on a chartered K.N.I.L.M. plane from Bandoeng, Java, given special permission to land here by the State Department. The trip took approximately twelve hours. Mr. Marsman tells the press there is no cause for fear of a drop in the price of gold.

June 27.—The new Philippine Racing Club track at Santa Ana is inaugurated.

June 28.—The Legislative inquiry into an alleged gas combine opens. Assemblyman Perfecto states that gasoline sells for fifteen centavos a liter here which is about sixty centavos a gallon or four times the price in the United States despite the fact that it enters the Philippines duty free. He states further that it sells at sixteen centavos a liter in Manila and fifteen centavos in the provinces. Attorney E. E. Selph questions the authority of the committee to institute the inquiry. Managers of the local corporations point to the high cost of the distribution of gasoline, and state that prices are fixed by the home offices.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon has designated Provincial Treasurer Angel S. Tadeo temporary Mayor of Iloilo.

The Army command decides on a redivision of the Islands into ten instead of five army districts.

The board of directors of the Batangas Minerals Mining Company issues a statement challenging the correctness of the report submitted by the Bureau of Mines to the Securities and Exchange Commissioner which caused the latter to denounce the Company's stock as too highly priced.

Director of Education Dr. Luther B. Bewley returns to Manila after several months absence in the United States for rest and medical treatment.

Luis Meneses, until recently executive officer and secretary of the Pension and Investment Board, is sentenced to pay a fine of P3,350 with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency and to pay the cost of the proceedings, for violation of the law prohibiting public officers from being personally interested in any contract or transaction in which he participates by reason of his office.

Vice-President Osmeña orders the opening of new classes to accommodate 150,000 more children to school after President Quezon approves a plan to advance P1,000,000 from unappropriated treasury funds subject to refund by legislative authority. A caucus of assemblymen passed a resolution pledging support of larger appropriations and recommending release of sufficient funds to accommodate 250,000 children.

June 29.—Secretary Rodriguez makes public a report on irregularities in connection with timber concessions in Mindanao, naming a number of army officers and government officials who have obtained such concessions, and proposing remedies.

Mariano Cu Unjieng, scion of a wealthy and prominent family, who was accused and convicted of estafa, loses the last round of his fight for freedom when Judge José O. Vera of the Manila Court of First Instance denies his petition for probation. He was prosecuted for estafa through falsification of Commercial documents at the behest of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and was sentenced to from four to eight years imprisonment, being convicted separately with Rafael Fernandez, former professor of economics in the University of the Philippines, for an estafa of P1,411,000 through the use of fake sugar quedans or warehouse receipts. Fernandez and others later retracted their charges of Cu Unjieng's complicity. The Supreme Court increased the penalty to from five to seven years and the United States Supreme Court refused to review the decision. The trial established a record in all its phases in Philippine courts. The trial began on October 30, 1931, and was completed November 3, 1933. More than 50,000 documentary exhibits were presented both by the prosecution and the defense, and stenographic notes covered 22,923 pages. Judge Vera suggests in his decision that the accused seek executive clemency.

The *Manila Daily Bulletin* states editorially with reference to a recent suggestion of Charles Edward Russell that the Philippines undertake to provide cotton for Japanese textile mills, that this is a "proposal to throw the Philippines to the control of Japan." "If the Philippines wish admission to the Japanese sphere of influence, or, to be more exact, to the Japanese realm of control, cotton production would be a convenient start".

June 30.—A number of assemblymen launch a "school reform" movement that would shorten the present course in the elementary schools from 7 to 5 years and in the high schools from 4 to 3 years. Others plan to push through a bill providing for more systematic and more adequate financing of the schools.

Secretary Rodriguez releases a report on land-grabbing in Mindanao, accusing almost the same set of persons named in the report on irregular lumber concessions.

July 1.—The National Economic Council endorses plans for an independent currency system for the Philippines, a central bank, and a merchant marine, the latter to begin with 5 ocean-going steamers. Drafts of the necessary bills are in preparation.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon has, by a proclamation in New York, dated June 14, closed to prospecting certain portions of Bontoc and Kalinga to safeguard the rights of the Non-Christian inhabitants.

July 2.—Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a requested interview with the *Philippines Herald* points to the beneficial by-products and the less obvious accomplishments" during the first Philippine Army training period. These, besides the accomplishments in the technical phases of military training, demonstrate the soundness of the defense plan, he declares. He refers to the improved physical condition of the trainees, increase in literacy, and their general enthusiasm. He speaks of the rapidity with which the officer corps is mastering the new tasks in spite of obstacles. The air corps has made commendable strides, he states, and the U. S. Navy Department is at work on plans and specifications for the speedy torpedo boats proposed for the offshore patrol.

Secretary Rodriguez instructs the Director of Lands to authorize no claims on unsurveyed lands in Cotabato pending the completion of present investigations into land-grabbing, illegal timber grants, and dummy corporations.

The Philippine Railway Company, which operates lines in Cebu, Iloilo, and Capiz, is placed under a receivership by the Supreme Court on petition by Solicitor-General Pedro Tuazon on behalf of the Philippine government. G. J. Kennedy, General Manager of the Railway, and Rufino Melo, Comptroller of the National Development Company, are appointed receivers. A preliminary injunction is also issued to prevent "a race of creditors for preference. . .and a multiplicity of suits, actions, attachments, etc."

July 3.—Reported that Dr. H. Foster Bain, adviser to the Bureau of Mines who left the Philippines recently, has urged the government to interest large private oil companies in undertaking a thorough survey of oil possibilities as the government itself does not command the necessary technical experience and the requisite capital, and it being "an unwise field for the expenditure of public funds". He has also recommended the liberalization of the corporation law, permitting a corporation to acquire more than a 15 per cent interest in another corporation, which is the present legal limit, and extending the lease period from 5 to 25 years. He suggests on the other hand that government royalties be raised to 50 per cent of the net profits. As an alternative, he suggests that one or more private companies be employed as contractors by the government in first exploring and later developing any fields present, the companies to be paid for their services by an agreed percentage of the oil produced. "It is possible," he declared in his report, "and even probable that commercially important petroleum fields exist in the Philippines, but the matter remains to be proved."

Philippine sugar producers radio President Quezon expressing their opposition to the Jones sugar compromise bill pending in Congress, particularly to the provision classifying the Philippines as a foreign country for the purpose of quota allocation and taxation instead of an insular possession, and against the lack of a provision for the benefit refund to the Philippine government as provided in the original bill.

José P. Laurel, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in reply to a circular letter sent out by Acting Secretary of Justice Melencio, calling attention to the ruling of the Cabinet prohibiting outside teaching, declares that as a member of the Supreme Court he refuses to be "dictated to" by any executive department. Later Secretary Melencio denies that he gave the Justice any orders and characterizes the latter's pronouncement as "bombastic".

July 4.—Former Justice Claro M. Recto, who was President of the Constitutional Convention, states in a *Tribune* interview that the Cabinet ruling which prohibits government officials from teaching outside of their office hours is based on an erroneous interpretation of the constitutional prohibition against government officials engaging in other professions. "I do not think the Convention had in mind the idea that teaching is a profession. What it had in mind was, for instance, that a secretary of justice, or city fiscal, or a solicitor-general could not run a law office or a secretary of finance could not be the president or manager of a business organization. The purpose was to insure a clean government". He states the executive ban could not apply to members of the judiciary or to legislative officials. Secretary Vargas is quoted in the press that the matter is "not a question of the independence of the judiciary. . . . It concerns cooperation in an administrative policy of the administration. I think and hope that should the members of the Supreme Court be requested to cooperate in such a policy they would gladly do so." In so far as the permanent personnel of the Assembly is concerned, who are members of the Civil Service, they come under the prohibition, he declares.

July 5.—In a Fourth of July (observed on Monday, July 5) address, High Commissioner McNutt states that "the independence, won and maintained by force of arms in America, is to be given freely to the people of the Philippines in recognition of their capacity for self-government and their pledge of adherence to democratic and constitutional principles. . . . Lip homage is not enough. Formal acceptance will not suffice. Nothing short of the substance of democracy will satisfy those responsible for the independence program or give validity to the enterprise".

July 7.—The Cabinet endorses a proposal of Secretary Rodriguez to forbid officials from acquiring public lands without previous authority from their superiors.

Reported that a number of members of the judiciary and of the Assembly will give up private teaching as a gesture of cooperation with the executive department for greater efficiency in the government service. It is stated that Justice Laurel has already given up his law teaching and that he resented only the “wrong approach”.

July 8.—Reported that High Commissioner McNutt has been advised by the State Department to see to it that there will be no further ground for complaints of violation of the London sugar agreement.

In his annual report, Maj.-Gen. Santos states that of the P15,960,140.12 appropriated for national defense expenditures during 1936, P12,383,465.80 was expended, leaving the balance available for the present year. He praises the efficiency of the officer corps, which, he declares, is short-handed.

July 9.—High Commissioner McNutt announces the application here of the U. S. Neutrality Law which prohibits any activities which might be construed as favoring one side or the other in the Spanish conflict, including the soliciting of contributions except for medical aid and food and clothing, in which case, however, permit must be obtained from the State Department and monthly reports made of the amounts collected and their exact disposition under oath.

Securities and Exchange Commissioner Nepomuceno postpones until October 15 the date of the effectiveness of the rule requiring 60 per cent cash and 40 per cent margin in brokers' accounts instead of the 50 per cent heretofore. The rule was to have gone into effect on the 15th of July and postponement was requested by brokers who pointed out that the application at this time would force many sales at the prevailing low prices.

W. Turner, new British Consul-General for the Philippines, arrives in Manila. He was stationed in Peking for some 20 years, was for 2 years in Hawaii, and before coming here for a half year at Yunanfu, South China.

July 10.—Despite the Exchange Commissioner's decision to permit the continuation of present margin accounts, the Manila gold stock index declines slightly to 126.64, down 1.46 points.

July 12.—A group of American educators on the way to the educational conference in Tokyo next month, arrives in Manila and a program of entertainment is arranged for the members. Vice-President Osmeña in a brief address to them states that High Commissioner McNutt's remarks on democracy were meant to be general but were mistakenly understood to imply that democracy in the Philippines was one of form rather than substance. He declares that democracy is not a straight-jacket and that actual conditions and needs of a country must be taken into consideration and principles adapted to changing needs and circumstances.

July 13.—Secretary Vargas in an address at the weekly student convocation of the University of the Philippines gives examples of government policies showing there is “no lack of the substance of democracy in this country”. He states that President Quezon is a “very democratic man” and that “anybody intimate with the inner workings of the Assembly” knows that while it has heeded the President's recommendations of national importance and true cooperation exists between the executive and the legislative departments, “many recommendations of the President have been disregarded by the Assembly or left without being acted upon”.

The stock market sags further to 116.28, down 4.10 points.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1937). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 34(8), 339-343.

President's Month in Review: September, 1937

President's Month in Review: October, 1937

President's Month in Review: November, 1937

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: October 13 – November 12, 1937

News Summary

The Philippines

Oct. 13.—Finance Minister H. H. Kung, in Manila en route from Europe to China, tells the press during a reception in his honor at Malacañan that world opinion is squarely behind China and that he does not think Germany or Italy will give active assistance to Japan in its invasion of China. He denies the news report that Chancellor Adolf Hitler proposed to him while he was in Berlin that China join the German-Japanese anti-communism pact. He states that the “Japanese have a believe, founded in religion, that they are a divine race chosen to rule not only Asia but the world”. “If Japan is attacking China because of ‘communism’, why does it not attack Russia?” He expresses satisfaction with the results of his efforts to negotiate loans and credits in America and Europe.

Oct. 14.—Kung leaves Manila for Hongkong on a specially chartered Pan-American Clipper, making one false start and returning, reportedly to confuse possible pursuit, as he carries important papers and feared the Japanese blockade might result in their seizure if he went by steamer.

Oct. 15.—President Manuel L. Quezon replaces thirty provincial governors who are running for reelection, retaining thirteen others in their positions who are not candidates.

Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray, chairman of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, in extemporaneous remarks before the Philippine Columbian Association, states that America’s main objective is ultimately to make the Philippine Commonwealth a Philippine Republic and an independent economic unit. “Our report will not please the extremists on both sides. It may not meet with the approval even of the moderates. But we can assure you that we are exerting all efforts to submit a report which will help to conclude America’s work here with credit to America and for the lasting good of the Filipino people”.

The National Development Company incorporates the National Food Products Corporation with a capitalization of P2,500,000, 51% of which will be subscribed to by the Development Company and the rest offered to the public or to local governments. Gregorio Anonas is acting general manager.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, recently wounded by the Japanese, leaves Manila for the Netherlands Indies to continue his vacation.

Oct. 16.—Reported that U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has initiated a proposal to make Manila the seat of the Nine-Power Conference with the hearty support of President Quezon as part of a plan to make Manila the “Geneva of the East”.

The second regular 100-day session of the National Assembly opens.

Oct. 18.—President Quezon, addressing the Assembly states, “If we want independence at any cost and are ready to take all the consequences—the dangers as well as the advantages of independent national existence—let us have it not later than 1939. If, however, we are fearful of the possible threats that independence may offer to our national security, and we would rather remain under the protecting wing of the United States, then let us leave the final determination of our future to coming generations and not deceive ourselves with the groundless hope that by 1946 every danger will have vanished. . . I can see no valid reason why, if the Philippines can be given independence in 1946, she may not have it in 1938 or 1939. . . Any obstacle which would vitally affect the chances of successful and lasting independent nationhood in 1939 can not be overcome by 1946. . . We can not be hesitating indefinitely. . . . Our duty—the duty of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government—is plain. Under the Independence Act and the Constitution, the Government of the Commonwealth has been established to prepare the country for complete independence. Our people alone by their own choice and direction can command us to take a different course. Since the news of my proposal to have the transition period shortened was published, voices in opposition to

it have been heard both in public and private. Let me say in all earnestness to those Filipinos who believe in good faith that the security, liberty, prosperity, and peace of our common country lie in some sort of political partnership with the United States rather than in complete independence, they should say so frankly and come out courageously and in the open with an alternative plan, instead of merely adopting dilatory tactics in the belief that when the 4th of July, 1946, shall have arrived, some unforeseen event will prevent the establishment of the Philippine Republic. They have nothing to fear; there is here freedom of thought and of speech, and one may be as much a patriot advocating some other political status for the Philippines as favoring complete independence so long as in so advocating he is inspired not by selfish motives but by what he honestly believes is for the common weal. As long as the essentials of freedom are not sacrificed—and they must not be sacrificed under any consideration—the formula for securing and enjoying it may well be debated upon. . . . After this Committee (the Joint Preparatory Committee) shall have submitted its report, it is my purpose to reiterate my petition that the granting of complete independence to the Philippines be advanced either to the 30th of December, 1938, or to the 4th of July, 1939, unless the National Assembly, during its present session, should express a contrary opinion. . . .” The *Washington Post* states later in regard to this address: “President Quezon’s plea for earlier independence is strangely obscure and he is apparently interested in arousing doubts in the minds of the Filipinos as to the wisdom of the course set now or in the future. His real stand is disclosed by his insistence on continued trade relations with the United States”

Oct. 19.—Assemblymen Gregorio Perfecto, Pedro Gil, Pascual Azanza, and Antonio Villarama introduce a resolution advocating the shortening of the transition period to independence.

President Quezon sends the reappointment of Mayor Juan Posadas of Manila to the Commission on Appointments of the Assembly. His 3-year term expires tomorrow.

President Quezon states that if it were true that only he could run the government, he would not hesitate to ask Congress for a law authorizing the appointment of American governor-generals again. He states the outside world would look with disfavor on a change in the Constitution and a second term for him as following the example of some of the South American republics.

Oct. 20.—Assemblyman Tomas Cabili of Lanao expresses opposition to the shortening of the transition period.

President Quezon states at a press conference that while he is not in favor of amending the Constitution to permit the reelection of the President, he would favor an amendment reestablishing a two-chamber legislature as this would result in better considered legislation and a one-chamber legislature is, on the one hand, more easy to control, while, on the other, if control is lost, the situation becomes more chaotic. He states he would favor a senate the members of which would be elected nationally and not by districts, with proportional representation of minorities. Such a body, he states, would also be a training field for national leaders and candidates for the presidency. He would have the campaign expenses met out of party funds in order to give unwealthy candidates a chance.

Oct. 22.—The Assembly decides to postpone action on an early independence resolution until the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee has been submitted, on the motion of Pedro C. Hernaez of Occidental Negros who emphasizes the impropriety of taking action at this time.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines accepts a land grant of 4,160 hectares at Lamitan, Zamboanga.

Oct. 23.—President Quezon names two U. S. Army engineers—Cap. High J. Casey and Cap. Lucius DuB. Clay—as advisers to the Commonwealth on hydro-electric power projects.

Oct. 25.—Placido L. Mapa, critic of the earlier “dependence proposals, is elected President of the Philippine Sugar Association to succeed Rafael R. Alunan.

The Committee on Appointments confirms the reappointment of Mayor Juan Posadas.

Announced at Malacañang that Major Walter H. Loving, who organized and for many years directed the Philippine Constabulary Band, has been called back to active duty. He retired in 1921 and is now in the United States.

Oct. 27.—Salvador Araneta, prominent Manila lawyer, at a meeting of Yale and Harvard alumni, attacks the earlier independence plans, stating that Japanese economic penetration would result in a situation where a Japanese ambassador would dictate the policies of the government here with the National Assembly performing the functions of a rubber stamp. President Quezon, who is present, delivers a vigorous “off-the-record” statement, again to the effect that the Philippines could accomplish little more in ten (or now eight years) than in two.

Bureau of Land officials declare that Japanese land holdings in Davao have increased by more than 4,000 hectares during the past year, now totalling between 65,000 and 70,000 hectares, the increase being accomplished chiefly through Filipinos and through intermarriage with non-Christian native women.

President Quezon names Provincial Treasurer Lorenzo Palileo Governor of Cotabato to succeed Cap. José Mortera, and Ciriaco Raval Governor of Lanao to succeed Maj. Rafael Ramos. Raval is Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu. He states at a press conference that he will not interfere with the use of Moro titles, as erroneously reported, but that Moro government officials will be recognized in accordance with the offices hold and not in accordance with their Moro titles.

Oct. 28.—President Quezon names Deputy Collector of Customs Jesus Obieta acting Insular Collector.

Oct. 29.—Famine threatens Nueva Ecija as a draught begins to effect some 50,000 hectares of rice lands.

Oct. 30.—The Philippine Army flying school at Camp Murphy graduates its first four flyers. Lieut. William Lee, U.S. Army, heads the school.

Oct. 31.—A meeting held under the auspices of the League for the Defense of Democracy (Manila) adopts a resolution condemning Japan’s aggression in China and urging the people of the Philippines to support any action that may be decided upon by the League of Nations, the Brussels Conference, or the United States government to halt Japan’s criminal course of conquest. The resolution declares that the situation “constitutes a warning to all liberty-loving people everywhere, but particularly to the people of this country whose own beloved land lies directly in the path of the juggernaut of the Japanese militarists”. Another resolutions is adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to consider means of applying a peaceful boycott against Japan.

The Manila Police Department tests four radio patrol automobiles introduced for the first time.

Nov. 1.—President Quezon submits a budget to the Assembly calling for P76,296,207 for next year, exceeding this year’s expenses by P9,585,426. Virtually all the executive departments have been allotted substantial increases. Military outlays, including appropriations for military public works such as camps, barracks, landing fields, etc., reach around P25,000,000. The P250,000 Belo Fund is eliminated but P150,000 is set aside for the hire of expert service. In a message to the Assembly, President Quezon urges the abolition of the cedula tax which gives the government an annual P4,000,000, as this is a matter of justice to the poorer classes and will “close forever a chapter in the history of taxation in the country that brought no honor to this government and caused untold hardship to the majority of our people”. He states he will recommend the appropriation from the accumulated surplus of the consolidated general fund equal to the amounts that will be lost to the provinces and municipalities until a substitute form of income is found.

Brig.-Gen. Creed F. Cox, U. S. Army (retired), former head of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, arrives in Manila to become adviser to the Commonwealth government.

Nov. 2.—President Quezon names Maj. Eriberto B. Misa Director of Prisons, succeeding Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, now Chief of Staff, Philippine Army. Misa has been acting director for some time.

Nov. 3.—Reported that President Quezon may ask the Assembly to make Manila a free port for the transshipment of goods to other Oriental ports. In a press conference he states he believes birth-control agitation “unpatriotic” as the country needs a larger population to become strong for defense. He states he believes the population will mount to 25,000,000 in another 15 years and that the maximum should be around 50,000,000. Told that efforts are being made to secure the extension of American citizenship to Filipinos now in the United States (some 60,000), he states he would have no objection to this. He also announces that the high command of the Philippine Army will be rotated, with the tour of duty of the chief of staff limited to three to four years as in the United States. This “democratizes” an army, he states.

Nov. 5.—A resolution is filed in the Assembly asking President Quezon to retain the services of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur as military adviser and to direct that his name be carried on the Philippine Army rolls until his death.

Nov. 7.—President Quezon attending an alumni banquet at San Juan de Letran rebukes the Dominican Fathers for playing General Franco’s march when he entered the hall, declaring that the Filipinos are neutral and should not be drawn into domestic political fights of Spain.

Nov. 8.—Assemblyman Agustin Kintanar of Cebu introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of P40,000,000 to purchase Japanese holdings in Davao for subdivision in 10-hectare lots at cost to Philippine citizens.

Nov. 9.—General MacArthur receives formal notice that upon his retirement from active service, December 31, he will be given the rank of a full (4-star) general, an honor so far accorded to only eight other men in the history of the United States—George Washington, U. S. Grant, William P. Sherman, Philip H. Sheridan, John J. Pershing, Tasker H. Bliss, Peyton C. March, and C. P. Summerall.

Nov. 10.—Dr. Manuel Xeres Burgos, one of the leading figures of the Philippine Revolution and a member of the Malolos Revolutionary Congress, nephew of the patriot and martyr, Father Jose Burgos, dies in Manila, aged 86.

Nov. 11.—High Commissioner McNutt states in an Armistice Day speech that “it is the will and purpose of the American people to prove that to save themselves from the disorders of this age men need not surrender their birth-right for a mess of fascist, communist, or nazi pottage”. He states that “it is not by diplomatic formulas and by conventions and treaties that the present crisis can be overcome, but only by the moral unity of all those nations which wish to keep the peace and preserve for themselves and their children the standards of liberty and human decency”.

Representative B. B. Harlan, Democrat, Ohio, a Manila visitor, states that if the Filipinos want independence in 1938 or ‘39 “there is a good chance they will get it”. He states that Japan is using the Philippines as a pawn in connection with the anti-communist pact and that both Germany and Italy will expect greater ascendancy in the Pacific and that the Philippines may sooner or later go to Germany or Italy. Asked what the United States would do in such a case, he answers, “Nothing”. “The Philippines is too far from home for us to do anything, once the Islands are independent. When the United States pulls out, it will be for good.” He states he is not optimistic about the Islands being able to secure a continuation of present trade relations after the transition period.

A typhoon passes close to the north of Manila and does considerable damage. Several scores of persons are drowned at sea or killed, nine or ten being electrocuted by live wires, and some thousands are rendered homeless. Crop damage in nearby provinces is considerable, and the towns of Infanta and Polillo are practically wiped.

Nov. 12.—The American members of the Joint Preparatory Committee leave Manila for the United States after spending some three months in the country investigating conditions in connection with the proposal to readjust Philippine-American trade relations. President Quezon, in a press release, expresses appreciation for the work done by the Committee and states that he is “under the impression that it has done what is humanly possible for it to do to get at the facts upon which its recommendations may be based”. The Filipino members of the Committee are expected to leave for Washington after the Christmas holidays.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1937). News Summary. *Philippine Magazine*, 34 (12), 527-529.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: November 11 – December 11, 1937

News Summary The Philippines

Nov. 11.—The towns of Polillo and Infanta, Tayabas, are reported practically destroyed by the last typhoon, and heavy damage has been done to crops.

Nov. 12.—The cedula tax abolition bill, as recommended by President Manuel L. Quezon, is passed in third reading by the National Assembly.

Nov. 13.—Vice-President Sergio Osmeña issues a statement in connection with the coming second anniversary celebration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, stating that though long strides have been taken under the wise leadership of President Quezon, much remains to be done, and emphasizing that “the circumstances in the Far East today hold grave warning to our people if they should falter or for any reason fail to accomplish successfully their task of national preparation. They should be thankful that time has been given them to put their house in order while the American flag flies over their country in benevolent protection; at the same time they should take heed of the surrounding realities and understand the terrible dilemma that contemporary events present to all nations aspiring to be free.”

Nov. 14.—Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, passes through Manila on his way from the Netherland Indies to Hongkong.

Nov. 15.—President Quezon after a review of the Philippine Army on the Luneta in celebration of the second anniversary of the Commonwealth, turns to U. S. High Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt, and states that in an age when defenseless and powerless nations are in constant dread of their very existence lest some powerful nation may attempt to subjugate them, America’s voluntary withdrawal from a country already under its lawful domain, so rich in natural resources and so promising in material returns, stands as the beacon light pointing the way to a distressed humanity out of the threatening disaster which that great advocate of national rights, Woodrow Wilson, appropriately called self-determination. Here is the admirable example of two peoples thrown together by the hand of Destiny and agreeing between themselves in good will and with the best wishes for one another to sever their political union, so that each may go its own way as God has willed that every people should. In behalf of my government and my people, Sir, may I ask your Excellency to inform the President of the United States that on this day of our national rejoicing our first thoughts are of America and our grateful hearts to go out to her in thanksgiving for her unfailing help, support, and encouragement in our difficult task of nation-building. And may I also add, that you, Sir, as the President’s representative in the Philippines, have deservedly won our high esteem and respect for the generous contribution you are making to this common enterprise which confronts us both, as well your country as mine. You must have been thrilled to see our army parading before us this morning. I want to call your attention to the fact that what you saw is not an army organized solely to defend the Filipino flag. While we are under American sovereignty, that army is also the army of the United States because at any time the President of the United States, by virtue of the Independence Act, may place it under the command of Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook (General Holbrook is present at the review), the commanding general of the U. S. Army in the Philippines. I want to assure the United States that our army is ready to defend the American flag not only because it is its duty to do so, but because we recognize the great debt we owe America and we are ready at all times to give the world evidence of our loyalty and gratitude to America and the American people”. The rest of his address is in Tagalog and explanatory of his general policies. He touches also on the abolition of the cedula tax, the bill providing which he signs on his return to Malacañan.

Nov. 16.—A Supreme Court decision penned by Justice Jose P. Laurel in the Cu Unjieng case holds the Probation Law unconstitutional and prohibits Judge Jose O. Vera of the Court of First Instance from proceeding further with the application of the defendant for probation and censures him from finding the defendant innocent after his guilt was established by the Supreme Court. In one place the decision states that comment by the Chief Executive on a case pending before the court is a matter of propriety for himself exclusively to determine.

Nov. 17.—President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly advocating the elimination of all restrictions as to salaries in the University of the Philippines so that the services of professors from abroad may be obtained and the giving to the Board of Regents full freedom to use the funds voted for the University as in its judgment would best achieve the ends for which the University was founded. He states he is not interested in seeing thousands upon thousands of young people graduated from the institution and would rather see a few graduated each year who would leave the institution “with the character and knowledge that will fit them, through their own efforts, to become leaders in their respective callings”. “Unless the University can justify its existence by actually rendering a service to the country which private universities can not render at present, I would favor its abolition”.

Asked in a press conference as to the rumors that a dominion form of government is being considered for the Philippines, President Quezon states he does not know, but that “if there is any reason why we should not be independent in 1946, then we had better start talking about something else. If there are any for a dominion status, then let some one bring it out”. He reiterates his stand on the exclusive right of the chief executive to initiate appropriation legislation under the Constitution, though the Assembly has the “final say” in approving or disapproving the executive’s recommendations. One of the purposes of the budget system, he states, is to do away with the “pork barrel”.

He states, however, that it would serve no useful purpose to bring this issue up now, as this would only create a serious impasse. He states the Assembly is not a “rubber stamp”, but that it is to be expected that the executive and the legislature will work together in carrying out party platform pledges. He declares that there must be leadership and that the Constitution places this in the executive. This is not incompatible with the separation of powers he states. He denies that a rift exists between the American and Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee, but admits that on one occasion a misunderstanding developed on the matter of the export taxes provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which the Filipinos opposed as a unit, each side coming to believe that the other constituted a bloc. President Quezon states that he has maintained a hands-off attitude and that he has no official information, but that he is under the impression that a change might be recommended in these taxes if their operation would operate actually to kill an Islands industry. He states that Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray told him on leaving: “We have made progress and I am hopeful we will be able to submit a report signed by all the members.”

President Quezon pardons the 61-year old bandit, Nicolas Encallado, who surrendered to the authorities in January, 1936, and who was serving a life sentence.

Nov. 18.—Another typhoon hits the Philippines, doing much damage in the Visayas.

Nov. 19.—In compliance with the urging of members of the Assembly, President Quezon sends a special message expressing his agreement to an increase in the budget and restoring the salaries of the entire government personnel to the 1932 level. He also creates a committee to study the establishment of a foreign trade zone in Manila where goods might be stored for transshipment without paying duty; headed by Jose Paez.

Reported that the resignation of Maj. Gen. Jose de los Reyes has been accepted to take effect at the end of the year and that major changes will be made in the general staff.

Nov. 20.—Braving threats of excommunication, Father M. P. Castillo, until recently parish priest of the Quiapo Catholic church, Manila, sues the Archbishop of Manila for the reimbursement of P99,320.65, allegedly advanced by him for the reconstruction of the church after the fire in 1929.

Nov. 21.—The Assembly adjourns sine die at 2:40 a.m. after 25 days of session in order to give the members time to campaign for their candidates in the December provincial and municipal elections. The Assembly will meet again in January. A total of 21 bills were passed, including the general appropriations bill of P76,900,000 nearly P12,000,000 more than the appropriations for 1937; not including an additional P5,000,000 for school buildings, P5,000,000 to local governments to offset the losses in revenue due to the abolition of the cedula tax, and P1,000,000 aid to the city of Manila.

Nov. 22.—President Quezon makes a blanket renewal of all appointments not acted upon by the Assembly for lack of time.

Commenting on the raising of the dominion government issue. Speaker Gil Montilla states, “I am always an independista”. Assemblyman Pedro Sabido states, “Quezon’s official petition for independence still stands, and we mean to back it up.”

The Congress of Peace and Friendship, a new association under the chairmanship of Pedro Abad Santos, adopts a resolution condemning Japanese aggression in China and another one denouncing fascism as a menace to world peace, and still another condemning compulsory military training under the National Defense Act.

Nov. 23.—President Quezon is rushed to the Philippine General Hospital suffering from acute appendicitis and is operated on by Drs. Antonio Vasquez, Antonio Sison, Miguel Cañizares, and Januario Estrada.

Nov. 24.—A bulletin reports that President Quezon’s “general condition is fairly good”.

Pablo Manlapit, labor leader and spokesman of the National Civic Union, states that “practical and intelligent patriotism demands that the Filipino People take a more realistic attitude on the Philippine question as a result of recent developments, particularly the current invasion of China by Japan”. He states his group will come out with a proposal to continue political partnership with the United States in response to Quezon’s invitation to the people “to speak courageously and honestly on the question of independence”.

Nov. 25.—President Quezon’s condition is designated as “good under the circumstances”.

Nov. 26.—Assemblyman Tomas Oppus states that the dominion plan is a “good idea” but that he doubts that the United States will entertain it.

Manlapit states that his Civic Union is organizing a public campaign to secure public support for the dominion idea. He states it would give the Philippines a “near sovereign status” with the advantage of continued American protection and better conditions for labor. “I challenge any one to prove that Japan is no menace to Philippine integrity. The so-called intelligentsia, the politicians, and the rich always can get out of the country before the shooting, but the masses would have to suffer all of it”.

Nov. 27.—President Quezon is reported “out of danger”. It is revealed that gangrene had already set in at the time of the operation and that the surgical treatment was just in time.

The Philippine Army holds its first maneuvers in the hills of Antipolo, 1,500 men and 100 officers being engaged for two days.

Nov. 28.—Reported that Moro outlaws entrenched in a cota at Taraka, Lanao, have beaten off Philippine Army troops after a two day encounter during which one a soldier was killed and 9 wounded. It is said that the cota being situated on a promontory and the terrain being otherwise difficult. Stokes mortars and mountain guns are ineffective.

Nov. 29.—President Quezon reported to be recovering and to have been able to sign the P500,000 typhoon relief bill.

Philippine Army troops capture the Taraka cota, but the Moro defenders escape through underground tunnels.

Assemblyman Jose Angara of Tayabas, a nephew of Mrs. Quezon, dies of tuberculosis, aged 39.

Nov. 30.—T. Y. Soong, brother-in-law of General Chang Kai-shek and noted financier, is reported to have been a Manila visitor last Saturday, arriving from Shanghai on a British freighter and sailing for Hongkong on the S. S. *President Taft* the same day.

Dec. 1.—Major-Gen. Paulino Santos, Chief of Staff, Col. Fidel Segundo, Chief of Intelligence, Lieut. William Lee, U. S. Army. Chief of the Philippine Army Air Service, and other officers leave Manila for Lanao in a Stimson transport plane and a number of bombers.

Dec. 2.—Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes states in art address to University of Santo Tomas students than he doubts that readjustments of the objectionable economic provisions in the Tydings-McDuffie Act will be effected during the present session of Congress and that the Filipino group on the Joint Preparatory Committee, of which he is a member, has done nothing toward coming to any definite conclusions. He also supports the early independence proposal of President Quezon with a trade treaty as the best solution to the situation.

Dec. 4.—Paredes is quoted in the press as expressing surprise at the lack of applause when he advocated earlier independence in his Santo Tomas speech, though he was otherwise well applauded, “It was a novel experience”, he declares.

Dec. 5.—A U. S. Navy amphibian plane from the U. S. S. *Heron* crashes into the mountain side in taking off at Baguio, and the occupants, two officers and a mechanic are injured and the plane wrecked.

Dec. 6.—President Quezon is reported able to sit up in bed.

Former Senator Juan Sumulong proposes reorganization of the Popular Front after the elections, whether it wins or loses, as it is at present but a conglomeration of semi-independent blocs, and suggests the name *Pagkakaisa ng Bayan*, Union of the People.

The Manila Municipal Board approves an appropriation for the erection of a commemorative tablet at the intersection of Taft Avenue and Padre Burgos Street, in honor of Father Jose Burgos, Filipino martyr, whose birthday anniversary will be celebrated on December 29.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon signs a proclamation declaring a state of public calamity to exist in Samar, Cebu, Iloilo, and Bulacan as a result of the recent typhoons.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of General Santos and his party which, returning from Lanao, left Cebu yesterday morning and have not been heard from since, it being concluded they were forced down because of the bad weather.

Dec. 8.—President Quezon signs the P5,050,000 school appropriation bill.

U. S. Army planes join in the search for the Santos party. Lieut. Oscar Sales, in one of the Philippine Army bombers, made a forced landing on a school yard at Infanta, Tayabas, and reports that he lost sight of his two companion planes some 20 miles north of Infanta at about 12:20. Later it is reported that Lieut. Jose Francisco and his passenger, Major Manuel G. Olympia, flight surgeon, made a forced landing at the mouth of the Lubayat river, 17 miles south of Atlanta, and that he lost sight of the Santos plane, piloted by Lieut. Lee at 11:35 south of Jomalig Island, easternmost of the Polillo group. The Weather Bureau sent out the regular typhoon signals and warned the Army that flying conditions between Cebu and Manila were bad. The planes carried only some three or four hours' supply of gasoline. The country over which they flew is rough and impassible, heavily wooded, and with a rockbound coast without beach. The searching planes are handicapped by bad weather and poor visibility.

Dec. 9.—Over a score of U. S. Army planes are engaged in the search for General Santos and his party, but are still hampered by bad weather, A thousand soldiers and civilian are combing the Sierra Madre wilderness.

The Philippine Army captures the Masiu and Gomagadong cotas after a long fight in which one soldier is killed and a number wounded.

President Quezon signs the bill appropriating P5,000,000 from the general fund to reimburse local governments for the loss of revenue resulting from the abolishment of the cedula tax and also the P1,000,000 annual Manila subsidy bill.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. Alfred R. Maxwell, U.S.A., locates the Santos party on Anirong island, Polillo group, and the men are picked up and brought to Manila by a U. S. Army amphibian plane piloted by Capt. S. E. Prudhomme. General Santos states that the weather was clear when they left Cebu and that he received no special warning as to the typhoon raging north between Cebu and Manila. Lieut. Lee landed the plane on a strip of beach only some 25 meters long without other damage than a broken propellor. The small island was inhabited by only two old people who had never heard of President Quezon or of the Commonwealth.

President Quezon signs a bill eliminating the sales tax on sales made by small market dealers, and also license and other taxes on small household industries. He also approves a bill providing for the holding of Assembly sessions beginning the fourth Monday of January each year instead of October 16 as heretofore.

Dec. 11.—The *S. S. President Hoover* is reported aground and in need of help about 100 miles south of Formosa, off her usual route because of war conditions.

The United States

Nov. 14.—The United States signs a trade treaty with Siam.

Military and naval authorities in Washington are reported to foresee that the situation in the Far East may lead the United States and Britain to establish impregnable bases for their navies and air fleets in the Orient as a part of their defense program and may force the United States to increase its weapons of defense in the Philippines—"this vital spot" where America and Britain both have a powerful bulwark against Japanese expansion to the south.

"This would require considerable improvement of the Cavite and Olongapo naval bases and probably would be followed by a large-scale construction program in Guam".

Nov. 16.—In an address to Congress which opened in special session yesterday, President Franklin D. Roosevelt confines himself to domestic problems. Sen. Bennett Camp Clark advocates the immediate invocation of the Neutrality Act and accuses British and French diplomats of trying to maneuver the United States into shouldering the responsibility for anti-Japanese action. He states that sanctions against Japan would accomplish nothing while Germany and Italy are cooperating with Japan, and he points out that United States trade with Japan exceeds that with China and South America combined.

Nov. 17.—Senator Clark introduces a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution requiring the calling of a plebiscite before a declaration of war can be made and conscription for foreign service started. Rep. H. Sauthoff presents a resolution demanding that President Roosevelt declare a state of war to exist in the Far East and invoke the Neutrality Act.

Girls in the University of Washington vote to boycott Japanese silk and men vote "no dates" for girls who wear silk stockings.

Nov. 18.—An "official spokesman" in Washington tells the United Press that "Philippine American relations must continue to be guided by the Tydings-McDuffie Act except in case of further congressional action in the matter. . . Officially there has been no change in the attitude of the United States government regarding relations with the Philippines. No proposal for a dominion status for the Philippines has been put forward officially and hence does not officially exist". Meanwhile, according to the news service, the proximity of the Philippines to the scene of the Far Eastern war is creating a growing sentiment in Congress toward granting independence as soon as possible. "It is generally believed that a final analysis of the Philippine national defense problem would determine the ultimate policy of the United States regarding independence. . . The suggestion of a dominion status for the Islands is

interpreted in some quarters as an indication that the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs has failed to agree on the possible terms of preferential economic and commercial relationships in case of the grant of independence in 1938 or '39." According to the Associated Press, "it was said" in Washington that a dominion status such as that of Canada, would retain for the Islands the trade benefits which independence might terminate.

Nov. 19.—Sen. E. W. Gibson states that a dominion status for the Philippines would be far preferable to independence in view of the Far Eastern situation Sen. K. McKellar states that independence would be bad both for the United States and the Philippines. Most persons approached, however, are said to be evasive in their replies and other important congressional figures withhold comment.

The United States, Britain and Canada are reported to be preparing mutual trade treaties, which is interpreted as a "master stroke" of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with two great democracies and a dominion serving notice that they intend to strengthen their political and economic ties" as "a rebuff to the Italo-German alliance." This would constitute the most powerful commercial and monetary bloc in history.

W. C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, terminates a short visit to Warsaw, and while he states that his visit was social and private, "high reliable" Paris sources state the purpose of the trip was to suggest to Poland that it refrain from subscribing to the Italo-German-Japanese "anti-communist pact". Sen. Hamilton Lewis states in Washington that "it is inconceivable that the Ambassador could have blundered into such action" and declares an effort should be made to find out the facts.

Nov. 20.—The *Baltimore Sun* expresses doubts that the United States would suggest the establishment of a dominion government for the Philippines in view of the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and that President Manuel L. Quezon would probably have to personally request such an arrangement if it is desired.

Nov. 21.—The New York *Daily News* states there is but one answer to the unofficial proposals for a dominion status for the Philippines—"Nothing doing!" "The Filipinos or their leaders hate us when things are quiet in the Far East and warm up to us in heavy weather; they ought to be made to take what they asked for. . ."

Nov. 22.—Senators G. P. Nye, A. H. Vandenberg, and B. C. Clark join forces in an attempt to force President Roosevelt to invoke the Neutrality Act Nye stating that "the Brussels Conference has given us nothing but embarrassments. It is time Americans learn that nothing constructive ever comes out of such conferences". Sen. H. C. Lodge states he may introduce amendments to the Act repealing the "cash and carry" provisions. Rep. L. Ludlow asks the House to consider a joint resolution calling for a popular referendum before war can be declared.

(For a summary of the news in connection with the Brussels Conference, see this column under the heading, "Other Countries".)

Nov. 23.—While Rep. H. Fish of New York charges that President Roosevelt is responsible for the loss of \$30,000,000,000 in security values on the stock exchanges during that past two months because he is destroying business confidence and causing fear and uncertainty, others charge the falling market is the work of a Wall Street conspiracy. The Chairman of the Federal Securities Commission declares that "adequate safeguards" must be thrown around the New York and other exchanges either by themselves or by the Commission, the statement leading to interpretations that the President is preparing to "crack down" on Wall Street.

The Scripps-Howard papers state that it is rumored the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs may propose dominion status, but that the success of such a move is doubted in congressional circles as it is believed a radical change in the Tydings-McDuffie Act "might invite tragedy" because if the United States initiates such a change, every ambitious Filipino politician would immediately come out with the slogan, "We want independence!" "If the Philippines really wants a dominion status, it will have to ask for it first. . . but it will have to speak soon and mightily loudly; otherwise there is not a chance."

Nov. 24.—Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, states that the business depression is “temporary and artificial”, due in part to the uncertainty of business regarding political interference (but Congress is taking care of that), and in part to stock market fluctuations.

Nov. 25.—Several public utility corporations announce large-scale construction programs following conversations between President Roosevelt and leaders of the power industry, said to be back of more than \$2,000,000,000 in new enterprises which they hesitated to launch because of the possibility of government competition. The President’s move for a truce between his administration and the utility concerns, however, arouses a hostile reaction in Congress, Rep. J. E. Rankin stating that “What the power trust wants is to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority yardstick, thereby wrecking the Administration’s power program”. Wall Street discusses the possibility that the utility companies may halt and perhaps reverse the current stock market slump by means of such a concerted construction program. The Chrysler Corporation lays off 10,000 of its 55,000 employees because of the business slump.

Germany formally offers a lump sum payment of \$112,138,000 to cover defaulted municipal bond payments due to American investors in an effort to establish better relations.

Nov. 26.—The Securities and Exchange Commission is reported to have given the stock exchanges the choice between progressive action of their own to eliminate abuses during the next six months and strict federal control.

Nov. 27.—American Federation of Labor officials state that the current business decline may assume dangerous proportions if industry fails to maintain buying power close to present levels.

Nov. 28.—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in his annual report recommends the strengthening of the armed forces and the maintenance of the air force on a practically war-time basis. Navy Department officials are reported to be working on a huge defense program for Hawaii, including increases in Army and Navy airplanes, added coast defenses, and improved harbor facilities.

Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress calling for a revision of housing legislation in order to stimulate construction. He also advocates a slash in the appropriations for highway construction to help balance the budget.

Nov. 30.—Western legislators criticize Roosevelt’s plan for a housing boom and his request for a slash in the highway grants which they interpret as a threat to their patronage.

The *New York Times* attacks the government’s strict neutrality policy and blames the pressure of isolationists and pacifists. “Treaty breakers are convinced that for no cause except actual invasion will the United States initiate or join in any effective movement to assure world peace”.

Dec. 3.—The conferences between William Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization end in failure, the issue of dual unionism remaining an unsurmountable obstacle.

Former Senator Harry B. Hawes, returning from the Philippines, states in San Francisco that the Philippines is better off than any other nation today and that he does not believe the Filipinos want immediate independence. “There has been no formal request to this effect and no gesture from the people as a whole”.

Dec. 5.—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper tells Congress that the national income for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$68,700,000,000 or \$9,000,000,000 more than during the previous twelve-month, though still 20% below the 1928-29 figures. He recommends the approval of the metric system as the official standard of weights and measures.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrive in the United States incognito and are understood to be guests at the home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Lindbergh. Their two children remain in England.

Dec. 6.—Under-Secretary of State Sumner Wells in an address at George Washington University declares, without mentioning the Monroe Doctrine, that “if non-American powers attempt to exert through force, political or material influence in the American continent, appropriate action would undoubtedly at once be determined upon”. Radio and other propaganda in Latin America from fascist countries is known to have caused official uneasiness in Washington.

Dec. 8.—Sen. J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois points out that similar anti-Administration speeches made in New York, San Francisco, and other cities on the same night, reveal a “conspiracy of speculators and tricksters” seeking to create a business panic.

Dec. 9.—The United Press quotes an “influential member” of the Joint Committee on Philippine Affairs as stating that if the Filipino members of the Committee will recommend immediate independence, “it is conceivable that the majority of the American members would make a similar recommendation”. One of the major differences of opinion is not the question of independence itself, it is stated, but the economic measures necessary to prepare the country for independence. “These are extremely difficult though not necessarily insurmountable difficulties”.

Fourteen U. S. Navy bombing planes complete a non-stop flight of 21 hours and 55 minutes from San Diego to the Canal Zone, the most ambitious mass flight yet undertaken by the Navy.

Other Countries

Nov. 11.—The Brazilian Cabinet resigns, leaving President Getulio Vargas in control of the administrative and legislative branches of the government as the senate and chamber of deputies have previously been dissolved, and all state and municipal councils as well. A new constitution designed to create a corporate state is hailed in Rome as “another fascist triumph”. Vargas’s domination of the country began in 1934 and claims that the danger of armed revolution prompted his course. Payments on foreign debts have been suspended. The United States government is reported to have decided to withdraw its loan of six destroyers.

Nov. 12.—Japanese forces occupy Nantao as the Chinese abandon their positions there, bringing to a close Japan’s three-months effort to take the Chinese section of Shanghai. The British Cabinet is reported to have decided to take no official cognizance of the statement of General Iwane Matsui that he is virtual master of Shanghai and feels free to take any steps dictated by military necessity not only in Chinese territory but in the International Settlement. Reported from Washington that the United States would take decisive steps if Japan seeks control of the Settlement or censors mails and cables. Japan rejects the second invitation of the Brussels Nine-Power Conference to discuss peaceful settlement of the conflict, claiming its action in China is purely in self-defense and hence outside the scope of the Nine-Power Pact. “It certainly is impossible for Japan to accept an invitation to a conference convened in accordance with stipulations in the Treaty after Japan has been accused of having violated it”, says a spokesman. It is indicated, however, that mediation would be welcome, but not from Brussels, and Japanese officials there intimate that the United States, acting by itself might be acceptable as mediator.

Nov. 13.—According to a Japanese newspaper in Shanghai, the Japanese authorities “will demand that the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession control anti-Japanese agitators now taking refuge there, otherwise the Japanese will probably take action as indicated in General Matsui’s statement”. The Japanese begin using Soochow Creek, which runs through the Settlement, to transport supplies, and to avoid friction, Settlement authorities recognize the Creek as an open waterway. Reported that British commanders in the Settlement have been ordered to defend their positions against any attack.

Nov. 14.—Japanese troops, supported by naval planes, take a number of points within a 50-mile radius of Shanghai. Britain and France throw the fate of the Brussels Conference into the lap of the United States by agreeing to join in any effort except war which it may desire to make, and it is predicted the Conference will fail unless America takes the lead. Dr. Wellington Koo presents a memorandum designed to prove that economic sanctions against Japan

would suffice and proposes an embargo on all war materials, a boycott of Japanese exports and shipping, and a refusal to extend credits to Japan, while extending assistance to China in the form of credits and war supplies, stating “the door of conciliation and mediation has been slammed in your faces.” Japan is reported to fear this and to have approached Britain with a proposal to guarantee the Open Door and non-interference with foreign interests in China. Over-riding Italian protests, the Conference approves a declaration drafted by the United States, Britain, and France, rejecting Japan’s arguments and reiterating the hope expressed earlier in the day by Norman Davis, the American representative, that Japan will change its attitude. “If, however, this proves not to be the case, representatives must consider what is their common attitude toward a situation where one party to an international treaty maintains views which are against the view of all the other parties”. The declaration points out that there exists no warrant in law for the use by any country of an armed force to combat in another country the spread of any political doctrine. Davis stated earlier in the day that the conflict “raised the question of whether law or force shall rule the world. If the conception of peace through violence should prevail, we should be faced by international anarchy. Had Japan accepted the invitation, I am confident we could have been helpful to her as well as to China. . . . The only just and durable solution would be settlement by voluntary, peaceful agreement.” The Italian delegate held that the matter is “entirely outside the scope of this Conference”.

Nov. 15.—Japanese planes bomb Soochow, Changshu, and the entire Chinese line “to create panic among the Chinese troops falling back on these positions.”

Seven employees of a bacteriological laboratory in the Ukraine are reported to have been executed for making a wrong life-stock diagnosis.

Nov. 16.—The Chinese government decides to move its civil departments from Nanking to Hankow as the Japanese are smashing westward and approaching Soochow. Reported from London that France has dispatched four warships to the Far East in answer to a Japanese demand that the entry of arms and ammunition into China through French Indo-China be stopped immediately on threat of the seizure of Hainan and the bombing of the railway between Indo-China and China. French sources in Tokyo discredit the report of such a demand. Tokyo newspapers report Manchukuoan efforts to raise 1,000,000,000 yen in Japan and the United States to develop heavy industries. A Japanese spokesman at Brussels states that the declaration of the Conference in respect to Japan’s reply in which, “Japan carefully opened the way to good offices” is regrettable, for, “as a result, this way is now closed forever”.

King Leopold III of Belgium arrives in England for a series of conferences, accompanied by Foreign Minister Paul Speak.

Lord Halifax, Lord President of the Council, leaves London for Germany to confer with Chancellor Adolf Hitler concerning his colonial demands.

Arabian, and Jewish municipal councilors of Jerusalem issue an unprecedented appeal to check the terrorism in Palestine which has cost scores of lives in past weeks.

Nov. 17.—The Japan Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan has no intention of occupying the International Settlement and that General Matsui’s statement was “greatly misreported”. The Japanese military in Shanghai state that Chinese casualties in the fighting total over 300,000, of which 91,000 were left dead on the battlefield; 10,000 represent Chinese losses in the past 10 days. War booty taken by the Japanese in the Shanghai area includes 14,200 rifles, 480 heavy machine guns, 1,900 light machine guns, 10 field guns, 70 trench mortars, and 7 howitzers, it is claimed. Meanwhile the Japanese are pressing on with reinforcements from Japan still pouring in and an estimated 250,000 Japanese troops in the Shanghai area. Japanese sources in Brussels state that Japan would regard as a hostile act any decision of the Conference to accede to China’s appeal for material aid. One Japanese states that in the case of Spain, the nations established a non-intervention committee, but “in the Orient everyone seems to think he has a right to interfere”.

Sen. Henri Berenger of France charges in a public speech that the anti-communist triumvirate constitutes a military alliance aimed at conquest and that it has chosen France as its first victim. The intention is, he declares, to establish a German empire in central Europe, a Roman empire in the Mediterranean, and a yellow empire in eastern Asia and

the Pacific. Siam constitutes a salient against France in Indo-China and British India, he declares. His statement as to Siam is challenged by a "British source" as contrary to fact, as there is no alliance, open or secret, between Japan and Siam, and Siam only desires rigorous neutrality. It is also stated there is not the slightest chance of the construction of a canal through the Kra peninsula. "Japan will not be able to rely on a single nation in the Orient. One of the Federated Malay States' recent gift to Britain £400,000 expansive for airplanes shows that these people wish sufficient defense against the imperial ambitions of any nation."

Nov. 18.—The Japanese claim the capture of Kashing, southern key-stone of the Chinese line, although severe fighting still rages in the region. Reported from Paris that on November 6 Germany asked Japan to terminate hostilities in China, pointing out that Japan was weakening itself and lessening its potentialities "in other fields". The French Foreign Office and the Japanese Embassy in Paris both deny that Japan served an ultimatum upon France in connection with the shipments of arms through Indo-China.

The French Ministry of Colonies issues a communique stating it is willing to study the project of opening credits whereby Germany would exchange manufactured goods usable in the development of the French colonies in Africa for raw materials which Germany lacks—a virtual invitation for Germany to share in the exploitation and an unprecedented gesture.

Nov. 19.—The Japanese capture Changshu, cutting it off from Soochow toward which they are now advancing. They bomb the Kowloon-Canton railroad, just outside Honkong. Japan is reported to be disturbed about large quantities of arms and munitions reaching the Chinese by way of Hongkong. "Responsible quarters" in Brussels state that the Conference powers have been unable to arrive at any definite course of action against Japan because of the unwillingness of the United States to cooperate, Washington being unable to authorize anything more than moral condemnation because President Roosevelt has realized the American public will not support economic sanctions or anything of that sort. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Ivon Delbos will not be present at next Monday's meeting. Delbos tells the Chamber of Deputies that "conciliation has collapsed; in several days a new step must be taken at Geneva". Later he declares that his mention of Geneva was a slip of the tongue and that he should have said Brussels. Eden states that his reason for not returning to the Conference is that he has caught a bad cold. Davis has also been confined to bed for several days with a severe cold.

King Leopold ends his four day visit to England.

Spain begins the 17th month of the fascist rebellion with 800,000 troops locked in combat in Aragon. Deaths are estimated at 350,000 and total casualties at 1,500,000. The Loyalists are now massed in northeastern Spain, hemmed in by land and partly blockaded by sea. The Government is said to have more than 430,000 troops and the rebels 350,000, but the latter are better equipped. Russia is reported to have informed the Loyalists of its desire to terminate participation in the Spanish civil war because of its growing preoccupation in the Orient.

Nov. 20.—Japanese report the taking of Soochow, gateway to Nanking without firing a single shot. The Chinese line is now broken at its north and south ends and in the center. Senator K. Pittman states that the contention that the United States is responsible for the failure at Brussels is absurd. "No one has proposed any affirmative action at Brussels."

Announced at Moscow that 5 Italian consulates in Russia will be closed shortly. A number of Japanese and German consulates in Russia have recently been closed at the request of the government.

French police uncover more and more evidence of a planned rightist revolt, and many of the leaders are fleeing the country. Some 200 clandestine radio stations have been discovered and seized. Government officials remark that the fascist elements seem to have had singular support along the French frontiers.

Premier Benito Mussolini himself takes over the portfolio of the African Ministry and Duke Aosta, cousin of the King, is named Viceroy of Ethiopia. There have recently been many reports of continued trouble in the country.

Viscount Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union of England, is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1937.

Nov. 21.—Japan through its representatives in Shanghai serves strong notice on the authorities of the International Settlement and of the French Concession that the army will take action in case of non-compliance with the demand of Japanese control over Chinese maritime customs, the postal and telegraph administration, the courts and other agencies. The American delegation at the Brussels Conference rejects a British proposal that the two powers make a joint effort to halt the Sino-Japanese conflict by tendering their good offices for the purpose of arranging an armistice, one of several “face-saving” devices that have been put forward, the rejection being made on the grounds that this would simply be inviting another Japanese rebuff.

Nov. 22.—The Japanese drop a personal message from the Japanese military and naval authorities for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek from a plane at Nanking asking him to surrender, although the full contents are not revealed. The United States and Britain present a draft to the Brussels Conference of a declaration containing a new appeal to China and Japan to cease fighting, and the advisability of suspending the Conference and reconvening “when the deliberations can be resumed advantageously” is discussed. Dr. Koo launches a scorching attack, urging the powers to “cease reaffirming pious principles and take concrete action”. Reported that the American delegation has received instructions to finish the work and catch the liner *President Harding*, which leaves Le Havre Wednesday, for home.

The Due de Guise, also known as the Duke of Paris, and pretender to the throne, issues a manifesto stating he has decided “to reconquer the throne of my fathers”. The statement indicated the plans a pacific conquest of the nation. Paris newspapers accuse Germany and Italy of being behind the movement to overthrow the French Republic.

Nov. 23.—Foreign embassies, including the American, leave Nanking for Hankow, the new seat of the Chinese government. Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Customs, appoints a Japanese Administrative Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai and another Japanese accountant there, giving the Japanese control of the customs service of China’s greatest port. It is indicated in both Washington and London that America and Britain might take stern action if Japan insists on taking over administrative control of the International Settlement. A high British authority states that Britain would prefer joint action with the United States, but is prepared if necessary to take vigorous action to protect its own rights. Washington State Department officials indicate readiness to collaborate closely with other nations concerned in the event Japan attempts to control forcibly the International Settlement. Japanese reports come from various sections of North China speak of a “burning desire” spreading in the region for the establishment of a federation of autonomous local governments, including all territory north of the Yellow River.

Sir Jagadish Candra Bose, famous Indian scientist and botanist, dies, aged 78.

Nov. 24.—Japanese claim the capture of Wushing, south of Taihu Lake. Several hundred civilians are killed in air raids of Canton and Honam Island across the river. Nanking is also again bombed, the first time since September 8. The personal message to Chiang Kai-shek is delivered, but a Chinese spokesman states: “There is no answer; none is necessary”. All the delegations to the Brussels Conference, except Italy, agree in principle to a report which reviews the history of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, urges their suspension, and declares that time is required to exchange views and explore methods and that the Conference therefore decides to suspend its sittings for an indefinite period. The report does not directly criticize Japan but reaffirms the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and recommends settlement of the dispute in conformity with its provisions. Dr. Koo approves the report “in a spirit of solidarity” but urges the powers to exchange views as to further prompt and active measures. Italy based its objections on the report’s “hostile reasoning”. Davis states that the suspension does not signify that the problem has been dropped or that “our interest in its solution has been lessened; on the contrary, it makes it more important to continue earnestly and actively every possible peaceful means of bringing about a cessation of hostilities and a constructive settlement”. Reported that Britain has invited Davis to London to continue discussions. Eden tells the House of Commons that it would be “quite proper” for members of the League of Nations to supply arms and ammunitions to China under the resolution adopted by the League Assembly on October 6. Asked if the government would give support to the Shanghai Municipal Council in any resistance it may make to the Japanese demands, he replies, “Yes, that has already been done”.

Britain signs a new treaty of friendship with Siam to replace the treaty which recently expired. About 85% of Siam’s sea-borne trade is with the British Empire and the country’s integrity is guaranteed by Britain and France under an agreement dated 1904.

Reported that Germany has outlined a program to Lord Halifax providing for Germany's return to the League provided Europe will meet its demand for African colonies; also that France and Britain will not interfere in Austria regardless of the nature of Austro-German relations so long as Germany guarantees they will be peaceful, and a similar attitude as regards Czechoslovakia, where, as in Austria, Nazi influence is increasing; resurrection of Mussolini's plan of establishing a four-power European directorate in which Germany, Italy, France, and Britain would consult on all international questions; Anglo-American cooperation to avoid attacks on Germany through economic restrictions. Hitler is understood to have informed Halifax that he has no interest in Spain beyond preventing the westward encroachment of communism. It is said that Britain is embarrassed by the demands, but strict official secrecy prevails.

Nov. 25.—The Japanese capture Wusih, bringing Japan's forces to a point about halfway from Shanghai to Nanking. Shanghai is faced with a serious food-shortage because of the Japanese blockade and the destroyed railways.

A London press dispatch states that Britain is ready to grant Hitler's demands, provided Germany will agree to arms limitation and limit bombing planes in size and number.

Reported from Burgos that Britain has offered to mediate between the loyalists and the rebels provided the Bourbon monarchy is restored. Loyalist Generalissimo Jose Miaja at Madrid states that he "will not agree to an armistice and come to terms with those who betrayed Spain and permitted a foreign invasion of our soil".

Nov. 26.—General Matsui states that Japanese troops will continue their advance to Hankow and even Chungking unless China ceases resistance. "China must abandon its policy of depending upon European and American countries, and European and American countries must understand that their support of Chinese policy never has contributed to security and peace in the Orient". Reported from Washington that the United States has rejected the proposal for joint British-American action against the Japanese demand for control of the International Settlement, but that both powers will make separate and parallel representations which will refuse the majority of the Japanese requests for power over the Settlement, claiming that the situation there remains unchanged by Japan's conquest of the surrounding area. If these parallel representations are unsuccessful, Britain will again suggest joint action, it is said. Davis is instructed to decline the invitation to come to London.

As French police unearth increasing evidence of a wide-spread fascist revolutionary plot, the Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Camille Chautemps a vote of confidence. It is revealed that secret revolutionary militiamen, the Cagouards, distributed thousands of mobilization cards, instruction adherents what to do when the revolt began.

Italian newspapers acting in full concert are full of the bitterest anti-French invective and demand the resignation of the French Minister of Marine for an alleged anti-Italian speech to French sailors at Toulon on October 23 in which he stated France "would have Italy's hide". The Minister states his speech was made on the 22nd, was fully reported in the press at that time, and contained nothing of an international character.

Hitler formally accepts Hjalmar Schacht's resignation as Minister of National Economy, but retains him as minister without portfolio and President of the Reichsbank. Schacht has for some time been trying to resign because of disagreement with Air Minister Hermann Goering over the management of the Four-Year Plan.

Nov. 27.—Premier Prince Fuminaro Konoye states to Japanese newspaper men "If the independent régime in North China gains strength and controls more than half of China, similar to General Francisco Franco in Spain, it will be advisable for Japan to consider it the central government of China. . . As the Nine-Power Treaty was the pretext for the powers to interfere in Far Eastern affairs, Japan will propose either revision or denunciation at the first opportunity. As was made clear several years ago, Japan does not admit European or American intervention in the Far East. We should have resorted to this long ago." The British Ambassador to Tokyo is reportedly instructed to impress on Japan that Britain insists on being consulted on any arrangements Japan may desire to make regarding the Chinese maritime customs, and the United States and France are said to be acting along similar lines as all three nations are interested in loans to China secured by customs revenue. The murder by men wearing the Japanese and Manchukuoan uniforms of eight European Catholic missionaries and a layman at Chenting on October 9, is

confirmed. They were taken in a truck to a place where Japanese dead were being cremated and were bayoneted and their bodies burned.

Nov. 28.—According to an International News Service dispatch from Brussels, an entente among the English-speaking nations—the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—for cooperation in the Pacific “was sought behind the scenes” of the Conference, with the British “openly and frankly eager for such cooperation, the “idea not being unappealing to President Roosevelt”.

Nov. 29.—The Japanese occupy Wutsin and predict the early fall of Kiangyin Fort on the Yangtze. All Chinese domestic radio and telegraph offices in Shanghai are paralyzed when Japanese efforts to induce Chinese telegraphers and technicians to remain at their posts. Japan seized control, according to the Japanese spokesman, to preserve the secrecy of Japanese military operations and to prevent the Chinese from carrying off or destroying the equipment. Japanese also take over the censorship of Chinese newspapers, many of them hereupon suspending publication. The Japanese have not molested American and foreign cable companies in the Settlement and French Concession. The United States is reported to have made new and more vigorous representations to Japan against interference with the Chinese customs. A Foreign Office spokesman declares: “We do not have to consult Britain and the United States regarding our projected actions in Shanghai. Steps which must be considered wholly as matters of military strategy will be taken. We insist we have a right to act independently in so far as their strategic phases are concerned. We certainly will not be able to allow Chinese customs receipts to be used by the Chinese against Japan. However, because of the composition of the International Settlement, we will maintain close contact with Settlement authorities in every respect. Foreign rights and interests will be respected fully. We may repeat the method used in Manchukuo, namely the setting aside of a certain portion of the customs for instalment payments on foreign loans.” Mussolini announces the formal recognition of Manchukuo as an “independent state”.

Reported from Moscow that Russia angered at British overtures to Germany, its de facto recognition of Franco, and the failure of the Nine-Power Conference, has decided to follow the example of the United States and play a lone hand in world affairs. The Central Executive Committee compelled Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov to make a speech in Leningrad yesterday renouncing his policy of collective action.

Premier Chautemps and Foreign Minister Delbos arrive in London for important discussions.

The rebels bomb the small town of Colmenar, 30 kilometers north of Madrid, killing some hundred persons, including many women and babies, and other towns in the vicinity of the capital. They also proclaim a blockade of all government-held ports, including Minorca, but government officials state it's “paper blockade” as the rebels lack sufficient ships.

Nov. 30.—The Japanese Cabinet approves a budget of 2,868,299,000 yen, an increase of 54,362,000 over the budget for the current fiscal year. It includes allotments of 400,000,000 yen each for the army and the navy. Further special allocations may be made in January. Japanese troops take the Kiangyin Forts. Two Catholic priests reach Shanghai and report to the French Ambassador the destruction of the Catholic orphanage at Kashing and the killing of 86 Chinese orphans and babies by Japanese airbombs and also the disappearance of four French and five Chinese nuns with 150 refugees who fled into the interior aboard a large sampan and have not been heard from since. A Japanese naval party seizes one American and two Italian tugs docked beside the French Concession, hauling down the American flag and throwing it into the river. A sign on the bridge indicating American ownership was removed and used to crack over the head of a Chinese crewman. The American Consul-General protests and reports the matter to Washington. Washington is reported concerned about reports that the Japanese are reducing Chinese tariffs on Japanese imports in violation of China's tariff treaties with foreign powers. Japan announces that beginning tomorrow it will recognize General Franco's government in Spain.

The Anglo-French conversations in London are reported to be “highly successful”. Understood that the discussions confirmed the Anglo-French agreement on non-intervention in Spain, the need for vigilance in Shanghai, the need for further examination of the German colonial demands, and the necessity of bringing Mussolini to terms. They are reported to be prepared to recognize in principle the German demands in exchange for a German guarantee to subscribe to European security. They are said to favor an international “territorial pool” to which powers holding

League mandates would contribute “offers” for Germany’s exploitation. Other powers will be consulted. A Foreign Office communiqué emphasizes the readiness of Britain and France to “cooperate with other powers similarly placed in the protection of rights and interests in the Orient and to meet obligations arising from international treaties”.

The Panchen Lama, spiritual head of Tibet, dies in India, following 13 years of exile because of differences with his temporal colleague, the Dalai Lama. For some 12 years he lived mostly in China and Mongolia.

Dec. 1.—Eden states in the House of Commons that Britain does not recognize the right of any power to act unilaterally towards the solution of problems arising from the administration of the Shanghai International Settlement and would not permit Japan to take over control. He states also that both Britain and the United States expect to be fully consulted by Japan regarding any interference in the Shanghai customs administration. Japanese naval authorities return the American tug seized yesterday and also the two Italian tugs and replace the flags, stating that the American flag “accidentally fell into the river”. A Japanese officer apologized and requested a receipt from the owners. An editorial attributed to Mussolini in the *Popolo d’ Italia* ridicules the Brussels Conference and advises China to seek peace terms from Japan. The editorial warns the United States and Britain against taking action “because Japan is invulnerable. . . Japan will make booty of everything sent to China.” The Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong calls attention of the British colonial authorities to the number of Chinese leaders entering and leaving Hongkong engaged in activities against Japan and warns that further tolerance might eventually involve Hongkong in the Sino-Japanese dispute. France sends its crack Fourth Cruiser Division to the Orient on an “endurance cruise” to Saigon.

Belgium having declared semi-officially that it will never agree to anything which will affect the integrity of its colonial territory nor anything which will bring its sovereignty in the Congo in question, the German spokesman points out that the suggestion is only for German economic rights in Belgian and Portuguese colonies.

Dec. 2.—According to a Reuter dispatch, Chiang Kai-shek is discussing with the German Ambassador a “German offer for peace” which includes the following terms: (1) a definite assurance from Japan that it has no territorial designs but merely desires economic cooperation, (2) China to participate in the anti-communist pact. (3) Japanese troops to withdraw completely from Chinese territory. According to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the Japanese government holds that the customs are a Chinese government organ and that the question of Japan taking it over should be solved through direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, without third-party interference. The London *Daily Express* states that “if Britain did get involved in that war, the smile would move from Japanese faces. . . . Hongkong is a very different affair from the Shanghai International Settlement or even from mandated territory. Hongkong is in the same category as Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Ceylon, and would be held with every man and gun the Empire could muster”. The Japanese Consul in Hongkong denies that he made any threats and states he was misquoted.

The British government is reportedly sounding out Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand on the possibility of their cooperating in meeting Germany’s demand for colonial expansion, stating, however, that the demands do not affect the mandates in New Guinea and Samoa.

The British Colonial Office announces that beginning the first of the year the government will impose quotas on imports into British Malaya from Japan, China, and Netherland India of all inner and outer garments made of cotton and artificial silk Chinese workers in Japanese iron factories in Malaya strike.

Delbos leaves Paris for a tour of Warsaw, Bucharest, Belgrade, and Prague to seek to quiet the fears that France is ready to abandon eastern Europe to Germany. It is believed he will also sound out leaders on the negotiation of a nine-power peace pact broached during the Anglo-French conversations which would include Germany and Italy, Belgium, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, besides France and Britain, but not Russia, which it is said is being pushed by Britain but “hardly favored” by France because of the exclusion of its ally, Russia.

Dec. 3.—Over 1000 civilians are reported to have been killed by Japanese incendiary bombs dropped on SiaoChan, opposite Hanchow A Japanese “victory parade” in Shanghai of 8000 troops, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery units, held in spite of protests from the British and American commanders, ends in trouble when a Chinese throws a

hand-grenade, wounding a number of Japanese soldiers. The Chinese was immediately shot down by Chinese constables. Another Chinese committed suicide by jumping from a high building as the parade passed. The Japanese troops in the immediate vicinity of the explosion scatter, but after the parade, the Japanese return in force and erect barb-wire entanglements through the district, covering some 30 square blocks including three blocks in the American-defended area, preventing many persons from reaching their homes and hotels. Col. Charles F. B. Price, U. S. Marines, protests and the Japanese withdraw, the contingent later withdrawing entirely and returning to areas south of Soochow Creek. The strong stand of the American and some British officers is said to have prevented a seizing of the Settlement with the grenade incident as pretext. The Washington State Department "manifests grave concern over the narrow margin with which a serious conflict between Japanese troops and U. S. Marines was averted" and the incident leads to renewed demands for the invocation of the Neutrality Act. Sen. Bennet Champ Clark warns that "while American troops remain in China there is danger of embroiling the whole nation".

The British War Office announces changes in the army high command involving the resignations of three of the four military members of the Army Council and the appointment of younger men.

Belgium and Portugal are reported to have warned Britain they are opposed to any scheme of European appeasement involving their sovereignty over colonial possessions. South Africa is also reported opposed to the acquisition by Germany of even mandatory powers in Africa.

President Vargas of Brazil decrees the dissolution of all political parties.

Dec. 4.—Japanese authorities demand right to enter any part of the International Settlement without previous notification, and also demand that the Settlement police take steps to prevent the repetition of such an incident as occurred during the military parade, reserving the right to take any necessary action in this respect themselves, including the examination of individuals and the search of property. Three Japanese staff officers call on Gen. John C. Beaumont, commander of U. S. Marines in Shanghai, apologizing for the Japanese intrusion in the American defense sector, explaining that the officer in command was not familiar with the defense boundary lines. French police halt five military trucks seeking to pass through the Concession, but finally permit them passage after placing an armed French officer on each truck and providing the trucks with a French motorcycle escort. It is believed the Japanese object was to establish a precedent for the transportation of military supplies through the Concession. The Japanese War Minister informs the Cabinet that 50 Soviet airplanes have recently arrived in China. Japanese newspapers in Peiping splash an appeal across their front pages requesting "every one to shower urgent advice on the Chinese government to make peace. The League of Nations received a protest from China against Italy's recognition of Manchukuo, which is described as a violation of Italy's obligations under the Covenant.

Dec. 5.—Japanese bomb the riverside district at Wuhu, killing several hundred Chinese and wounding the captain and two other Britons on the British gun boat *Ladybird*, also sinking two British river steamers. Reported that Japanese are within 26 miles of Nanking, the streets of which present a deserted aspect. The 32 American residents of the city are ready to board the *U.S.S. Panay*, American gunboat in the Yangtze river.

Dec. 6.—The Japanese vanguard invades the mausoleum of Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, on Purple Mountain, overlooking Nanking. Eden tells the House of Commons that he is "unable to accept the suggestion that British possessions are in imminent danger in view of Japanese aggressiveness. Observers state Britain is unwilling to take retaliatory measures at least until April when the rearmament program will be completed, but that military experts are considering the possibility that Britain and France might fight Japan without bringing other nations into the conflict, if there were sufficient provocation, and that the recent Anglo-French conversations dealt with the "extent of moral support" given Japan by Hitler and Mussolini. Japanese residents at Shanghai in a mass meeting adopt a resolution asking the government to take a determined stand and take all measures necessary in connection with an incident during the victory parade involving a middle-aged British lawyer, E. T. Maitland, who allegedly stamped on a Japanese flag. Maitland states that a Japanese civilian suddenly thrust a small Japanese flag into his face and shouted, "Here! Wave this!" He then tried to put the flag in Maitland's hand, and the Englishman broke the small stick of the flag, whereupon he was assaulted by a number of surrounding Japanese and rescued from serious injury only by a British police officer who took him to private quarters in a police station for safety. Reported that Japan will open an airmail service between Tokyo and the mandated islands on December 15.

Dec. 7.—General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek leave Nanking in a plane for Nanchang, higher up the Yangtze river. Reported that Russia has informed Britain it has no intention of acting against Japan unless other powers offer full support.

Dec. 8.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that the United States, Britain, Germany, and Italy “may be working toward peace” and that Japan is “waiting to hear the results of their efforts”. He points out that the four powers have “large interests in China” as grounds for their concern in the conflict. “Japan has no peace plan. When the Chinese government sues for peace, Japan will begin formulating details. . . The endeavor of any friendly nation to bring China to take the initiative for peace would be welcome.” Another spokesman states Japan has no territorial designs now but may demand territorial concessions unless China gives up the fight soon. Tokyo is reported to cling to the hope that China will sue for peace with the fall of Nanking and reports are circulating that Japan may establish an “autonomous” government in Central China and then “negotiate” with that government. The Japanese Chief of Staff in Shanghai calls on Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, British Fleet, expressing regret in connection with the bombing of British vessels on the Yangtze. The United Press reports from Hankow that the China National Aviation Corporation will soon establish a network of airlines connecting with the Imperial Airways (British), Air France, and Pan American Airways for the establishment of a regular passenger and mail service between western China and India to facilitate China’s communications with Europe because the Japanese threaten to occupy the entire sea belt. The CNAC is owned jointly by the Chinese government and Pan American Airways and has been successfully developing Chinese aviation during the past 7 years.

The rebels bomb Barcelona from the air, killing several hundred people.

Dec. 9.—The Japanese capture Tachachao, half a mile from the gates of Nanking after a heavy air bombardment and issue an ultimatum demanding surrender by noon Friday “or Nanking will become the scene of the horrors of war. Abandonment of resistance will spare the city’s historic relics and spots of beauty”. The Chinese are resisting stubbornly at Wuhu, strategic city southwest of Nanking. Some 240,000 Japanese troops are said to be engaged in the drive against Nanking.

Dec. 10.—Japanese capture several of Nanking’s gates and grim street fighting is in progress. Shanghai Chinese bankers and industrialists issue a manifesto urging the government not to compromise with Japan and not to entertain illusions that there is a possibility of midway compromise. “The war must be fought to a victorious end”.

Source: University of Michigan

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1938). News Summary. *Philippine Magazine*, 35(1), 5-9, 61-62, 64-66. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: December 10, 1937 – January 10, 1938

News Summary

The Philippines

Dec. 10.—Former Senator Harry Hawes states in Washington upon returning from the Philippines that American withdrawal “would invite cold-blooded murder from Japan right now”, and, showing newsmen pictures of Shanghai, he states, “This is what would happen to the Filipinos. The Islands will be safe only so long as the Stars and Stripes flies there”.

Dec. 11.—President Manuel L. Quezon sends a letter to Maj.-Gen. Lucius Holbrook expressing his appreciation of the help given by the U. S. Army in the search and finding of Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos and his party.

Dec. 12.—President Quezon is moved back to the Malacañan Palace after twenty days in the hospital following a surgical operation for acute appendicitis.

The Philippine Army captures the five forts composing the Masiu cota.

Nearly a thousand passengers and crew of the *S. S. President Hoover* are huddled in makeshift shelters on the rocky shore of Hoishoto Island, waiting for the *S. S. President McKinley*, which has been delayed by bad weather, to take them off. Two U. S. destroyers, the *S.S. Empress of Asia*, and one or two Japanese warships are standing by. The Hamburg-American freighter *Preussen* was the first to reach the scene, but left last night. Plans in Hongkong to send a British tug to aid the liner are abandoned because of Japanese objections and a Japanese salvage ship will be sent. The *Hoover* was the largest and most luxurious American ship on the Pacific, was floated in 1930, and cost P16,000,000. It was off the regular route on its way from Kobe to Manila when it struck the rocks at full speed. The stern is swinging free and the ship is pounded on the rocks with every surge of the surf.

Dec. 13.—Because of the unauthorized use of his name by various candidates in the coming elections, President Quezon sends out numerous telegrams reiterating his complete neutrality.

Dec. 14.—Generally orderly provincial and municipal elections result in the election of governors and members of provincial boards, all affiliated with the Nacionalista Party except Mrs. Cristina Suntay Aguinaldo, of the Popular Front, elected a member of the board of Cavite, and Petronio Mataak, Independent, elected to the Marinduque provincial board. Clear Socialist majorities are won in the municipal councils of San Fernando and Mexico, Pampanga, but Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist candidate for Governor loses to Sotero Baluyut, although he scores 16,000 votes. In Manila the Nacionalistas for the first time gain control of the Municipal Board, with Miss Carmen Planas, a third-year law student, winning the largest number of votes, and the others elected being H. Atienza, M. de la Fuente, T. Mendoza, I. Regalado, B. Gatmaitan, A. Cecilio, V. Fugoso, M. Herrera, and E. Balagtas. Miss Planas is affiliated with the Young People’s Party and de la Fuente with the Popular Front. The Office of the Manila City Fiscal rules during the election that American citizens who are not Filipino citizens may not vote because under Sec. 431 of the Administrative Code as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 233, only “male or female citizens of the Philippines can vote”.

The Philippine Army captures the Taraka cota, 6 Moros being killed and one officer wounded.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, Mrs. McNutt and their daughter Louise, leave Manila on the *U.S.S. Isabel* for a trip to the southern islands.

Fabian de la Rosa, outstanding Filipino artist, recently retired as Director of the School of Fine Arts, dies, aged 68.

Dec. 15.—Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes leaves Manila for the United States on the *Philippine Clipper*.

Dec. 16.—The *President McKinley* brings some 400 of the *Hoover* passengers to Manila, some of whom tell tales of lack of discipline and drunkenness among members of the *Hoover* crew, officers being unable to exercise discipline ashore.

Dec. 17.—President Quezon signs the Appropriation Bill totalling P69,051,510 and a number of other bills.

Washington reports state that Paredes is bringing a personal message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt from President Quezon regarding the reported disagreement between the American and Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee, while Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray reiterates that no serious break has occurred.

Members of the *Hoover* crew deny reports of widespread drunkenness and abuse of passengers, although admitting there was some drinking “to keep warm” after the passengers had been put ashore.

Dec. 18.—In view of a number of protests, President Quezon orders the immediate prosecution of all violators of the election laws.

G. A. Cu Unjieng, his son Mariano, and Rafael Fernandez are ordered by the Supreme Court to pay jointly and severally more than P2,000,000 to the National City Bank of New York, the Malabon Sugar Company, and Smith, Bell & Company by virtue of a denial of a motion for reconsideration of the original decisions, closing the last chapter of the long-protracted case that arose from the obtaining of heavy loans through forged warehouse receipts.

Dec. 19.—The *Hoover* is reported to have broken in two pieces as a result of a storm. A U. S. destroyer and naval tugs are standing by.

Dec. 20.—Announced that President Quezon has designated Paredes as Chairman of the Filipino group of the Joint Preparatory Committee, to take the place of Secretary of Justice José Yulo, and that he has named Assemblyman José E. Romero Vice-Chairman.

José S. Laurel, son of Associate Justice José P. Laurel of the Supreme Court, graduates with honors from the Japanese Imperial Military Academy; it is stated he will serve as a probationary officer and later as a sub-lieutenant in the Japanese army as part of his course of study.

Dec. 22.—Announced that the National Development Company has acquired from the Philippine National Bank for P1,500,000 the 40-hectare site and buildings of the defunct Philippine Vegetable Oil Company in Santa Mesa, Manila.

The Supreme Court refuses a stay of execution of sentence imposed on Mariano Cu Unjieng, ending his seven-year struggle. He was sentenced to from 5 to 7 years imprisonment.

The names of 26 new chaplains for the Philippine Army are released—22 are Catholics, 2 Protestants, 2 Aglipayans, and one Mohammedan.

Dec. 23.—A Popular Front crowd of some 5000 persons march to Malacañan to protest against election irregularities and demand a recount of ballots, but the leaders are unable to see President Quezon, who had made an appointment for 7:30, as it is already 9:00 and he had retired. The President promises to see them the next day and Chief of Police Antonio C. Torres diverts the people “with spicy stories”, according to the newspapers.

Mariano Cu Unjieng enters Bilibid.

Dec. 24.—President Quezon holds his first Cabinet meeting since his illness. It is announced that the Government will not redeem the P13,000,000 Philippine Railway bonds on which it guaranteed a 4-1/2% interest for a 30-year period, expiring the end of this year, as it is under no obligation to do so. The Railway has been in receivership since

the middle of the year. Announced that Jorge Vargas, Secretary to the President, will attest his signature on all documents and will take charge of the Commonwealth Seal, formerly in charge of the Secretary of the Interior.

Reported that the U. S. Secretary of Commerce has requested High Commissioner McNutt's office to gather testimony as to the reported misbehavior of some of the crew of the *Hoover*.

Dec. 27.—Three of the survivors of the *U. S. S. Panay*, sunk by Japanese bombs in the Yangtze river, arrive in Manila—two naval lieutenants to be hospitalized at Cañacao Naval Hospital, Cavite, and J. Hall Paxton, second secretary of the U. S. Embassy at Nanking to proceed to the United States by the *Hawaiian Clipper* tomorrow.

Thomas F. McIntyre, Deputy Chief of the Manila Fire Department, dies, aged 58, ending a career of more than 32 years in the Department.

Dec. 28.—Preliminary statistics indicate that 1937 will mark the largest volume of trade between the United States and the Philippines in recent history, totalling over P400,000,000, and setting a new post-depression record.

Reported that the estimated profits of the government Cebu Portland Cement Company for 1937 amount to between P600,000 and P700,000

President Quezon issues an executive order declaring that in the expropriation of private property the government shall not pay more than the assessed valuation for taxing purposes.

Fire in Legaspi wipes out many blocks of buildings, including copra and hemp warehouses, doing damage estimated at between P500,000 and P1,000,000. The situation grew out of the control of the police authorities and looting and robbery ensued.

Dec. 30.—In a Rizal Day radio address, President Quezon announces that he has approved “the adoption of Tagalog as the basis of the national language of the Philippines” as recommended by the Institute of National Language pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 7 of Commonwealth Act No. 184, and that he does “hereby declare and proclaim the national language so based on the Tagalog dialect, as the national language of the Philippines”, effective two years from date. He quotes Rizal as stating that as long as a people preserves its language, it retains a token of its liberty” and says that as President he has “many times felt the humiliation of having to address the people through an interpreter” in those provinces where other than Tagalog is used. He states that his action “does not mean that we are to abandon in our schools the study nor the use of the Spanish language, much less English which, under our Constitution, is the basis of primary instruction. Spanish will preserve for us our Latin culture and will be our point of contact with our former metropolis as well as with Latin America; English, the great language of democracy, will bind us forever to the people of the United States and place within our reach the wealth of knowledge treasured in this language. . . There was a time when it seemed that it would be impossible for the Filipinos to agree that one of the native languages be chosen as the national language, but at last we have realized that if we are willing to accept a foreign language as the official language of the Philippines, with more reason should we accept one of our own languages as the national language of our common country.” The Institute of National Language based its recommendation on the allegation that Tagalog is the language that “most nearly fulfills the requirements of Act No. 184”, not only “in the light of its own studies”, but “also in the opinion of Filipino scholars and patriots of diverse origin and varied education and tendencies . . . not to mention the categorical views expressed by local newspaper and individual writers”.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in an eloquent address states that Rizal is still the conscience and moral leader of the people.

General Aguinaldo in another address of the day accuses President Quezon of trying to lead the people “back to the fold of the friars” and of close association with the Church, despite the constitutional mandate for the separation of church and state, pointing, in support of his allegation, to the building of a chapel on Malacañan grounds, the proposal to transfer the University of the Philippines outside of Manila which would compel many students to enroll in the University of Santo Tomas, the proposed purchase of friar-owned plantations, and the “reintroduction of the teaching of religion” in the public schools.

Dec. 31.—President Quezon issues a press statement announcing that General Douglas MacArthur, who retires from the U. S. Army, effective today, will remain in the Philippines as military adviser to the Commonwealth government.

Government officials are reported to be congratulating themselves on a P90,000,000 cash surplus after meeting one of the biggest budgets in years, and on a total foreign trade of about P500,000,000 for the year. The cash surplus is due largely to the oil excise tax refunds from the United States. The only dark side of the picture is said to be the uncertainty in the United States-Philippine relationship.

Jan. 1.—The new Manila councillors are inducted into office by Mayor Juan Posadas. Hermenegildo Atienza is elected President of the Municipal Board.

Gregor Merrill, new American Consul, arrives in Manila to take the place of Henry B. Day who will leave soon to assume his new post in Sydney, Australia.

Jan. 3.—President Quezon places all public construction work in Manila under the supervision of the insular Bureau of Public Works; heretofore, the City Engineer has been more or less independent of the Bureau.

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources Eulogio Rodriguez states that the government does not propose to buy only friar lands but also other large estates for resale to the people in continuation of a policy stated by Governor Taft. "The only stain on the early government administration of the friar-land estates by the government," he states, "was the success of certain influential persons in acquiring big lots within these estates, who have not made much effort toward paying the price agreed upon"—one of whom, the Secretary declares, is General Aguinaldo.

Announced that the controlling interest of Erlanger & Galinger, Inc., has passed from Major William H. Anderson to H. N. Salet, Vice-President and Manager of the company for many years. The firm operates Radio Manila, and does a large import business.

Philippine "G-men," working under the direct command of Capt. Thomas Dugan, New York police officer on detail with the Commonwealth government, make their first arrest when they capture Gonzalo Matias, alleged accomplice in the murder of Percy A. Hill, in Santa Maria, Bulacan. The man had been missing since the day of the murder last July.

Jan. 4.—Malacañan announces the designation of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Strickler of the U. S. Army Medical Corps to conduct a survey of the Manila Psychopathic Hospital.

President Quezon, on a short cruise on the yacht *Casiana*, calls unexpectedly at Iloilo.

Jan. 5.—Assemblymen Romero and Manuel Roxas, members of the joint preparatory committee, leave for the United States.

The Italian lightcruiser, *Raimondo Montecuculi*, visits Manila.

Jan. 6.—High Commissioner McNutt announces he will fly to Washington on January 29 to report to President Roosevelt on general conditions in the Philippines, and that he will first make a short flying trip to Davao.

Dr. William H. Brown, former Director of the Bureau of Science, leaves for the United States to become professor of botany at Johns Hopkins University.

Jan. 7.—President Quezon issues an executive order providing for the collection of historical data on Philippine barrios, municipalities, provinces, and cities by local government officials. After inspecting the Manila Railway

Company's new 39-kilometer section bridging the gap between Aloneros and Ragay, completing the connection between Manila and Legaspi, President Quezon wires a message of satisfaction to Manila.

Two supposedly Japanese motorboats, each about 100 feet long and equipped with radio, are reported to have been sighted off Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, as suspected of making soundings.

Press messages are being received in Manila from Shanghai by way of the Trans-Siberia cable to Europe and back to the East by radio because of the disruption of communications by the Japanese.

Jan. 8.—Reported that the Manila Railroad Company has made a net profit of over P1,500,000 last year, showing a profit for the first time in four years.

Jan. 10.—Between 8,000 and 10,000 U. S. Army men and some 20,000 Philippine Army troops begin joint war maneuvers in Pampanga and Tarlac.

The United States

Dec. 16.—Former President Herbert Hoover blames the new business depression on the "New Deal" and its "increasing control of prices, wages, volume of production, and investments" and offers as alternatives "intellectual and spiritual liberty" and "cooperation" between government and business.

The Senate maritime committee orders an investigation into the reports of misbehavior of the *Hoovercrew*. The Bureau of Maritime Inspection and Navigation states it is officially uninformed of the matter.

Dec. 17.—The Senate passes the crop control bill providing for government control of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice production for 3 years and authorizing the Department of Agriculture to fix quotas with the approval of 2/3 of the number of farmers involved; penalties are provided for violations. The bill now goes to a joint Senate-House conference committee.

Rep. Louis Ludlow's petition providing for a war referendum having been signed by 218 members and the House therefore being forced to act on it, President Franklin D. Roosevelt states that he does not believe a referendum on war would be consistent with the representative form of government.

Rep. Thomas O'Malley (D. Wisconsin) introduces a resolution providing for immediate independence for the Philippines, the Islands thereafter to be treated as any foreign country. Sen. M. F. Tydings states the resolution indicates that it has been prepared "without thought or knowledge of the situation."

Dec. 18.—Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to Britain, dies at Johns Hopkins Hospital following an operation, aged 66.

Dec. 19.—Liberals led by William Allen White, Oswald Garrison Villard, Stuart Chase, Upton Sinclair, Rabbi Wise, Monsignor J. A. Ryan, and others of all political parties, organize the "American Association for Economic Freedom" the aim of which is to protect free unionization and collective bargaining in industry. The organization criticizes the "vigilantes" and "citizens' committees", "financed by reactionaries in high places", which resort to "unconstitutional methods of violence and armed terrorism" and "constitute a threat to self-governing institutions".

Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt confers with Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray on the Philippine question. Welles has not hitherto been concerned with Philippine affairs and the visit is interpreted as indicating that the Philippine problem is being considered from a broad Pacific viewpoint and that the main interest now is diplomatic and political rather than economic.

The Senate ratifies the London Sugar Agreement of May 6, 1937, providing for the regulation of the production and marketing of sugar and for export quotas for a period of 5 years. Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace announces

1938 sugar quotas totalling 6,861,000 tons as compared with the final 1937 quota of 7,042,00. The Philippines is given an increase from 998,000 to 1,057,000 tons, other areas being cut due to the decline in consumption.

Dec. 21.—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and one of the authors of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, dies of pneumonia in St. Paul, aged 81.

Dec. 22.—President Roosevelt assures congressional leaders that the administration's program, including the wages and hours bill which failed to pass during the special session just closed, will go forward in the regular session, and that his housing and power development plans and his plans for limited tax revision will not be changed.

Dec. 23.—Ambassador MacMurray and Joseph Jacobs tell Commissioner Quintin Paredes that they favor an early resumption of the meetings of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs and express the hope the Filipino members will come to Washington at the earliest convenient time after the holidays; Paredes states he will so advise President Manuel L. Quezon. With reference to the O'Malley resolution, Paredes states that "independence is what the Filipino people want, but not under the terms of this resolution which shows "a lack of information on the subject". He states he favors amending the Tydings-McDuffie Act to bring about immediate independence but with a trade agreement for 15 more years.

The National Labor Relations Board rules that the Ford Motor Company has violated the Wagner Labor Act and has inspired "incredibly brutal attacks" on union members and displayed "utter ruthlessness" in fighting the United Automobile Workers of America in an effort to "crush union organization". It orders the Company to cease these activities and the organizing and supporting of "vigilante" groups for purposes of coercion. A Ford spokesman states the Company will refuse to comply unless the case is lost on an appeal to the courts.

Dec. 24.—The Samoan *Clipper* of the Pan-American Airways inaugurates the United States-New Zealand service.

Dec. 25.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of war during the World War, dies in Cleveland aged 60.

James King Steele, former Executive Secretary of the Philippine Tourists Association, dies in Reno, Nevada.

Dec. 26.—Assistant Attorney-General R. H. Jackson blames the business slump on monopolists and warns that unless prices are brought more in line with consumers' income, government spending will have to be increased, meaning heavier taxation. He states that the impression that the steep price increases are traceable to wage boosts due to labor union activity is "only half accurate" and cites the steel industry in which wages increased 10% but prices 21%. He states Roosevelt and Congress "will not let the people down".

The Federal Tariff Commission in a report on Philippine business declares that it is not certain that the 10-year transition period is "sufficient to permit the adaptation of Philippine economy to the loss of duty-free entry into the United States in respect to certain major industries exporting chiefly to the United States."

The *Samoan Clipper* arrives at Auckland after a 14-hour hop from Pago-Pago.

Dec. 29.—The United Press reports that official circles in Washington are tentatively formulating a general Philippine program embracing wide economic and political changes all of which would require congressional approval,—including non-recommendation of independence before 1946; preferential trade relations afterward only by formal treaty in order to preserve for the United States an equitable share in the Philippine market and vice versa; a temporary tariff to be established to cover the period between the grant of independence and the conclusion of such a treaty; slight modifications of the present graduated Philippine export tax program especially in respect to coconut oil, cigars, and sugar; political and economic devices which would take cognizance of the danger of Japanese penetration in the Islands; guarantees for relative security of American capital at present invested in the country; and a schedule of tariff and economic concessions to be granted American manufacturers of automobiles, textiles, electric power machinery, etc., in exchange for American concessions to the Philippines in respect to sugar, oil, etc.

Dec. 30.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in a radio address delivers a scathing rebuke to big business, stating that its attitude toward the administration's reform program is a challenge to the American people and that "moneyed aristocrats, corporate earls, and ducal economic overlords" are threatening to "enslave America by a "sit-down strike on the part of capital". He demands that business purge itself of "its Fords, Girdlers, and Rands before it presumes to tell the people what they should and should not do about the troubles caused by labor's wars" and to "call off the lobbyists, newspaper commentators, and lawyers."

Jan. 1.—The federal unemployment insurance system goes into effect in 21 states and the District of Columbia, affecting 12,000,000 workers who have already built up a fund of approximately \$440,000,000. In order to receive payments, a man losing his job must have registered in an unemployment office and not have found work. The National Unemployment Census Bureau announces that the total unemployed number between 7,822,912 and 10,870,000, based on a voluntary registration of the unemployed coordinated with a house to house canvass in selected areas; this means about 12% of the adult population of the country.

Jan. 3.—The 75th Congress convenes. President Roosevelt states in his message that the "misuse of power by capital must be ended or the capitalist system will destroy itself through its own abuses". He calls for cooperation between labor and capital and states that "both groups should realize that power and responsibility go hand in hand . . . Chiefly because we need national unity in ending the mistakes of the past and meeting the necessities of today, we must carry on. I do not propose to let the people down and I am sure that the Congress of the United States will not let the people down". He warns the nation it must prepare for defense against "future hazards" in a world full of "high tension and disorder, a world where stable civilization is actually threatened". He reiterates his recent denunciation of aggressor nations and expresses thanks that America is at peace "despite provocations that in other days could have engendered war". "The preservation of peace seemingly depends on the democracies", he states. He declares it is shameless misrepresentation to call the policy of preventing a glut in farm produce a policy of scarcity, and says that adequate supplies and reserves are embraced in the policy. "But raising the purchasing power of the farmers is not enough. Millions of industrial workers receive pay so low that they have little buying power. Wage and hour legislation is a problem definitely before Congress for action. It is an essential part of economic recovery and has the support of an overwhelming majority of the people in every walk of life." He calls attention to the increase in the national income during his administration from \$38,000,000,000 to \$68,000,000,000 and states his aim is to raise it to \$90,000,000,000. "The proposed budget for 1939 will exhibit a further decrease though not a balance between income and out-go. I am as anxious as anyone that the budget be brought to balance as quickly as possible, but I believe all should accept that, first, we must continue our policy of not permitting any needy American who can and is able to work, to starve. . . . We should raise the purchasing power of the nation to a point where the taxes on this purchasing power will be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the national government." Sen. W. E. Borah states it is time to legislate against monopolies and Rep. Martin Dies introduces a resolution providing for a committee of seven to investigate the "astounding charges" of Secretary Ickes and Assistant Attorney-General Jackson.

The Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Public Works Administration grants to municipalities for power production.

Dollar Line officials at San Francisco announce they have abandoned the *Hoover* to the underwriters.

Jan. 4.—Chairman J. P. Kennedy of the U. S. Maritime Commission and four experts leave Washington for the Pacific Coast to study trans-Pacific passenger and freight service now crippled by the loss of the *Hoover*. The government is reported anxious to prevent foreign countries from taking a larger share of the trade especially in view of the Far Eastern situation.

Jan. 5.—Associate Justice George Sutherland announces he will retire from the Supreme Court on January 15. He is 75 years old and was nominated by President W. G. Harding in 1922.

Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt appeals to his party leaders to kill the Ludlow war referendum resolution as its adoption would "invite world-wide aggression by militaristic nations". Secretary of War Harry Woodring states the

action would “increase and not diminish the danger of war” and that it would “terribly handicap the government in dealing with autocratic nations who would know that the President and Congress would be helpless”.

Jan. 7.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, warns that the workers will demand that Congress act promptly and effectively to combat the current business depression which has resulted in the discharge of 1,770,000 union laborers in the last 4 months. He advocates government regulations shortening working hours without a decrease in pay, a permanent public works program, expansion of slum clearance and public housing, stimulation of home industries, enlargement of the benefits of the Social Security Act, expansion of the Works Progress Administration, etc.

John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, states that “perhaps it is time something else is tried to replace the present business and government management system. Democracy is on trial. . . . I can not say what may happen, but I know some people have found they could live happily and successfully under a communal form of government in which the whole and not a few are given consideration”.

Herbert Hoover and Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President, accept membership in the Republican Party’s program committee but both decline the chairmanship. Alfred M. Landon, former presidential candidate, declined membership—believed to indicate a widening rift between Hoover and Landon. Glen Frank becomes chairman.

Pan-American Airways opens a regular bi-weekly air service between San Francisco and Auckland but only cargo will be carried for the time being.

President Roosevelt nominates J. P. Kennedy as Ambassador to Britain, and Hugh Wilson, at present Assistant-Secretary of State Ambassador to Germany. He also orders the transfer of Ambassador J. E. Davis from Russia to Belgium. William E. Dodd, who recently resigned as Ambassador to Germany, returning to New York, bitterly criticizes the Nazi regime for its denial of religious freedom, its suppression of intellectual initiative, and its daily inculcation of race hatred, and states that the logical outcome of its vast preparations for war is another war.

Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt in a Jackson Day address states that he has noted an improvement in the understanding of his program in regard to concentrated monopoly power despite the efforts to distort his criticism. He states he desires the same type of regional control of financing which he is seeking in the utility field. He states that 4% of the \$13,000,000,000 in utility securities controls the total—“here is a 96-inch dog being wagged by a 4-inch tail”.

The Commerce Department announces that affidavits of passengers minimize the reports of the misbehavior of the *Hoover* crew and that only a few of the members became drunk and disorderly. “Several statements refer very favorably to certain individuals and a majority of the crew”.

Allegedly in view of reports that Congress would grant immediate independence to the Philippines only with a termination of trade privileges, it is reported that the American members of the joint preparatory committee will decline to consider recommendations for preferential trade relations in case immediate independence is granted.

Jan. 5.—In his budget message President Roosevelt demands that Congress curtail pork-barrel spending, warning that another billion dollars may be needed for relief while the current depression has crushed hopes of an immediate balancing of the budget. Congressmen facing elections are reported to be rebellious. Roosevelt also proposes a record peace-time defense budget of almost a billion dollars, stating further increases may be necessary “because of future events which can not definitely be foretold.”

Other Countries

Dec. 11.—Premier Benito Mussolini, after the announcement of Italy’s resignation from the League of Nations, delivers an address declaring that “our presence in Geneva is impossible any longer. We leave a tumbling temple where there is talk of peace but preparation for war.” We are not afraid of Democracy. We have many land, sea, and air weapons, tempered by two victorious wars.” He states, however, that Italy will continue to collaborate for peace.

The move was expected since Italy has taken no part in League meetings since May 1936, and there is no inclination to attach undue significance to the action in England. A German daily owned by Gen. H. Goering, states that the League is "now nothing more than an institution representing the interests of the three biggest landowners in the old world—Britain, France, and Russia, and that Italy's exodus will show that the era of denying every other nation its vital rights is steadily approaching its end.

Dec. 12.—The U. S. gunboat *Panay*, anchored 29 miles up river from Nanking, is reported to have been bombed and machine-gunned and sunk by Japanese planes, killing one sailor and injuring a number of other Americans and foreigners aboard the ship. Simultaneously they bombed a number of Standard Oil Company boats, sinking three. Among those aboard the gunboat were American Embassy officials and newspaper correspondents, including Jim Marshall of *Collier's*. The survivors landed at Hohsien. The 450-ton *Panay* was built 10 years ago. Reuter reports that Japanese field batteries and machine guns at Wuhu fired on the British gunboats *Ladybird* and *Bee* and another British-owned vessel, scoring four direct hits on the *Ladybird* and killing one man and wounding several more. The English tug *Tsingtau*, carrying the British Consul to Nanking and Lieut.-Col. Lovat-Fraser, British military attaché, was also fired on. The Associated Press states that the vessels lay in the line of fire directed at Wuhu. The Japanese seize a Chinese customs cruiser which, pursued by a destroyer, made a dash for British waters and was beached at Castle Peak, Honkong bathing resort, where the crew went ashore. The Japanese destroyer later sent two motorboats which towed the cruiser into Chinese waters, where a prize-crew was put aboard. Most of the fighting at Nanking is still in the hills surrounding the city, including Purple Mountain where the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum is. Reported that Washington is studying reports that Japan is building three monster battleships of 46,000 tons carrying 16-inch guns, and has 65 other warships under construction, including five aircraft carriers.

Elections in Russia to the first Soviet parliament under the new constitution result in the election of 184 women and 288 non-party candidates among the total of 1143 deputies.

Dec. 13.—Secretary Cordell Hull states that the State Department is gathering the facts in the *Panay* case and will have something to say tomorrow. Admiral K. Hasegawa calls on Admiral H. F. Yarnell expressing his deep regret. The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai calls on the American Consul-General and states the incident was a "terrible mistake". He says the Japanese fliers were unable to see the flags and believed the ships to be Chinese. The fighting in the vicinity has been ordered stopped and help has been sent, he states. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota calls on Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and expresses "profound apologies", and a War Office official calls on the British military attaché expressing regret at the firing on the British gunboats. News of the sinking of the *Panay* is suppressed in Japan. Japanese bombing planes three times attack the British gunboats *Cricket* and *Scarab* in the river near Nanking, the warships replying with machine-guns; there were not hits on either side. The Japanese announce the occupation of Nanking, but Chinese deny the claim. According to Japanese reports some forty Italians serving with the Chinese airforce have resigned.

A Berlin communiqué declares that Germany's return to the League after Italy's withdrawal can not now be considered, Germany is convinced that the political system at Geneva is doomed to failure. The statement is taken much more unfavorably in League circles than the Italian withdrawal itself. A Vienna newspaper owned by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg states there is no reason for Austria to become unfaithful to the League and that it is not considering modifying its policy in this respect.

Dec. 14.—According to an official statement issued from the U.S.S. *Augusta*, two persons that were aboard the *Panay* are dead and 8 are badly wounded, the dead being C. L. Ensminger, store-keeper of the ship, and B. Sandri, an Italian journalist. The report was based on a message from the British gunboat *Bee* which established contact by telephone with the *Panay* party now at Hanshang, 16 miles from Hoshien. The message concluded with the statement, "The Japanese are rendering every assistance". Marshall is reported among the wounded. The *Washington Post* states that the deliberate attack on the *Panay* which at the time was virtually a floating embassy, is "the type of aggression for which statements of 'deep regret' by the smooth tongues of Japanese diplomats is totally inadequate". Sen. Key Pittman states, "It is little satisfaction to have the Japanese government on each occasion express regret. It seems to be the practice of the Japanese government to grant broad discretionary power to its army and navy officers in the field. Some high Japanese officers are responsible for such outrages. The names of these officers should be determined and they should be punished." Hull hands Ambassador H. Saito a memorandum personally dictated by President Roosevelt, photographic copies of which are also handed to the press, the White

House declaring the President hopes for the full sympathy and support of the public. The memorandum, in the form of instructions to Hull, states: "Please tell the Japanese Ambassador when you see him at one o'clock: firstly, that the President is deeply shocked and concerned at the news of the indiscriminate bombing of American and other non-Chinese vessels in the Yangtze river and that he requests the Japanese Emperor be so advised; secondly, that all the facts are being assembled and will shortly be presented to the Japanese government; thirdly, that in the meantime it is hoped the Japanese government will be considering definitely for presentation to this government full expressions of regret, a proffer of full compensation, and adoption of methods guaranteeing against repetition of any similar attack in the future." The demands are considered the strongest the United States has presented any foreign power in modern times. It is indicated further United States action may be anticipated in the event the demands are not satisfied and that there are various measures that could be taken—short of war—to injure the finances, trade, and prestige of Japan. Later the State Department announces that a formal protest has been delivered to Japan, embodying the President's demands and reciting as essential facts that the vessels were in the Yangtze river by an uncontested and uncontestable right, that they were flying the American flag, that they were engaged in legitimate and appropriate business, that they were at the moment conveying American officials and private personnel away from points where danger had developed, that at several times they changed their positions moving up the river to avoid danger, and that they were attacked by Japanese bombing planes. The note cites Japanese promises to respect American rights and refers to the futility of mere apologies. "Under these circumstances the government of the United States expects the Japanese government will make complete indemnification and assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will insure hereafter American nationals' interests and property in China will not be the object of attacks by Japanese armed forces or of unlawful interference by any Japanese authority or forces whatsoever". Hirota addresses a note to Grew promptly meeting in principle all the major points made in the American note. Emperor Hirohito is reported as having "quietly received" Roosevelt's memorandum, a high official stating that the prompt presentation of the American demands to the Emperor "best illustrates the extent of Japan's eagerness to face the music squarely". The Japan newspapers carried factual stories about the "mistake" and it is the chief topic of conversation, Japanese civilians stopping Americans on Tokyo streets, doffing their hats, and expressing their sorrow at the incident and taxi-drivers and waitresses in restaurants conveying similar expressions.

Britain sternly warns Japan that further outrages against British property and interests will make Britain feel free "to take any action necessary". The London press is indignant at the attacks on British and American vessels in the Yangtze and demands stronger action in the Far East. The German Foreign Office also lodges a complaint with the Japanese Embassy in Berlin concerning the Japanese artillery attack on a British steamer which had aboard members of the German Embassy in China, although there were no casualties; the officials later transferred to a British gunboat.

A British hint for joint withdrawal of the British and American Ambassadors from Tokyo is reported not to meet with approval in Washington, where the British refusal to cooperate with the United States government during the Manchurian crisis has not been forgotten. Fears are expressed in London that Japan is attempting to separate the United States and Britain, citing as evidence that apologies to the United States have been much more elaborate than those to Britain. A British official states that Roosevelt's alternative is to cooperate with other powers or pull out of China. I. A. Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of National defense, states that schemes for the fortification of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been completed. "At present we are concentrating our expenditures on the Pacific coast for strategic reasons", he states. N. M. Hubbard, President of the Navy League, urges cooperation between the United States and Britain to halt Japanese aggression in China, stating the Japanese are attempting to "worry the American gunboats from the Yangtze river" as part of a policy to drive all Occidentals out of China with the possible exception of Germans and Italians. A Japanese Navy spokesman at Shanghai suggests withdrawal of American and British gunboats from the river as the "most practicable" way preventing further incidents, but Admiral Yarnell declares that vessels of the U. S. Navy now in China waters will remain there for the protection of United States nationals as long as such necessity exists.

The Japanese announce they are in complete control of Nanking, Chinese forces having withdrawn yesterday after a week of heavy fighting on order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who has issued a statement declaring that the withdrawal does not materially affect the policy of the Chinese government to resist the Japanese and that it was made to strengthen the Chinese position and to avoid heavy sacrifices. Since the seat of the government has been moved, he states, Nanking is no longer of military significance.

The Provisional and Temporary Government of the Republic of China is proclaimed at Peking, among those present being M. Morishima, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, and Gen. S. Kita, head of a special Japanese military mission. There is as yet no chief executive, but the government is to function with executive, legislative, and judicial councils, Wang Keh-min heading the executive council. Premier Prince Fuminaro Konoye states that the former Nanking régime is a “mere shadow of a government” and that Japan has “necessarily taken concrete measures to bring about the proper administration of China”. Reported from Washington that the United States will not recognize the new government. “Well-informed quarters” in Berlin, states Reuter, state that the new government will not modify Germany’s relations with the government of Chiang Kai-shek whom Germany continues to regard as the head of the sole legal government of China.

Two more important Shanghai Chinese dailies suspend publication as a result of the Japanese demand that they submit proofs before publication and give favorable publicity to the various “puppet” organizations.

Hirota’s note to Grew is made public accepting full responsibility for the sinking of the *Panay*, apologizing for the incident, guaranteeing similar incidents will not occur again, promising indemnification for all losses, engaging to deal appropriately with those responsible, and expressing the fervent hope that Japanese-American relations will not be affected unfavorably by the most unfortunate affair. The first of the *Panay* survivors reach Shanghai *aboard* a Japanese plane. Marshall states the Japanese dropped 12 bombs around the *Panay*, flying so low that it was impossible for them not to know it was a foreign ship, visibility, moreover, being excellent. The *Panay* opened fire on the Japanese planes and kept the machine-guns blazing until the boat sank. The number of deaths now reported is three. The American press generally accepts the bombing of the *Panay* as a mistake, but urges President Roosevelt to secure definite guarantees against repetition. The *Chicago Daily News* states that “none but a fool wants war but none but fools think they can escape war by announcing in advance that no matter what the provocation, they will not fight. The *Panay* would be afloat and we would not be confronted with our most serious international situation since the world war, had not the Japanese military leaders been convinced that Senator Nye and a numerically insignificant group of pacifists constituted a cross-section of public opinion”. The Navy Department discloses that the annual Pacific maneuvers will be held from March 14 to April 29 and will cover the widest area included in maneuvers in recent times, reaching from Alaska to Hawaii and Samoa.

The Provisional government of China at Peking announces it will govern all Chinese territory from which the Kuomintang is driven out by the Japanese and that it has been granted de facto recognition by Japan.

Britain orders a concentration of military forces at Suez, reportedly alarmed by increasing evidence of Italian war preparations in North Africa.

Hungary makes a token payment of \$9,800 on its war debt to the United States, the first of the 15 debtor nations except Finland to resume paying since 1932.

Dec. 16.—Hull announces that official reports confirm charges that the Japanese planes and later Japanese surface vessels machine-gunned the *Panay* and the survivors in small boats although the American colors were easily discernable, and also that the ship was boarded by Japanese afterward just before it sank. He indicates this makes the incident more serious than it appeared at first as the Japanese explanation was that it was a “mistake”. Japanese authorities deny the machine-gunning. The Tokyo Naval Ministry announces that a company of marines will be detailed to honor the victims at the place they died, said to be the highest possible voluntary salute from one nation to another. It is also announced that a high naval officer connected with the air corps in China has been recalled to Japan as the officer responsible for the bombing, understood to be Rear-Admiral Teizo Mitsunamie. William Green Read of the American Federation of Labor asks all affiliates to boycott Japanese goods “as a moral weapon which the American people may use in opposition and protest against the aggressive and undefensible war Japan is waging”.

While Japan stages a triumphal entry into Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek broadcasts from his headquarters somewhere in central China, “We must not surrender. We will do our utmost and not depend on others. I pledge myself to an unswerving pursuance of this course”. American eyewitnesses state that conditions in Nanking are horrible, the Japanese raping, looting, and killing. “Nanking is a shambles. All Chinese bearing evidence of being soldiers are

mercilessly shot to death with pistols". Reported from Canton that 18 large Japanese transports left Formosa several days ago for an unknown destination, this being believed to indicate that a large-scale attack on South China is imminent. The Japanese spokesman in Shanghai states he has no knowledge of the matter. The new Peking provisional government takes over the customs at Tientsin and Chinwangtao. All members of the government called on General Count Terauchi, commander-in-chief of Japanese troops in North China, to thank him for his help in establishing the régime.

Britain dispatches another strongly-worded protest against the repeated Japanese attacks on British nationals and property, asking for positive action.

Dec. 17.—The U.S.S. *Oahu*, a gun-boat, conveyed by British and Japanese warships, arrives in Shanghai with the dead, wounded, and rescued survivors of the *Panay* and the Standard Oil Company ships which at the time of the attack were conveying Chinese employees of the Company from the scene of danger. The dead are Captain C. H. Carlson, oil boat skipper; Sandro Sandri, Italian newsman; U. S. seaman L. Ensminger; and the Chinese quartermaster of one of the oil boats. Unconfirmed reports are to the effect that the Tokyo government is considering recalling the entire Third Fleet from China and replacing it with the Second Fleet, but the importance of "face-saving" is held in mind and also Admiral Hasigawa's valuable services during the Shanghai crisis. Chinese reports declare that the Japanese are building an air base on Kimoi island, off Amoy, for use as a center of action in South China. Reported that the services of Japanese and other alien employees in the quartermaster corps of the U. S. Army in the Philippines are being dispensed with; authorities state the process began last July pursuant to the provision in the 1938 budget act which specify that beginning the first of this year all alien employees must be out of the army.

Spanish government forces claim an important victory at Teruel, insurgent controlled city in southern Aragon. Rebels arrest a number of persons on the charge of conspiring to assassinate General Francisco Franco and other fascist leaders.

The Cabinet meets in Washington to consider the *Panay* incident, and one member states afterward, "The situation is grave". Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, states, "A very tense situation exists". Responsible sources state that Roosevelt is determined to obtain definite, concrete Japanese guarantees against future attacks before considering the *Panay* case closed, and Hull states he is seeking more responsible authority than the civilian government of Japan to underwrite these guarantees, as past experience has demonstrated the inability of the Tokyo civilian government to control the military and naval machine. Official sources state that American military and naval advisers have proposed specific measures to take if Japan does not give satisfaction. Japan is reported worried by the reaction in the United States and the Japanese Cabinet also holds a session. A spokesman states that the machine-gunning charges presented in a second note delivered by Grew today may delay the formal Japanese reply to the first American protest as "this is a most serious type of charge to make and justice on both sides demands full investigation". The British Admiralty is reported to be secretly preparing to send part of the Mediterranean Fleet on a forced run to the Orient on a moment's notice, including three capital ships, headed by the *Hood*; the report is denied in London. Chinese forces in Tsingtao begin the destruction of 300,000,000 yen-worth of cotton mills and other Japanese property and two U. S. warships leave Shanghai for the port to protect the 300 Americans there. Japan protests to Russia against the arrest of 7 Japanese nationals in Vladivostok and in north Saghalien on charges of espionage, claiming they were never put on public trial.

Dec. 19.—The U.S.S. *Augusta*, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, postpones its departure to Manila for the second time due to a decision to await the closing of a naval court of inquiry into the *Panay* case. News-reel negatives of eyewitness cameraman, Norman Alley, of Universal News, and Eric Mayell of Fox Movietone, are being rushed to Manila by the U. S. S. *Stewart* to be placed aboard the next *Pan-American Clipper* for the United States. Coxwain E. W. G. Hulsebus of the *Panay* dies of his wounds in Shanghai, bringing the total death roll to 5. Emperor Hirohito is reported to have received a detailed account of the *Panay* case from Konoye following an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, during which, it is stated, army and navy representatives insisted that the measures already taken were sufficient to satisfy the United States. President Roosevelt asks Congress to approve an appropriation of \$576,000,000 for a naval program, including the construction of two super-dreadnoughts and 20 smaller craft. Officials of the War, Navy, and State Departments privately indicate a growing conviction that America's foreign policy must be stiffened, particularly regarding the Orient, and signs are revealed that a "Big Stick" policy may be

emerging for the first time since the days of President Theodore Roosevelt. Raymond Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, proposes an international trade and financial boycott to crush the Japanese military machine and a subsequent conference at Washington to adjust Japan's "legitimate grievances with China and the outside world", suggesting that the conference should end the special positions of all powers in China. In a national radio hook-up, Ambassador Saito publicly apologizes for the *Panay* affair, calling it a "shocking blunder" and declaring that the "Japanese people and government are grieved beyond expression of words". Reported that Japan has nearly a million soldiers in China—300,000 to 350,000 in Manchukuo, 200,000 to 250,000 in the Peiping area, and 250,000 to 300,000 in the Yangtze valley. The British ask the Japanese to establish a safety zone in Hankow where a thousand British nationals are concentrated. Russia announces that it is completing a new 100-mile railroad paralleling the Trans-Siberian on the north and extending from Karymakaya to Khabarovsk. Eight important Russian officials are executed, including Leo Karakhan, former Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, who was recently recalled from Turkey, and Avel Yenukidze, former Secretary of the Central Executive Committee and close friend of Josef Stalin. They pleaded guilty to charges of "high treason, terroristic activities, and systematic espionage for the benefit of a foreign power". The "purge" has now taken a total of 1300 known lives.

Dec. 20.—The report of Maj.-Gen. K. Harada, Japanese military attaché in China, on the *Panay* affair is in amazing contradiction to previous reports, stating the *Panay* was moving, that it fired cannon at troops ashore, that there was no machine-gunning, but he later admits he had conducted his investigation from Nanking and had not personally talked to any of the Japanese officers or soldiers involved that the investigation is still going on, and that he will make a new report if Tokyo is not satisfied with the present one. The people of Japan are being kept ignorant of the machine-gunning phase. The Vice-Chief of the Soviet Secret Political Police states that the United States is "overrun with Japanese spies, particularly the Pacific Coast area and the Panama Canal Zone. . . Japan, in its turn, seems to be an area of American intelligence services". Movements of warships along the California coast under secret orders lead to the belief that the Navy is testing emergency mobilization speed. Hull states that the United States has long expected to withdraw American ships and men from the Orient "when their appropriate function there is no longer called for", but that the present "does not seem an opportune moment." Britain is reported to have informed the United States that it is prepared to send a strong part of its Mediterranean fleet to the Far East if the United States is prepared to move its Pacific fleet farther west. Viscount Kiku Jiro Ishii states in London that Japanese opinion was "wounded" by the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and suggests that the two countries get together and settle their differences by issuing simultaneous statements disclaiming all intentions to injure each other's respective interests. Britain announces Sir Archibald Kerr, veteran diplomat and at present Ambassador at Baghdad, will replace Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen in China.

Thousands of Chinese are streaming into Hongkong from Canton. British fortifications are being strengthened and the Bay is filled with British warships, including the aircraft carrier *H.M.S Eagle*. The official organ of the Chinese army published at Hankow states that Mohammedan troops from southern Sinkiang under the leadership of Ma Chung-ying, have arrived at Lanchow, capital of Mansu province, on their way to join the fighting against Japan.

Spanish government forces take Teruel, called the greatest success achieved thus far and Madrid is the scene of great rejoicing.

Swiss government officials indicate that the country may withdraw from the League of Nations unless League officials permit the unrestricted neutrality of Switzerland.

Gen. Erich Ludendorff, Chief of Staff of the German armies during the World War, dies, aged 72.

Dec. 21.—Harada states that further investigation has established that the *Panay* did not fire cannon at Japanese troops ashore, but he continues to insist there was no machine-gunning by Japanese surface boats, although he admits there was machine-gunning of fleeing Chinese launches. A split is reported growing between conservative and radical factions in the Japanese army which is impeding the proper investigation of the *Panay* and *Ladybird* incidents by higher officials. Alley reaches Manila with his "million-dollar world scoop" of pictures of the bombing of the *Panay*. He states he was unable to get pictures of the machine-gunning as he had buried his camera for fear it would be confiscated. He will leave on the *China Clipper* for the United States tomorrow. Alf. M. Landon, former presidential candidate, telegraphs Roosevelt pledging "full support" in any move the President may make in the Far Eastern crisis, stating the whole country should back the President and view the

situation from a non-partisan basis. Roosevelt replies, thanking him for the generous spirit of his telegram and declaring that the United States rejects a foreign policy of peace at any price. The San Pedro, California area, is approaching war-time conditions, and visitors, even newsboys, have been prohibited from visiting the warships. A. R. Attlee, British opposition leader, strongly criticizes Japan for its disregard of international law and accuses the British government of “drifting about”. As to the use of colonies for diplomatic bargaining, he declares colonies should not be treated as mere counters, and points out that besides the “hungry powers”, there are other countries, like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Switzerland, which would have equally valid claims. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden replies that without close cooperation with the United States and other non-members of the League, Britain would be powerless to take severe action against Japan. “Do opposition leaders really think that the League today with only two great naval powers in it, ourselves and France, have the overwhelming force without which we should not contemplate action of that sort?” Britain and France sign an agreement pledging close cooperation between their air forces.

The Spanish government announces it has taken Teruel, ending the threatened starvation blockade of Madrid; an Italian general was captured and, it is claimed, 24,000 insurgents lost their lives.

Dec. 22.—Washington officials emphasize the government is still following a policy of independent action and judgment regarding Far Eastern conditions and that the United States is not contemplating joint action with Britain or any other power. Alley states in Manila that a motor-launch carrying a Japanese army officer and several men approached the *Panay* two hours before the bombing and boarded it, demanding to see the Captain and asking about conditions down the river, including the position of the enemy. His bearing was stiff and truculent and when the Captain told him that as a neutral he could not disclose information of a possible military nature to either side, the Japanese appeared angered and left the ship. A Japanese interim report states that Japanese surface boats were machine-gunning Chinese on the banks of the river and “there might have been stray bullets flying toward the *Panay*“. It also admits that Japanese soldiers boarded the ship after it had been abandoned, but only with friendly intentions. Reported that Emperor Hirohito has approved the policy providing for a continuation of hostilities until the Nanking government “reconsiders its anti-Japanese attitude”. Japanese police announce the arrest of 370 persons on suspicion of participating in pacific and communistic movements including one member of Parliament, chairman of the executive committee of the Proletarian party; it is believed the arrests were made to divert attention from the strained international relations, as ordinarily such arrests remain secret for many months. The Mexico correspondent of the *New York Times* reports that the United States has taken steps to declare as a proscribed area for airplane flights the entire California region near the Mexican border between San Diego and Mexicali and that strong secret bases will be established there. The British Ambassador in Tokyo protests against the violation of Honkong territorial waters on December 11 and asks assurances that British waters be respected. Russia is reported to have dispatched a battleship, a cruiser, a number of destroyers, and 20 submarines of the Black Sea fleet to Vladivostok. A reign of terror is reported from Wuhu with executions, looting, and rape the order of the day; an American flag on a hospital is hauled down and thrown in the river and a mission is ransacked by Japanese soldiers.

Dec. 23.—The Japanese military announce the formation of a new government in Nanking supplanting the Chiang Kai-shek régime, under the name of “Autonomous Commission”, with Tao Hsi-shan as chairman. The Commission issues a statement attacking the “former government” for “leading the Chinese people into indescribable misery during the past decade by pursuing anti-Japanese and pro-communist policies”. Lieut.-Col. Y. Nishi, army investigator, admits that the Japanese machine-gunned the *Panay* boats, but emphasizes Japanese humanitarian efforts after the mistake was discovered.

Viscount Cranbourne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states in the House of Commons that the British government will take “further measures” if Italy does not cease its anti-British radio propaganda in the Near and Middle East; Italy is said to be practically giving away radios to the Arabs. He states, too, that the suggestion that the government stop licenses for the export of arms to Japan would involve certain difficulties, particularly in connection with the Anglo-Japanese commercial agreement of 1911, and that the League of Nations resolution of October 6 does not absolve Britain from its treaty obligations.

Dec. 24.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson releases the report of Capt. J. J. Hughes of the gunboat *Panay* sunk by the Japanese in the Yangtze river, which substantiates reports that have already appeared in the newspapers. The ship flew the ordinary flags and also had large horizontal flags painted on the decks. The attack

lasted over an hour from 1:27 to 2:35 p. m. The ship occupied an open space in the river visible from every side for several miles. The weather was clear, there was no wind, and visibility was good. Besides bombing the ship, the attackers also machine-gunned the decks. The Captain was wounded and did not personally see the machine-gunning of the ship's boats, but he states this was reported to him; also the subsequent boarding of the ship by Japanese. He also describes the visit of Lieut. Hashimo Murakami before the bombing. The report of the findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry is also released. It declares that adequate steps were taken at all times to inform the Japanese fully as to the *Panay's* movements and that no warning had been received that dangers were likely to be encountered.

Admiral M. Yonai, Navy Minister, in a press interview, blames "battle-front psychology" and "poor visibility" for the *Panay* incident. American federal officials seize letters on four Japanese ships leaving for the Orient for alleged violation of the postal regulations. A drive against improper American registration of Japanese and other foreign fishing boats is launched in the United States. The *New York Times* declares a parallel course between the United States and Britain would be both sensible and strong and states that self-interest and world peace demand it. "It would set bounds on dictators and treaty breakers by withholding raw materials and credit without resorting to a formal plan under the name of sanctions".

Reported that the occupation of Nanking was accompanied by wholesale murder and looting, the systematic destruction of Chinese shops and execution of prisoners with machine-guns—"a record of horror and shame". The Japanese take Hangchow, the city capitulating without street-fighting. A gigantic counterfeit plot, apparently designed not only to make tremendous profits but to destroy China's financial stability, is uncovered after an estimated \$3,000,000 in 5 and 10-dollar issues of the Central Bank and Farmers Bank were shoved into circulation; Shanghai police state the distribution depot, where the notes can be obtained at half the face-value, is in Japanese-controlled Honkew where only Chinese employed by Japanese are allowed to enter. A noticeable defect in the bills is that the portrait of Sun Yat-sen has a somewhat Japanese cast of countenance.

Dec. 25.—Hirota reported to have handed Grew a note, approved by the Cabinet and sanctioned by the Emperor, acknowledging full responsibility for the *Panay* incident, and declaring that the commander of the flying squadron and "all others responsible" have been punished "according to law" (details not given). Concerning America's request for an apology and indemnity, it is stated that "no words need to be added to what I (Hirota) said in my aforementioned note of December 14 which said that the Japanese government regrets most profoundly that it caused damage to a United States man-of-war and other ships and casualties among those aboard, and desires to present hereby our sincere apologies. . . . The Japanese government will make indemnification for all losses". The note goes on the state that the bombing was "entirely due to a mistake" and that the Navy without delay ordered the exercise of the greatest caution in every area where warships or other vessels of America or any other third power are present in order to avoid recurrence of a similar mistake even at the sacrifice of strategic advantage in attacking Chinese troops". It is announced at Washington that the United States has replied to the Japanese government, accepting the Japanese apologies, but, after referring to the statement in Japan's note of the 24th that the attack was unintentional, the note declares that the government relies on the report of the court of inquiry of the U. S. Navy a copy of which has been sent to the Japanese government. It also states that "it is the earnest hope of this government that the action the Japanese government has taken will prove effective toward preventing any further attacks upon, or unlawful interference by the Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals and property in China".

The Japanese cross the Yellow river and take Tsinan as a first move toward the occupation of Shantung province. Two mysterious bomb attacks are made on Soviet offices and citizens in Shanghai and the French Concession today, bringing the total of such attacks during the past few days to seven; several persons have been severely injured.

Christian services are held in the Church of the Nativity under the protection of British soldiers. Some 30 Arab terrorists are killed in the hills of Bethlehem, near Nazareth.

Dec. 26.—Britain is reported to have "temporarily abandoned the tentative plan" to dispatch a part of its Mediterranean fleet to the Orient.

The rebels drop some 400 shells on Madrid yesterday and today, but only 8 persons are reported killed though some 60 were wounded. Government spokesmen say that the victory at Teruel is a vital one and materially changes the situation.

Dec. 27.—Hirota expresses the Japanese government's gratitude over the United States note of acceptance and the Japanese press shows elation over the settlement of the incident. The Japanese announce they have occupied Tsinan, capital of Shantung. The Provisional government at Peking announces a decision to establish the Associated Reserve Bank of China with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 to be subscribed in equal parts by Japanese and Chinese banking organizations. It will issue inconvertible currency at par with the yen and the Manchukuoan yuan. Passengers in foreign ships bound for Macao state they saw some 20 Japanese warships gathered at a point 15 miles northeast of the city, including a number of transports and at least one airplane carrier. A Japanese spokesman in Shanghai blames the alleged throwing of a hand-grenade on a party of soldiers passing under a bridge to the lack of control of the situation by the municipal police. Some hours previously it was announced that foreigners returning to the International Settlement areas north of Soochow Creek will lose their extraterritorial rights in connection with offenses directed against the Japanese military; embassies and consulates have not been advised.

Dec. 28.—According to official Chinese quarters, the morale of the troops has been restored by the arrival of strong reinforcements and new equipment and preparations are being made on all fronts for a grand counter-offensive to be launched in "a month or two". The Shanghai police close all bridges over Soochow Creek following a second grenade attack on Japanese boats passing underneath. A Japanese Embassy spokesman states that the regulations as to extraterritoriality "apply to the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts, which are part of the International Settlement, as well as to all other Japanese-occupied territory throughout China, including Peking and Tientsin", and that, "as a matter of fact, they apply to all Shanghai for foreigners as well as Chinese. . . We do not state, however, they will be applied, and in the case of foreigners due consideration will be given to international law and the treaties between Japan and other countries". The U. S. gunboat *Oahu* leaves Shanghai for Hohsien to begin salvage operations on the sunken *Panay*. The Navy Department announces that four U. S. cruisers will leave San Pedro shortly for Sydney, Australia, to participate in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Australian Commonwealth, calling at Honolulu and Pago-Pago enroute; some observers consider the move as evidence of a British-American naval understanding. President Roosevelt writes the House appropriations committee that while estimates for present naval construction has been made, "it is possible I may send supplementary estimates for the construction of a number of ships in addition. . . . World events cause me growing concern. . . I do not refer to any specific nation or to any specific threat against the United States. The fact is that in the world as a whole many nations are not only continuing but are enlarging armament programs. I have used every conceivable effort to halt this trend and to work toward effecting a decrease in armaments. Nevertheless, these are the facts and the United States must recognize them." The Ford Motor Company in Japan buys 1,000,000 yen of Japanese "China incident" bonds, the manager stating that in view of the Company's business in Japan, the purchase is "natural and logical". The Woolworth chain stores have ceased to buy Japanese goods, states an official of the company. The Japanese government replies to the British protest against the attack on British warships on the Yangtze on December 12, but the note is not made public. A Japanese army statement, however, declares that a "thick fog" at the time made it impossible to identify the ships and that "as on December 9 the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai had requested all third powers to evacuate their nationals from the scene of hostilities, the Japanese high commander and all his men did not dream of the presence of any foreign ships in the neighborhood". The Honkong government is reported to have forbidden merchantmen to use their radios while in Honkong waters; the order is said to be due to a suspicion that the Japanese liner, *Hasama Maru*, stranded near Honkong since the September typhoon, was used as a Japanese transmitting station. Reported that Japanese troops landed on Wongnam island, 10 miles southwest of Macao, after a bombardment of the place.

Roumania forms a new government under Octavian Goga, leader of the ultra-nationalist Christian party which is strongly anti-Semite and has a swastika badge. Goga formed a new cabinet on instructions from King Carol after the resignation of George Titarescu. The government is in opposition, however, to the Iron Guard, another fascist organization.

Maurice Ravel, distinguished French composer, dies in Paris, aged 62, as a result of an automobile accident.

Dec. 29.—General Matsui, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Nanking and Shanghai areas, states “there is no hurry to follow up the occupation of Nanking with further advances and that the soldiers should take a rest; at the same time we want to give the Chinese time to reconsider their attitude because as a nation they are slow to act. It is necessary to show the real intention of Japan which is not territorial, and how it is sacrificing so much only for the purpose of establishing peace in the Far East”. Preparatory to evacuating Tsingtao, Chinese troops blow up factories, mines, wharves, harbor works, and telegraph stations. Increasing daily landing of goods from Japanese vessels without customs examination is causing foreign government apprehension as to China’s future ability to pay its debts. Reported that President Roosevelt has ordered rearmament plans forwarded with all possible speed, and it is expected he will ask Congress for an appropriation of a billion dollars for national defense. The *Washington Star* states that the nation will interpret Roosevelt’s move as a reply to the “intolerable affront” of the *Panay* sinking. “The United States thus institutes its own guarantees for Japan’s good behavior. It is exactly the kind of moral suasion that force-worshipping nations and the like-minded people west of Suez will understand”. R. D. McReynolds, chairman of the House foreign relations committee, appeals in a radio address for an abandonment of the policy of “confusion and isolation” and declares that while Japan’s apology ends the *Panay* incident, it does not end America’s interest in Far Eastern affairs. “Apart from the destruction of life and property, there is the large question of whether international relations shall be governed by law or violence”, he states, adding that the United States must “insist on the sanctity of treaties”, “a policy of isolation and withdrawal, while undertaken in the name of peace, being a policy that encourages war”. An official of the Kresge 5 and 10 cent stores announces that they have stopped purchases of Japanese goods because customers are boycotting them. A British Embassy spokesman calls at the Tokyo Foreign Office and states that no one must assume that the Embassy accepts the version of the Japanese attacks on the *Ladybird* and the *Bee* issued by the Japanese military yesterday.

More than 100,000 public service workers of Paris, from street-cleaners to subway operators, declare a strike in protest against a proposed wage-reduction.

The Irish Free State officially becomes Eire as the new constitution goes into effect making the nation virtually a sovereign republic. Police are prepared for disorders in view of the small majority approving the constitution.

Dec. 30.—Chinese blow up the new Tsingtao electric plant, climax of a night of terror. They have also blown up Japanese-owned coal mines at Nanking, Changking, and Fangtze along the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway before retreating. Japanese bomb Canton and Shameen in the first intensive raid since September, but the damage is slight. Lo Peh-hong, prominent Chinese Catholic and chairman of a Shanghai committee for “fostering the return of normalcy” to China and recently mentioned as the probable new mayor of Shanghai, is assassinated. Reported from London that the Japanese note in answer to the British protest emphasizes that there is no room for doubt that the Japanese did not intentionally attack the British ships; signed by Hirota, the note tenders a “profound apology”, declares that Japan will pay any necessary compensation, that the steps to prevent a recurrence of such an incident have been taken, and that those responsible will be properly dealt with. Admitted in the Russian press that Russia is sending arms and munitions to China, but it is stated that the United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy are aiding the Chinese by sending even more war materials. Russia and Japan sign a protocol establishing a temporary fishing agreement for 1938 as negotiations for a new treaty are still incomplete. Reported that President Roosevelt has asked for the passage of the Copeland bill providing for the gradual elimination of Japanese and other alien fishing boats from American waters.

A British government statement declares that the new constitution of Ireland is only partly acceptable to the United Kingdom and the other dominions, but that it is “prepared to treat it as not effecting any fundamental alteration in the position of the Irish Free State, henceforth to be described under the new constitution as Eire or Ireland, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations”.

General Franco sends two armies and 200 airplanes to relieve around 1000 rebels besieged in the Teruel Seminary—the “Alcazar of the Aragon front”. Italian blackshirts legionnaires lead the attack in which it is said some 240,000 men are engaged along a 25-mile front, the “biggest battle since the World War”.

The Paris strike ends following a wage compromise.

Seventeen-year old King Farouk of Egypt dismisses the Cabinet headed by Moustapha El-Nahas Pasha after the latter had protested against a commission appointed by the King to arbitrate on constitutional points of difference. The new Prime Minister Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha completes his Cabinet later in the day, representing all parties except the Wafd which opposes the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of friendship and alliance.

Dec. 31.—Reported that Britain regards the Japanese apology and explanation as acceptable but will make certain observations regarding the Japanese assertion that the attack was accidental. Chinese troops march out of Tsingtao after inflicting terrific damage on Japanese property, and vigilantes, composed of foreign men, take over police duties and will attempt to maintain order until the Japanese arrive. Chinese reports are to the effect that Russian submarines have been sent overland and reassembled and are now in the Yangtze river west of Anking. Some Russian amphibian tanks have also arrived. Portugal protests against the Japanese occupation of Wongnam island, near Macao. Siam signs a treaty of friendship and commerce with Germany.

A number of democratic and Jewish newspapers in Roumania have been suppressed during the past few days and a decree is issued that no Jews may remain in any newspaper office. Reported that Roumania's contracts with France and Czechoslovakia for armament supplies have been "temporarily suspended" and that Russia has notified the new government it will abrogate the 1933 non-aggression pact. Stated in Rome that the new situation in Roumania is indicative of the "profound transformation which is taking place in the whole Danube basin."

Jan. 1.—Shanghai is disturbed by three more hand-grenade attacks on Japanese forces, believed inspired by Chinese secret societies; the police are practically powerless to deal with the situation which it is feared will play into the hands of the Japanese militarists. Some 200 Japanese evacuate Wongnam island as a result of the Portuguese protest. Chinese troops repulse an attempt to land a hundred sailors at Tongkawan, a few miles north of Macao. Japanese planes again bomb various South China cities. The Mayor of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, bans the showing of the films of the *Panay* incident until officials have censored them; a minister states the pictures are "stupid" and released as "Big Navy" propaganda.

Jan. 2.—Reported in Shanghai unofficially that Chiang Kai-shek has rejected Japanese peace overtures communicated to him through the German Ambassador. Chiang Kai-shek resigns as President of the Executive Yuan and names Finance Minister H. H. Kung as his successor, resuming his rank as Chairman of the National Military Affairs Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese armies; various other changes are made to "increase efficiency". The Chinese government has granted recognition to the "North China People's Resistance War Committee". The Japanese in Nanking inaugurate a new government for the lower Yangtze river valley, the "Nanking Autonomous Commission", which repudiates the "one-party despotism" of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang and declares it has been formed "on the will of the people".

Jan. 3.—The Japanese spokesman states there is no hurry to occupy Tsingtao as it is of no strategic importance. The Chinese government orders the closing of all reformatories and the release of the prisoners, most of whom are political offenders, many of them communists. Shanghai's \$10,000,000 annual opium traffic is resumed after a brief halt due to the hostilities; some 50 opium hongs will buy opium only from the Japan-controlled supplies in Jehol and Suiyuan and will also pay \$15,000 a month in "protective commissions", and will furthermore take up \$1,500,000 worth of Persian opium now in Formosa awaiting shipment to Shanghai, it is reported.

More than 4000 Italian blackshirts are reported to have arrived on the southern coast of Spain from Morocco and are being rushed to the Aragon front where heavy fighting continues. Crack leftist regiments are said to have suffered heavy losses.

The Chamber of Deputies of Egypt votes non-confidence in the new Cabinet, 188 to 17, but the President of the Chamber declares the meeting illegal. The Senate voted the same way, 83 to 4.

British Zionists meeting in London pass a resolution requesting that the proposed Jewish state in Palestine be brought within the British Empire.

London begins broadcasting in Arabic to meet the Italian anti-British propaganda in the Near East.

Jan. 4.—Japanese officials protest to the Shanghai Municipal Council against the recent hand-grenade attacks and request “the placing of Japanese in controlling positions in the various organs of the Council”, the spokesman refusing to amplify the statement. They also ask that the Council compel the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese General Labor Union, and other organizations to retract publicly in the newspapers their announced opposition to the Japanese-sponsored Shanghai Citizens Federation and control their activities which are alleged to be “consistently anti-Japanese”. Hongkong adopts war time emergency regulations permitting the authorities to arrest and banish any vagrant without trial and giving police the right to search houses without search warrant, censor telegrams and letters, and seize buildings “for public purposes”.

Jan. 5.—The Japanese capture Chufu, birthplace of Confucius, in Shangtung; Duke Kung Teh-chang, 75th lineal descendant of the sage, was in the city when they took possession. The Japanese virtually take over the International Radio Station in Shanghai and it is disclosed that a censorship will go into effect which will prevent straight news dispatches from Shanghai by the normal means; they can impose a censorship because the foreign cable and radio companies have contracts with the Chinese government which include a censorship clause and the Japanese have taken over all the functions of the Chinese government in the occupied territory; they claim a censorship is necessary to prevent the leakage of military information to the Chinese. The Chinese workers have walked out. The Japanese also control the post office, but it is not believed they are censoring the mails.

Jan. 6.—Forty Japanese planes raid Kwantung, temporary capital, and do considerable damage. The American Embassy is reopened in Nanking. Chinese claim their planes recently destroyed six grounded Japanese planes at Wuhu and sank two Japanese gunboats in the river. The Japanese require the Chinese consulates in Formosa and Korea to raise the five-striped flag of the Peking Provisional government. The Japanese begin a strict censorship of all radio and cable messages, into and out of Shanghai. News correspondents will not be informed what portions, if any, of their dispatches are deleted. The U.S.S. *Augusta* leaves Shanghai for Manila, but Admiral Yarnell remains; he will stay aboard the U.S.S. *Isabel*.

Jan. 7.—Government forces blast the Teruel Seminary, reportedly killing a hundred orphan children; they state they were unaware of the presence of the children in the rebel stronghold. It is claimed the rebels have been completely defeated. Stated that Italy is preparing to ship 40,000 more Italian “volunteers” to Spain.

France and Poland declared to have reached an agreement for the migration of some Polish Jews to Madagascar. Neighbors of Roumania strengthen their frontier guards against an influx of Jews it is anticipated will follow the establishment of the the fascist Goga government there.

Jan. 8.—Reported from the astronomical observatory at Johannesburg, South Africa, that on October 30 the world narrowly escaped annihilation from a collision with an asteroid or small planet which was shooting toward the earth at an enormous velocity and passed at a distance of only 400,000 miles—“the narrowest escape in the entire history of astronomical observation”.

Three complete medical units, staffed and equipped by the League of Nations, arrive in Honkong for the purpose of helping China fight epidemics and plagues; they expect to proceed to the interior as soon as possible. Some 400 Formosans are reported to have revolted as a result of a Japanese demand that they go to fight in China; they have retired into the mountains.

Some 1500 rebels of the Teruel garrison surrender.

Jan. 9.—Premier Konoye is reported to be seeking an understanding with the Cabinet for a four-year war program in China.

The fall of Teruel is said to have broken the morale of Franco’s army and wholesale desertions are reported.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: January 11 – February 12, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

Jan. 11.—A group of government auditors headed by Juan D. Quintos submits a report to the National Assembly sub-committee on utility rate reduction charging the Manila Electric Company with inflating its assets and operating expenses for the purpose of maintaining excessive rates, and evading payment of taxes. It is also charged that the Company constructed the Botocan plant without legal authority.

Jan. 12.—President Manuel L. Quezon leads public officials and prominent citizens in welcoming the statement of President Roosevelt to the effect that he is contemplating a plan to continue special trade relations between the United States and the Philippines until 1960, declaring this is a “cause for gratification among our people. It shows once more the deep regard President Roosevelt has for the welfare and stability of the Philippines even after the United States has relinquished its sovereignty over this nation. We are very grateful to the President for his policy”. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states the President’s plan is another assurance that America in dealing with the problem will be fair to all concerned. I do not feel his position has changed since the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. He indicated then that changes would be made if circumstances pointed to their wisdom”. “Best news for a long time”, is the statement in trade circles.

Some thousands of farm laborers and tenants in Pampanga who are striking for higher pay and have burned some fields of sugar cane, are warned by President Quezon that violence will not contribute to the solution of their problem and will be suppressed.

Archbishop Michael J. O’Doherty states in a Rotary Club address that the Catholic Church here is satisfied with present relations between church and state and is not looking for special privileges or any kind of political responsibility.

Jan. 14.—President Quezon issues an order prohibiting government officials and employees in Mindanao and Sulu and their wives and immediate relatives from acquiring land or control of other natural resources within the areas of their jurisdiction. He names Captain Fernando Fores, Chief of the Secret Service, Manila Police, of which he has been acting head for some time.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in a press conference emphasizes the need of real reciprocity in trade relations with the United States and, pointing to the opposition of special interests, states he believes any program must be formulated with a view to its legislatability. He refers to the undesirability of “freezing” the situation by treaty and states legislation is preferable. He makes a plea for intellectual honesty. Economic independence must come before political, he reiterates.

Jan. 15.—President Quezon creates a National Relief Administration, appointing Dr. Jose Fabella as acting head. The organization will take charge of government relief appropriations, determine needs during public calamities, take censuses of the unemployed and indigent, etc., and advise appropriate government entities accordingly.

High Commissioner McNutt leaves Manila for an inspection flight to Davao.

Some 150 sit-down strikers in the government quarry at Arayat, Pampanga, are arrested for “coercion” and “tumultuous affray”.

Jan. 17.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila.

Jan. 18.—High Commissioner McNutt leaves for Shanghai on the *U. S. S. Augusta* to confer with Admiral Yarnell planning to return in a week. President Quezon is reported to have decided that development of Surigao iron

deposits will be undertaken by the government through the National Development Company. Some 50,000,000 tons of ore are estimated to be available, valued at over P25,000,000.

Manager Gregorio Anonas of the National Development Company signs contracts for the construction of a P229,000 plant to manufacture cans for preservation of food stuffs to be established in Santa Mesa.

Jan. 19.—Former Resident Commissioner, senator, and representative Pedro Guevara dies of heart failure while arguing a case before the Supreme Court. President Quezon states that Guevara's death shocked him and that he was for many years one of his dearest friends, who rendered his country great service. "He was a man with sincere convictions. He stood his ground regardless of whether or not it affected him adversely politically". He was 59 years old; born in Santa Cruz, Laguna, of a prominent family.

Reported from Washington that the United States is now ready to negotiate with the Dutch government for the establishment of Philippine-East Indies air line.

J. C. Rockwell, President of the Manila Electric Company, declares that his Company has not yet received a copy of the "so-called report of the so-called auditors" and that the meeting of the Assembly committee and taking action on this "extraordinary" report in secret sessions is "grossly unfair, cowardly, and malicious. ... If we are favored with a copy, we shall reply with a statement of the real facts."

Jan. 20.—High Commissioner McNutt arrives in Shanghai and makes an extensive tour of the city's devastated areas with Admiral Yarnell.

S. S. *Hoover* reported from Shanghai to be slowly breaking up by officers of the U. S. S. *Augusta* which passed within a mile of the place where she grounded.

Philippine Army captures the Pandatao cota after all-day fighting; 15 Moros killed, 4 soldiers wounded.

Jan. 21.—Learned from authoritative sources that large-scale development on a lease basis of mineral oil resources of the country will be undertaken shortly by the Standard Oil Company of California if negotiations now in progress are approved by the Assembly.

Rep. T. O'Malley challenges President Quezon to "speak up now" if he wants immediate independence or "forever after hold the peace". "Congress is ready to give the Philippines independence at the drop of a hat, but President Quezon is strangely silent on the subject now that he knows it is near at hand."

Dr. Manuel Carreon quoted as doubting feasibility of teaching the subject of national languages in the elementary and high schools next year because of the difficulty of obtaining teachers.

Jan. 22.—Philippine and American army maneuvers end, the largest concentration of troops in the Philippines since 1902. Gen. Douglas MacArthur and U. S. Army observers praise the Philippine Army highly and Philippine officers say the maneuvers by far the most instructive phase of their military careers.

Jan. 24.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila from Shanghai, the U. S. S. *Augusta* making a record run of 39-1/2 hours as a test.

The third and last period of the Assembly opens. President Quezon in a message to the National Assembly, states that "the just and equitable solution of social problems is the real test of the sufficiency of democracy to meet present-day conditions of society.... The root of the world-wide discontent among the people, which gave birth to communism in Russia and has been at the bottom of every revolution of the last 40 years, has been the utter disregard by governments of the social purpose of property". He declares that in the past the burdens of taxation were placed "on the backs of those least able to remonstrate" and that the Philippines has inherited this system from earlier centuries. "The present system is a source of the greatest injustice from which our people suffer as it rests

most heavily upon the masses and very lightly upon the rich.” He states that the tax burden is equivalent possibly to P40 per family and that this is borne by millions whose total income is between P100 and P200 a year. He advocates the reduction or elimination of taxes such as the sales tax, which is not only unjust but harmful to business and which he would eliminate completely on articles of prime necessity, the abolishing of heavy professional fees on people just starting in a profession, the reduction of the tax on radio sets to P1.00 a year “except in very expensive sets which are luxuries”, the reduction of market and slaughter house fees, these taxes to cover only expenses to keep up these services, and instead of these taxes, heavier taxes on incomes and inheritances not only to support the government but to avoid the accumulation of enormous wealth into a few hands. He states we have “talked enough of social justice . . . We have made a good start in raising wages of government laborers and in abolishing the cedula tax, but we have not done enough . . . Deeds and not words is what our people want. We dare not disappoint them.”

Jan. 26.—President Quezon in the first press interview since his illness, outlines an 8-point program of legislation for the current session “which he personally characterizes as ‘socialistic’ “, (1) a minimum wage law, wage minimums to be fixed according to the industry and locality; (2) a tax on sugar centrals graduated downward in proportion to the share in profits the central allows the farmer; (3) a public land administration and distribution law; (4) a law authorizing the leasing and development of oil fields by American and Filipino corporations; (5) a revision of public instruction system; (6) revision of taxation system with a view “to shifting the burden of taxation from the poor; (7) a 4-year program of public works; (8) and the government’s financial program for 1939 as embodied in the next budget. President Quezon stresses the “importance of giving social justice to the people, frankly admitting that his plans are ‘New Dealish’ and are apt to cause people to brand him as communistic.”

The situation in Pampanga is not serious from the point of view of peace and order, he declares, but he considers it serious as a symptom of what might be expected unless steps are taken to ameliorate conditions. Injustice and poor wages and not politics are the cause of the trouble.

Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states that the “government” does not consider strikes illegal and does not seek to suppress them but to settle them”. He declares the Iloilo strikers’ have presented the following grievances: a wage of 40 centavos on the railway lines and 50 centavos in the mill; 14 hours a day for some men; being forced to buy 2 kilos of sugar every fortnight at 20 centavos a kilo when it can be obtained elsewhere for 12 centavos; being forced to buy one fish daily at 15 centavos chargeable their wages that can be bought for 10 centavos in the market; being obliged to buy daily needs from a company store at high prices.

Jose Nava, President of Federacion Obrera de Filipinas, leader of the Iloilo strike, telegraphs President Quezon protesting against “provocation by the Philippine Army and state police forces led by Governor Tomas Confesor”—“giving protection to capitalists who do not comply with the law and supplying them with scabs who work under government protection”, and “trampling upon the right of the strikers to protest. . . We should like to know what minimum wage and social justice are those that your Excellency preaches as we are losing our faith in the local authorities who are spoiling Your Excellency’s great program.”

Rep. O’Malley is quoted as saying that the refusal of President Quezon to “speak up now for immediate independence is a clear indication he had changed his mind, placing him in the light of a very inconsistent person”. He declares he will go ahead with his bill to give the Philippines independence without continued trade benefits.

President Quezon sends a cable to Commissioner Quintin Paredes stating that “fortunately for the good name of America and the welfare of the Filipino people” the attitude revealed in the O’Malley resolution “does not represent and never has represented the policy of either the executive department of the United States government nor of the American Congress. By taking the Philippines forcibly both from Spain and from the Filipinos themselves, America has voluntarily assumed, and it would seem deliberately a moral obligation towards the Filipino people as their guardian and trustee. This self-imposed obligation . . . has been publicly avowed . . . The economic policy of America affecting the Philippines which the United States promulgated on its own initiative and responsibility has created an economic situation here that makes imperative the granting of sufficient time for economic readjustment. . . before the present trade relations are completely terminated unless the granting of independence is to be made with utter disregard of the economic and financial consequences with all its implications to the Philippines. . . . However, both as the authorized spokesman for our people and as a Filipino, I shall not place myself in the position of refusing independence under any and all circumstances if and when it be so decided by the Congress. No self-

respecting people would do otherwise. My own preference, and I think I represent the consensus of opinion in this country, arrived at after mature deliberation, is that it will be equally in the interests of America and of the Philippines if independence were to be granted at the end of this or the beginning of next year and at the same time a trade arrangement between the United States and the Philippines agreed upon substantially in line with the views of President Roosevelt as recently published in the press.”

President Quezon telegraphs Governor Confesor to remain neutral as the right to strike is recognized by law.

Rep. Crawford is quoted as having said in Congress that Japan “is conquering the backyard of the Philippines” and demands that President Roosevelt and High Commissioner McNutt exert pressure on the Commonwealth government for enactment of laws preventing further real estate acquisition in the Philippines by Japanese. “When Japan moves to acquire and dominate any part of the Philippines it is equivalent to making similar attempt to acquire and dominate a part of the United States”. Philippines would welcome solution by Congress of the Davao situation, it is stated in local political circles. It is stated also that the problem should have been solved years ago, but that the Philippines was not in a position to do so as it could not take independent action.

Lieut.-Col. T. R. Gibson reported to have stated in Baguio address that the Corregidor defenses are strong and modern and superior to those of Gibraltar.

Jan. 28.—Auditor General Jaime Hernandez states that income of government in 1937 was P210,072,791 as against P103,502,237 last year, and that even without the oil tax proceeds, the collections about equals such peak years as 1928, 1929, and 1930.

Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines decided upon a thorough overhauling of the institution for greater efficiency, a general reorganization to go into effect at the end of the next academic year.

Jan. 30.—Lieut.-Col. James B. Ord, U. S. A. assistant to General MacArthur, dies of injuries two hours after a forced landing of a Philippine Army plane at Baguio. The pilot, Lieut. P. D. Cruz, escaped with minor injuries. The plane was wrecked. President Quezon states that he is grieved beyond measure and that the country owes Ord an eternal debt of gratitude. General MacArthur states he was one of the “most brilliant and outstanding soldiers of his time; his constructive work in the development of the Philippine army was of inestimable value and his loss thereto is irreparable.”

Jan. 31.—The strong Bacolod cota is taken by the Army with 6 Moros killed, including several notorious criminals, and 4 soldiers wounded.

Feb. 1.—President Quezon in a special message to the Assembly offers a most comprehensive program of public improvements for the next few years involving an outlay of more than P92,000,000 and including construction of the Government Center buildings on the Luneta, waterworks and artesian wells, drainage works, hospitals, public dispensaries, health resorts, national and local roads, flood control works, port works, telegraph, cable, and radio communications, a bridge at the south of the Pasig, a Manila airport, reclamation of Manila North Port District, National park roads, townsite improvement at Tagaytay, favorable as a health resort and recreation center. This huge program would be financed from the oil excise and the sugar processing tax, P85,575,600; from Philippine national revenues P4,423,200; and from the special port works fund, P2,275,000. President Quezon states that even if oil excise tax were to be discontinued before 4-year plan is realized, there would be enough money in the Treasury to finance the project, the expenditures, too, being of a non-recurring nature.

Though train service from Manila to Legaspi is inaugurated. The trip will take from 7:00 a. m. (Paco Station) until 6:30 p. m. The train will include air conditioned coaches and a dining car and comfortable third-class coaches. The locomotive to be used is an oil burner.

Philippine Army issues, a press release exonerating Lieut. Cruz and stating the air accident which led to death of Lieut-Col. Ord was “unavoidable”, being caused by a momentarily stalled engine and unfavorable air currents while flying low.

Bureau of Printing will not be able to print school textbooks this year as recently purchased machinery is not expected to arrive until next July and its installation may not be completed until early next year.

Feb. 2—President Quezon recommends to the Assembly Philippine participation in the New York World's Fair and in the Golden Gate International Exposition to display Philippine progress and strengthen ties of friendship with America, stating it is estimated that some P2,000,000 will be needed to permit the Philippines to put up presentable exhibits at these exhibitions.

The Assembly utility rates committee releases memorandum of Auditor Quintos charging the Telephone Company, on the basis of an examination of its annual reports and other available documents, with gross violation of public utility rules and the provisions of its franchise, and orders the government auditors at its disposal to institute an investigation immediately.

Secretary Torres rules, that the claim of Manila Electric Company, employees for a refund of the 6% reduction of their salaries from September, 1932, to January, 1937, has no legal ground and that the laborers have been advised not to take any drastic action. In the case of laborers of various oil firms in Manila he rules that a minimum wage of P1.40 is fair enough and compares favorably with wages paid by other firms, and that the petition for a general increase of from 5 to 20% can not be met under present circumstances.

Preliminary Bureau of Commerce figures show that total trade of Philippines was P520,573,990 during 1937, as compared with P475,148,455 in 1936 and P359,539,059 in 1935. The 1937 trade was highest since 1929. Exports totalled P302,522,500, and imports were P218,051,490. The United States took 79.82% of total exports and 53.05% of total imports came from there.

Feb. 3—Laborers of the Asiatic, Socony-Vacuum, Associated, and Texas oil companies in Manila went on strike last night following the adverse decision of the Secretary of Labor on their petition for higher wages. Acting swiftly, the Department submits the case to the Court of Industrial Relations which has subpoenaed all parties for a hearing tomorrow. Gasoline delivery is at a stand-still and unless the strike is settled in the next few days, Manila will be out of gasoline. President Quezon issues a statement at one o' clock in the morning saying the strike is "most unwise and untimely. In view of the fact that the use of gasoline is essential for the transportation services of the community, I warn the strikers against any act on their part that may tend to interfere with the movement of the supply of gasoline."

President Quezon orders the suspension of Provincial Fiscal M. Blanco, and assistant Fiscal Debuque of Iloilo for dereliction of duty, and also P. Abordo, Commander of the State Police unit at Janiway for abuse of authority. A striker, "found in possession of a bolo", was kept in detention for several days and at times manacled, without court action of any kind. The report of the Fiscal that a complaint made was without merit was subsequently found untrue by Malacañan investigators.

President Quezon issues a proclamation calling upon "all the people residing in the Philippines, both national and foreign" to abstain from all public demonstrations in favor of or against parties engaged in the armed conflicts in Spain and China, "or to form associations for the purpose of creating public sentiment in favor of or against any of the contending parties" declaring the Commonwealth should avoid any possible cause of embarrassment to the United States in its foreign relations and that the "Filipino people are the friends of the Spanish people and of the Chinese and Japanese peoples".

President Quezon bestows on the late Lieut.-Col. Ord posthumous honor in the form of the Distinguished Service Star, P. A., for "services of extraordinary value to the Commonwealth of the Philippines in a position of major responsibility."

Thomas Arden, British business man on tour of the Orient states that more articles of luxury and wearing apparel are sold in Manila than "probably in any other place in the Orient or Far East."

Feb. 4—President Quezon sends Assembly a special message recommending creation of two more positions on the Court of Industrial Relations bench.

Feb. 5—A. D. Paguia, leader of the striking gasoline company workers, and representatives of the companies reached an agreement before the Court of Industrial Relations that the strikers would go back to work at 1:00 this afternoon pending final adjudication of their demands for higher wages. The strikers stated they have agreed to return to work “on the reasonable and just request of Judge Zulueta. We have agreed in order to avoid jeopardizing the welfare of . . . fellow citizens . . . workers on transportation companies and public utilities . . . who . . . as poor as ourselves . . . might lose their jobs because of the scarcity of gasoline . . . We believe we could win our strike without violence . . . without government intervention. . .” Paguia states that government’s minimum wage should not be made the maximum wage, and that it should not be presumed a laborer can not demand a higher wage because he is paid the minimum wage of P1.25 or a little more. He points out that the companies are making enormous profits. Some 2640 car inspectors, and motor men of the Manila Electric Company, who planned a sympathy strike in support of the gasoline workers were persuaded to abandon the idea. President Quezon says he is happy over the decision of the strikers to return to work. Previously he sent a memorandum to the Secretary of Labor and Mayor Juan Posadas stating that if the strikers should refuse to go back to work pending the decision of the Court, others who want to do the work of the strikers should be given all necessary protection against interference on the part of the strikers . . . “Labor is receiving all possible help from the government. . . and the President expected labor in general and labor leaders in particular to cooperate with him in carrying out his social justice program without embarrassment. These strikes, when there is a court that can hear and determine the reasons that cause them, are wholly unnecessary and unjustified. . . .”

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, in his capacity of Secretary of Public Instruction states in a letter to Assemblyman N. Romualdez that under the constitutional principle of separation of church and state, “the government is not called upon to promote actively religious instruction but merely to provide the necessary facilities so that the instruction may be available under certain conditions . . . It is the policy of this department to maintain without changes the present regulations and practices which are deemed of fundamental character relative to religious instruction in the public schools.”

Feb. 6.—Filipino Veterans’ Association, about 1000 delegates present, endorses trip of General Emilio Aguinaldo to the United States before the end of the year to ask the American government for immediate and complete independence, expenses to be borne by the General and through voluntary contributions. A resolution is passed for independence in February 4, 1939 or 1940, with continuation of trade preferences for at least 10 years or up to 1960 as proposed by Roosevelt if possible, or else without. Tagalog is adopted as the official language of the convention and General Aguinaldo is re-elected President.

President Quezon sends to the Assembly the budget for 1939 which except for elimination of some non-recurring items is the same as that for 1938, stating that at a later date he may submit such modifications as may be found necessary. Making allowance for a possible decrease in income from the sales tax and from adverse effects of unsettled conditions in Far East, he states that the total estimated ordinary income for 1939 accruing to the general fund has been placed at P79,956,900 or P1,188,800 less than the total estimated for 1938. The total budget calls for P76,403,810,400 for ordinary expenditures.

Feb. 7.—In a conference with the two Assemblymen for Manila, Mayor Posadas, and members of the Municipal Board, President Quezon outlines a 3-year building program for city public works and schools, calling for appropriation of P4,000,000 of which P3,000,000 will come from the national government for public works and sanitation, and P5,000,000 for school buildings to come from funds to be provided by special legislation.

Bureau of Public Works has completed plans for proposed North Harbor plans for reclaiming part of the Bay, construction of a wharf, new building areas, government warehouses, etc. The project would cost P17,000,000 and would take 16 years to complete.

While laborers showed reluctance to go back to work but were persuaded by their leaders to do so, Judge Zulueta orders four Manila gasoline and oil companies to surrender to the Court within 48 hours certified copies of their

books of account from 1930 to 1937 for audit and examination. Counsel for the companies says that reconsideration of the order will be sought. He states that though the companies believe in arbitration of labor disputes, the order goes beyond limits of arbitration. It would be unwise to expose the records of the respondents engaged in the same business, and "we do not subscribe to the method of fixing wages from the employer's business return. . . The laborer should be given a fair wage regardless of whether the employer gains or loses.

Secretary Torres in a letter to President Quezon, reporting on the cause of the strike of gasoline company laborers, states that "to entertain petitions for too high a minimum wage would disrupt the balance of wage levels and create a privileged group of laborers which would foster discontent in lower wage groups. . . . If gasoline agencies' profits are too big, the logical step is to force them to lower their prices . . . or to impose new and higher taxes . . ."

Three-day centennial celebration of birthday of Father Jose A. Burgos begins today.

Feb. 8.—Assemblyman Romualdez, states that he and 62 other members of the Assembly did not ask for "compulsory religious instruction in the public schools", but only that measures be taken or "to make effective the religious instruction authorized by law". He offered religious instruction as the solution to the present labor-capital conflicts as religion teaches "the masters to be just and kind to their servants and laborers and the servants and laborers to be kind to their masters."

Secretary Torres refers the Manila Electric Company employees' demand for alleged back salary to the Court of Industrial Relations.

Feb. 10.—High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that he expects the Joint Preparatory Committee will report a program conforming with President Roosevelt's plan and predicts that a middle ground will be found as regards export taxes. He says he is not appointing any one to act in his place as he will continue performing his duties while away. Mrs. McNutt and daughter will remain in Manila.

President Quezon sends a special message to Assembly urging it to ratify the London international sugar agreement, already approved by Congress.

Judge Zulueta suspends hearing on gasoline companies case to give both sides an opportunity to come to an amicable settlement and also suspends his order directing the companies to submit their books for audit.

Hemp producers and exporters approve a plan in principle to limit abaca exportation to 1,100,000 bales a year as long as price for J-2 is less than P12.00 a picul and K less than P10.00. H. T. Fox of Smith, Bell & Company, opposed plan as limitation would prepare way for other fibers to gain control of market, and instead urged government aid in improvement of abaca in Leyte, Samar, and Bicol.

Regents of University of the Philippines decide to send pensionados to the United States to specialize on aeronautics. Faculty members of the College of Engineering and Army officers will be given preference.

Feb. 11.—Marines guarded the *Hawaii Clipper* from the time it landed until it departed early this morning with High Commissioner McNutt aboard and it is understood similar guard will be furnished at Guam, Wake, Midway, and Honolulu. He was guest at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday and received an ovation. He tells newsmen just before boarding the plane. "It is true that President Quezon and myself held a final conference yesterday afternoon on my report to President Roosevelt. I can not reveal the details but we agreed on the major points and we understood each other perfectly." President Quezon said goodbye to the High Commissioner a few minutes before the latter left Manila for Cavite.

President Quezon in a special message asks Assembly to increase judges of Intermediate Court of Appeals from 11 to 15 to enable the Court to cope with its work.

A resumption of the strike of the gasoline company laborers threatens as efforts of Judge Zulueta failed to bring the two sides to terms. A laborer states before the Court of Industrial Relations that his daily wage had been P1.50 but that it was reduced to P1.40 when the 8-hour law was enforced. Company officials contended that P1.40 a day is a reasonable wage, but that it is up to the Court to say what a reasonable wage is and that they will abide by the decision. However, they refused to accept the Judge's proposal for a 10% increase in wages under P1.99 a 10-centavo increase of wages over P2.00 unless he would make this his definite decision. Judge Zulueta thereupon orders an immediate audit of the books of the four companies, denying a petition for reconsideration.

Manila Electric Company officials appearing before Court of Industrial Relations deny a promise was ever made to return the amount of the wage deduction. Employees had simply been notified of the reduction which was made in compliance with an order from New York. Judge Zulueta is said to have prevented a walkout by promising the laborers they would get justice.

Judge Zanduetta decides Mindoro Sugar Estate case, awarding the government 18,285 hectares and the P625,732 already paid by the Estate, and the company, virtually owned by Archbishop of Manila, 1024 hectares for the payment, this area containing all or nearly all of the improvements made on the estate since the purchase of the land from the government in 1910. The decision follows efforts of Secretary Eulogio Rodriguez of Agriculture and National Resources to confiscate large portions of public domain sold to purchasers who have failed to meet their obligations to the government. General Aguinaldo whose hacienda was likewise confiscated has repeatedly attacked the Secretary for alleged partiality to the Archbishop.

Philippine National Bank directors approve petition of sugar planters of Binalbagan Central for a 65% participation in the sugar milled.

Assemblyman F. Buencamino declares that a fair distribution of profits between sugar central owners, planters, and laborers could best be reached by voluntary agreement under government leadership without compulsion of the proposed law, about which there are practical, legal and constitutional difficulties. He emphasized he believed wages should and could be increased.

Feb. 12.—Ten prisoners, including 4 involved in Hill murder case, broke out of Cabanatuan jail, taking 7 shotguns and one Springfield rifle. The warden and 5 guards have been suspended.

Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo rules that Court of Industrial Relations is “really court with summary jurisdiction.”

The gasoline companies file a petition for certiorari to test right of Court of Industrial Relations to require them to submit their books for examination. They have not said they can not pay higher wages and will pay higher wages if ordered to do so by the Court, but will not take responsibility for doing so because of the probable repercussions on local industry in general as their scale of pay is already above what is paid both in other industries as well as in the government.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1938). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 35(3), 121-125.

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News Summary The Philippines

Feb. 14.—President Manuel L. Quezon asks the resignation of provincial Fiscal Manuel Blanco of Iloilo, and orders the dismissal of Assistant Fiscal Debuque, chief of police Abordo of Janiuay, and Secret Service Agent Adelantar, for abuse of authority in connection with the maltreatment of a prisoner arrested in connection with the strike in Janiuay and Barotac Nuevo centrals.

Feb. 15.—In a letter to Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino President Quezon states that Governor Tomas Confesor of Iloilo allowed himself to become unduly excited by the Iloilo strikes and that the mobilization of constabulary and state police in several municipalities was unnecessary and ill advised as the right to strike has not been declared illegal either by the Constitution or any act of the Legislature. He cautions against the use of armed forces unnecessarily as creating the impression the government is acting on behalf of one or the other side.

Secretary of Public Works Miguel Cuenco appoints Capt. Alden Crawford, U. S. Army, acting Director of Aeronautics.

Major J. P. Guido is named acting chief of the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice.

Feb. 17.—President Quezon tells 200 labor leaders at a Malacañan luncheon that social justice does not and can not mean partiality either toward labor or capital. “My heart is wholly with the working class, but my head is not. As head of the government I have to look not only after the welfare of labor but that of the whole Commonwealth.” Regarding a resolution favoring his reelection, passed by the labor conference, he states that with his term of 6 years he will have done all he can humanly do for the Commonwealth. He defended Secretary Ramon Torres against charges that he was pro-capitalist.

Guia Balmori, daughter of Joaquin Balmori, is crowned Miss Philippines for 1938.

Feb. 18.—In an after-luncheon talk before Governors, Assemblymen, and Cabinet members at Malacañan, President Quezon asks for cooperation and states those who do not agree with his policies should join the opposition to which they ought to belong. He declares that while he was neutral in the municipal and provincial elections, he would interest himself in the elections to the Assembly as he did not want an antagonistic legislature. As to the current dispute between governors and assemblymen for priority, he states that governors will be upheld in provincial matters, assemblymen with respect to national matters. Vice-President Sergio Osmeña seconds the President’s plea for unity, stating that only by cooperation can the political ambitions of the people be realized; past differences between him and President Quezon, he says, were over procedure and not aims.

Bids are reported to have been called for the construction of a 22-room hotel at Tagaytay to be the first of a chain of provincial hotels built by Manila Railroad and operated by the Manila Hotel. The Tagaytay Hotel will cost between P100,000 and P120,000 and will be finished in about 8 months. It is understood the government is prepared to spend at least P1,000,000 on a hotel building program. Hotels will be built in Legaspi, Pagsanjan, and Los Baños, all to be finished this year, if possible, and a larger hotel will be built in Baguio next year. The one in Legaspi will have 40 rooms. The Assembly recently appropriated P100,000 for a Philippine Tourist Bureau.

Feb. 21.—Former Senator Hadji Butu dies after an illness of several months. Before the American administration he was Secretary of State to Sultan Jamalul Kiram.

Feb. 24.—Supreme Court reverses the decisions of the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeals in the Cuevo-Barredo case, ordering the contractor to indemnify the mother of a worker who was drowned in the performance of his duties. The case came to national notice when President Quezon denounced the first decisions, not knowing it had been appealed, as contrary to the spirit of the law and smacking of 16th century justice.

Judge Francisco Zulueta orders the four Manila gasoline companies involved in the recent strike to restore the salaries and wages of their workers to what they were before the enforcement of the 8-hour labor law and fixes the minimum wage as P1.50 a day.

University of the Philippines' Board of Citizens chooses Dr. Pedro T. Lantin, noted for his work on typhoid therapy, and Dr. Victor Seville, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, as the "two most distinguished alumni" for 1937-38.

Feb. 25.—President Quezon sends message to the Assembly asking for an enabling act permitting the government to enter into a contract with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company for the exploration and development of Philippine oil fields.

Political circles in Manila wish to know the identity of the Filipino officials referred to in Washington reports as stating that the Commonwealth government would probably react very favorably to any proposal postponing independence. Floor Leader Jose Ozamis says, "There is no understanding to that effect here". Assemblyman Maximo Kalaw states such a plan would be premature. "We have 8 more years to go and nobody can tell what will happen during that time. If we were in the 8th year now and with the Oriental situation as it is, the launching of such a plan would be justifiable".

Feb. 27.—The light cruisers *Trenton*, *Milwaukee*, and *Memphis* arrive in Manila Bay from Singapore; together with the vessels of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet now here, the present makes the largest naval concentration in the Philippines since the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898.

Feb. 28.—Provincial Governors, in convention in Manila, adopt a resolution endorsing the proposal to amend the Constitution to permit the reelection of President Quezon.

Reported that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has started action to collect P795,450 in alleged unpaid taxes from the Manila Electric Company.

March 1.—The last of the ten Cabanatuan jail breakers surrenders to the authorities after a constabulary and police hunt that covered several provinces.

March 2.—The Assembly ratifies the London Sugar Agreement of May 6, 1937, the first treaty to be laid before the body for concurrence. The Philippines was represented by a delegate, Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, who formed part of the United States delegation.

Assemblyman Hilario Abellana of Cebu advocates indefinite postponement of the withdrawal of American forces from the Philippines, stating that if necessary independence should also be postponed because of the disturbed Far Eastern situation.

March 3.—President Quezon at a press conference declines to comment on the newspaper reports of a move in Washington to change the transition period laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, stating that he has received no official reports of such a proposal, but that if and when his opinion is sought by President Roosevelt he would be glad to give it. He announces a plan to revive the old Council of State as an advisory body, to include besides the Speaker and the Floor Leader of the Assembly, also, on occasion, chairmen of Assembly committees, and also the Chairmen of various government councils.

Judge Zulueta fixes the minimum wages in the Santos-Lopez Sugar Central and the Philippine Starch and Sugar Company, Iloilo, at P1.00 for ordinary laborers and P1.50 for machinists.

March 4.—President Quezon nominated former Senator Jose Generoso to the recently enlarged Court of Industrial Relations.

Reported that there is opposition among assemblymen against the revival of the Council of State as it would tend to make the Assembly a mere ratifying body.

University of the Philippines Regents approve the 1938 budget of P1,693,437 and also restore salaries to the 1932 level, when they were cut 15%. They also approve the transfer of the Northern Luzon Junior College from Vigan to Baguio.

March 5.—The International Stock Exchange of Manila discontinues the “pegging” system adopted last September, and general irregularity features the trading.

March 7.—The finding of broken airplane parts on the beach near Calauag, Tayabas, is believed to indicate that the Philippine Aerial Taxi Company’s Bellanca plane, piloted by Bert Hall and missing since February 28, when the plane left Manila for Paracale, probably crashed at sea.

March 8.—The Assembly Commission on Appointments approves various appointments, including that of Judge Generoso.

March 9.—An Assembly caucus approves in principle the proposal to revive the Council of State.

Reported that Secretary of Agriculture Eulogio Rodriguez disapproves of the proposal of abaca producers to enact a law limiting exports, both because the Philippines no longer has a monopoly and because other fibers would be substituted in the world market.

March 10.—An Italian goodwill mission to Japan passes through Manila and calls on President Quezon. Ambassador Paulucci, head of the mission, tells the press that Japan’s campaign in China is justified.

March 11.—President Quezon appoints Assemblyman Sultan Ombra Amilbangsa as Governor of Sulu, the first Mohammedan to be given the position. He has been instructed to “dissociate himself from any political or factional group in his province.”

March 13.—Mrs. C. M. Cotterman dies, aged 72.

The United States

Feb. 13.—It is understood by United Press that President Franklin D. Roosevelt believes the present time unfavorable for a naval limitation conference. A high administration official hints that the United States may soon assume the lead in what would be the greatest naval race in history. Rep. Tinkham of Massachusetts states: “Every day brings the United States nearer to a war with Japan as planned by Britain to further British interests. Britain has forced an imperialistic policy on the United States.”

Rear-Admiral J. C. Townsend, commander of the three American cruisers participating in the inauguration of the Singapore naval base, states that the presence of the ships is an indication of Anglo-American amity but that he does not think it should be given too much international significance.

Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward states that United States must be prepared against “gangster dictators.”

Feb. 14.—Sen. W. H. King introduces resolution providing that Congress instruct the President to call international arms conference, but congressional leaders state that a conference at this time would be futile, and Sen. K. Pittman states that calling it now would indicate weakness on the part of the United States. Rep. H. Fish, New York Republican, advocates that Japan be given naval parity. He says that United States has blocked a naval conferences with Japan and while Japan expressed a willingness to give up battleships and airplane carriers, the United States refused and is leading a race for naval supremacy although figures show it is already 50% larger than Japan’s. The administration is reported aroused by Fish’s statements, called “shameless politics” which his own party would not

endorse if it were in power. Parliamentary means may be taken to discourage such irresponsible statements regarding the nation's foreign policy in Congress. Newspapers generally condemn Japan's secrecy. "It looks like a naval race. Too bad! But we have got money to stay in such a race longer than Japan. We had better do it. . . What we need is a navy twice as strong as Japan's", states the New York News. Sen. G. P. Nye states "We are as definitely near engaging in a foreign war tonight as we were 30 days before declaring war against Germany. It has been pretty well established we could not beat Japan at present. May be we could if we spent a number of years, but what would we win?"

The Senate passes the new Farm bill establishing drastic government control of production and marketing of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice.

Admiral C. T. Grayson, Chairman of American Red Cross and physician to Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, dies, aged 59.

Feb. 15.—President Roosevelt signs the Farm Act, second major objective of his legislative program. The first was the Housing Act.

President Roosevelt tells the press the United States must consider the possibility it might be faced by war on both sides.

Abandoning a 13-year old policy, the Navy transfers all warship construction data to a secret file "in the interest of public welfare".

Six U. S. army "flying fortresses" leave Langley Field, Va., for good will flight to Buenos Aires.

The Dollar Company, San Francisco, announces that curtailed schedule provides for average 3 monthly sailings from San Francisco, 2 for Manila and one around the world. Shanghai is eliminated as a port of call.

Feb. 16.—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt arrives in San Francisco. He praised Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, asserting he is greatly responsible for keeping the United States out of war. Dismissing reports of his supposed political aspirations, he says the "domestic political situation is farthest from my mind at present. I still have a job to do".

Rep. B. N. Scott, at continuation of hearings on the Vinson bill, warns the House naval committee of danger of the fascist German-Italian-Japanese alliance, which is already spreading propaganda in South America. Rep. R. O. Brewster states that 20% increase in navy is unnecessary because of "imminent abandonment" of the Philippines which has changed the entire situation since 1930 when the Washington and London treaties were negotiated. Rep. F. C. Knifnn states he is preparing an amendment excluding the Philippines from America's naval frontier.

Some 60 prominent persons, including former Secretary of State H. L. Stimson, send a petition to President Roosevelt requesting an amendment to the Neutrality Law to make it inapplicable to Spain as the law now deprives the government of Spain of internationally lawful aid.

Feb. 17.—Army authorities said to be unusually active in hunting alien spies intent on obtaining secret plans for construction of American war machines. Most of the spies will be quietly deported to avoid international tension resulting from trials.

Sen. R. S. Copeland introduces an amendment to Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to permit Filipinos residing in the United States to serve on American ships.

Reported United States and Japan have concluded a fisheries agreement under which Japanese will have right to fish in Alaska area but will discontinue operations considered destructive to fishing industry. No announcement has been made.

Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt states in press conference that inflation or further dollar devaluation will not be considered in combatting the current depression. His policies will seek a moderate rise in general price level especially as regards raw materials and highly competitive finished goods that have registered decreases, and a better balance between competitive and administered prices.

President Roosevelt nominates Henry L. Stimson and Michael Doyle, a well-known lawyer to be members of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles states he knows nothing about Buenos Aires reports of a proposal of certain Latin-American countries for a Pan-American defense plan against aggression from Europe or Asia, although he states the United States is cooperating with other American republics in the solution of various military and naval problems. Five U. S. Army bombers arrive at Buenos Aires, completing their 6,000-mile flight in 34 hours, 15 minutes, including 6 hours' stop at Lima, Peru. The sixth plane is delayed at Lima because of a damaged propeller.

Sen. King states that "Filipinos seem unwise and almost foolhardy" to ask for independence now but that as they want it they should have it and that he will introduce a bill within 30 days advancing the independence date but continuing preferential trade relations. He states he will not wait for report of the Joint Preparatory Committee as he has not sufficient confidence in it.

War Department announces bids for construction of \$500,000 mansion for U. S. High Commissioner in Manila and a \$250,000 summer establishment in Baguio, will be opened on March 15, to be completed during 1938.

Feb. 19.—High Commissioner McNutt, who was tumultuously welcomed in Indianapolis before Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, emphasizes seriousness of Far Eastern situation and declares that American withdrawal from Orient would result in continuation of conflict there for another century. There can be no formidable opposition from British, French, or Dutch, and United States is a vital factor. Removal of American influence would so upset balance of power that "the day of our race in the East will be over". "Through a process of progressive democracy, America might bring peace to world". He says a "very fine relationship exists" between the United States and Philippines, and "I, personally, am very fond of President Quezon." He states economic problems must be solved before other problems can be successfully met and that United States must reshape its course to give Filipino people a more equitable financial and economic relationship. Earlier, the editorial association endorsed a "McNutt for President" boom, but McNutt declined to disclose whether he would seek presidency. He emphasized he was not called to Washington but planned to discuss number of things with President Roosevelt. "I am not here on political mission and will remain in Philippines as long as I am needed there."

B. M. Gancy urges House naval affairs committee not to relinquish military and naval bases in Philippines "because sooner or later America will have to go to war with Japan", and such bases would be among most valuable assets. He states also that every effort should be made to build up an efficient, modern, and mobile Philippine Army "to conserve independence and protect the people from slaughter."

Alaska Delegate A. J. Dimond radiocasts an appeal to Congress to prevent further Japanese encroachments in Alaskan fishing waters, warning the situation may lead to "armed conflict".

Feb. 20.—W. E. Dodd, until recently Ambassador to Germany, testifies before the House of foreign affairs committee as to plans of empire of Germany and Italy. A committee member quoted Dodd as saying he had seen maps revealing that Germany desires Netherlands, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, plus nazification of Austria and the Balkan states, and that Italy wants Spain, Egypt, and Palestine.

Feb. 21.—Navy Department announces that annual maneuvers will range westward to Hawaii and Midway and southward from the Aleutians to Samoa.

Feb. 22.—Reported that official circles in Washington indicate that the British policy with respect to Italy and Germany may lead to further United States isolation and that British recognition of Ethiopia and extending credits to

Italy for exploitation of the country would be a serious blow to the sanctity of treaties. Some said it would mean a British "let-down" of the United States for the second time.

Five U. S. Army bombers reach Santiago, Chile, after a 5-hour flight from Buenos Aires, on their way back to the United States. The sixth "flying fortress" was detained at Buenos Aires for minor repairs.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in the first of an international radio series entitled "America Speaks", relayed to England and broadcast from there, declares that totalitarianism in any form is alien to the spirit of English-speaking people and that democracy can not live in the same country with fascism or communism.

The American Institute of Public Opinion reports results of an interview with representative groups: 76 % of the American people oppose immediate independence for the Philippines because of the Japanese threat, the value of the Philippines as a naval base, and belief that the Filipinos are not yet ready for it.

Feb. 23.—Senator Minton states that the presentation of the McNutt reception as intended to announce a bid for the presidency sprang from the fertile minds of newspaper writers. "Although a good many of us regard him as the logical choice for presidential nomination, our political efforts on his behalf will come later." High Commissioner McNutt himself states, he is not a candidate for any public office and that he is giving his entire time, energy, and thought to American affairs in the Philippines. He stresses the absolute necessity of amending the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, stating that failure to do so would be "economic murder". The Philippines should be ready to meet all "internal and external" problems before obtaining complete independence, he says. He pays tribute to the new Philippine government, saying his relations with Filipino officials have been "a real pleasure"—"just as pleasant as back in Indiana".

Reported from Seattle that the Philippine government has ordered 9 planes for the Philippine Army.

Joe Louis, heavy-weight champion of the world, in New York knocks out Nathan Mann in the 3rd round.

Seymour Parker Gilbert, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Company since 1931 and considered one of the greatest financial experts since Alexander Hamilton, dies, aged 45. He was Under-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury 1921-23 and Agent-General for reparations payments in Germany 1924-30.

Feb. 24.—High Commissioner McNutt greets 3,141 men and women in a "how-do-you-do-hand-shake-and-smile reception" in a "new kind of political debut, smacking of Hollywood", according to the Associated Press.

High Commissioner McNutt states after an interview with President Roosevelt that the President is apparently very well satisfied with progress of events in the Philippines, and that he seemed extremely concerned regarding the Philippines, especially as to the present attitude of the Filipino people. McNutt is reported to be very enthusiastic about the future of the Islands. The Commonwealth has been successful and the people and officials have shown a high ability in self-government. The Philippine Army has made notable progress "but it is a little too early to say how efficient it will be from an absolute national viewpoint". He states he believes the people are not at present in favor of advancement of the date of independence because of the general situation. As to economic development of the Islands, "the surface has only been scratched".

Feb. 25.—The United Press reports that President Roosevelt may ask for a reconsideration of Philippine independence because of the Oriental crisis.

High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that "the four horsemen of murder, loot, rape, and destruction are riding the Orient", and it is reported he is likely to suggest United States cooperation in the development of Manila as a Far Eastern trade clearing house and gateway to the East Indies and in the possibility of interesting Shanghai business men to transfer their activities to Manila. Commercial trans-Pacific flying is reducing Manila's former geographical difficulties.

The Associated Press reports that Filipino officials in Washington say that the Commonwealth government would probably “react very favorably” to any proposal postponing independence because of the disturbed conditions in the Far East.

Members of the Joint Preparatory Committee are reported deadlocked over the manner in which export taxes would be graduated upward. An American official states that the Filipino members are “reaching for the moon and hoping to grab off a couple of stars”.

Sen. R. M. LaFollette introduces a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment requiring a referendum in case of war.

Feb. 26.—High Commissioner McNutt has a second conference with the President, lasting two hours. He is reported as having reiterated his doubts as to the wisdom of any change in the independence date and as having urged reconsideration of the whole question and an approach to it from the viewpoint of the Oriental crisis. He tells the press it is unavoidable that the Philippine problem is “related in many ways with the situation in China”. He states the President has an “amazing command of the facts and a broad, sympathetic interest in the Philippines, and that he expressed particular interest in the progress of the Philippine Army.

Feb. 27.—Reported that the War Department has completed plans for mobilizing 1,250,000 men in 4 months and for transforming 10,000 industrial plants into war munitions and war equipment works. In the meantime, 300,000 regulars and reserves would serve as shock troops.

Sen. R. R. Reynolds proposes that Britain cede Bermuda, Nasau, and Nova Scotia to the United States as part payment of World War debts.

Feb. 28.—Reported that any proposal to extend the transition period to Philippine independence would encounter vigorous opposition in Congress.

The Supreme Court in a case involving a Milwaukee firm voids a federal injunction against picketing by strikers, holding that the Norns-La Guardia Act prohibits such injunctions.

March 2.—The House naval affairs committee overwhelmingly endorses President Roosevelt’s national defense policy and urges that naval construction be pushed at the discretion of the President.

“Reliable sources” state that members of the Joint Preparatory Committee have agreed to abide by official advice to delay completion of their report until “a more suitable time”—after Congress has adjourned. Members have indicated the report will recommend modification of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

March 5.—American and Filipino quarters in Washington are said to be predominantly opposed to the suggestion that the Filipino members of the Joint Committee submit a minority report on the export tax issue. High administration officials favor presenting a unanimous report so that their recommendations may be presented to Congress in a unified form and so as to avoid the development of unsolved questions into a Filipino-versus-American issue. It is pointed out that the administration’s new tentative policy toward the Philippines indicates the advisability of avoiding all appearance of controversy.

March 6.—A U. S. Coast Guard cutter arrives at Canton island with a field party and settlers. Last Thursday, President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing the Secretary of the Interior to take control of Canton and Enderbury islands in the Phoenix group, basing his claim on their discovery by American whalers, although Britain also claims sovereignty. Last year New Zealanders occupied Canton and erected a radio station there. The islands are valuable as trans-Pacific aviation stations.

March 7.—The Coast Guard Service announces it is assigning 8 cutters to a Bering Strait patrol despite advices from Japan that it has abandoned its “fishing exploration cruise” in Alaskan waters.

President Roosevelt nominates J. B. Poindexter for another term as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

March 8.—Secretary Cordell Hull states that the United States and Britain have a “fairly accurate understanding as to each other’s attitude with regard to the ownership of the Canton and Enderbury islands”. Members of the House of Commons have asked what the British government is doing to preserve British rights. A Berlin official states that the incident shows that the United States is ready to take what it wants and talk about it later. Japanese officials are reported to be concerned about Britain’s “tolerant attitude” with respect to the matter which is believed to indicate Anglo-American cooperation in the Pacific. Canton island measures 8 by 4 miles and Enderbury 3 by 2-3/4 miles.

An amendment to the Department’s appropriation bill is approved by the Senate appropriations committee forestalling dismissal of some 3000 Filipinos employed in the Post Office and Treasury departments. The bill originally excluded “aliens” from employment, but the amendment permits employment of any person “eligible for citizenship who has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States”. Sen. Carter Glass, Chairman, states the provision embodies a policy to which the committee will in the future adhere.

March 10.—The statement of Geoffrey Shakespeare in the House of Commons that the facilities of Singapore may be made available to the United States “arouses much interest” in Washington.

Reported that the United States has rejected, for military reasons, applications of British and Dutch aviation interests for permission to establish commercial air bases in Hawaii.

Sen. R. S. Copeland introduces a bill providing that Filipinos who were permanent residents of the United States when the Tydings-McDuffie Law took effect (May 1, 1934) may be naturalized as American citizens.

March 11.—President Roosevelt sends Congress, without comment, the report of President Manuel L. Quezon covering the period from the inauguration of the Commonwealth, November 15, 1935, to the end of 1936. President Quezon reviews the activities of the Philippine government, the soundness of the present economic and financial conditions of the country, the need for diversification of crops in view of the prospective curtailment of the free entry of Philippine products into the United States, the advisability of starting new industries, especially for the production of food and clothing, which constitute the main imports, and stresses the defense preparations, stating that “the defense function, inherently the first responsibility of sovereignty, presents in the case of the Philippines, problems of unusual gravity.”

Reported that an order of the British authorities last March put Canton and Enderbury islands under the jurisdiction of the British Governor of the Gilbert Islands.

March 12.—Some Filipino members of the Joint Committee state that the draft of a scheduled speech of High Commissioner McNutt which they have seen indicates that the Roosevelt administration has decided because of the international situation “to defer complete independence to the remote future”. Commissioner Quintin Paredes is reported to have suggested to President Quezon that the McNutt speech be broadcast in the Philippines as “of great importance to the Philippines—a message all Filipinos should hear”. Said that Roosevelt advisers are studying advisability of postponing congressional consideration of modification of the Tydings-McDuffie Act until a comprehensive political and economic policy has been definitely chartered, as the prospect of a divided report of the Joint Committee may have an unfortunate effect.

March 14.—Former Senator H. B. Hawes is reported to have written President Roosevelt urging that the United States retain possession of the Philippines until 1946 because of the danger of the country’s seizure by Japan.

Other Countries

Feb. 13.—Chinese admit Japanese are moving forward from both the north and south along the Tientsin-Pukow railway toward its junction with the Lunghai line at Hsuchow.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg are understood to have agreed to maintain the principles of the Austro-German agreement of 1936, but it is said Hitler refused to dissociate himself from the Nazi's in Austria and their activities while Schuschnigg refused to join the Anti-Comintern pact. Angry demonstrations were staged in Vienna on return of Schuschnigg from his conference with Hitler, but tension in other capitals relaxes as it is believed Hitler reiterated his hands-off policy with respect to Austria.

Feb. 14.—Singapore naval base is formally opened and the new graving dock is named after King George VI, with the ships of three friendly powers attending.

Japanese press dispatch from Singapore, published in Tokyo, states that “in spite of British excuses, there is every evidence that the visit of the 3 American cruisers is nothing more than a demonstration against Japan. . . Britain, following its successful campaign on isolating Germany from the world before the Great War, is now trying to isolate Japan. . .”

The Foreign office spokesman hints in a press conference that Japan might reconsider its refusal to give information about its naval building program if it were unofficially approached. He agrees that unofficial information would not necessarily be binding.

U. S. Marines prevent armed Japanese military officers from entering the American defense sector in Shanghai International Settlement. The attempt was apparently an outgrowth of the establishment of armed Japanese patrols in Nanking Road yesterday, which the Japanese explain are for protection of Japanese troops which frequently pass. Japanese planes attack American Baptist Mission Hospital at Chengchow several times injuring a number of Chinese patients. A 40-foot American flag and the letters U.S.A. are painted on a roof and a big American flag flew on a staff nearby. More than 100 bombs were dropped on the city. Port authorities are holding the liner *President Doumer*, pride of the Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai-bound, at Rokuren, the Japanese objecting to picture-taking by some of the passengers and crew while in the Inland Sea. The ship has not been since heard from.

Josef Stalin, breaking long silence, states that internally the bourgeoisie has been crushed and a socialist state established, but that the Soviet Union is still in danger of armed attack by capitalist countries. He urges that the international proletariat must be linked up with the Soviet people and connections with the working classes in bourgeois countries strengthened and organized in order to give political assistance in event of an armed attack on the Soviet Union.

French diplomats ask Vatican to use its influence with Gen. Francisco Franco to end bombing of civilians in Spain.

Feb. 15.—British, French, and American authorities have agreed to support the Shanghai Municipal Council in opposing Japan's attempts to interfere with the functions or character of the administration, according to British Foreign Office official.

U. S. Marines for the fourth time prevent entrance of armed Japanese troops in the American defense sector in Shanghai. A Japanese spokesman states they want to place patrols in American sector to supervise civilian and military Japanese in the area. Settlement authorities consider the presence of armed patrols as likely to increase existing uncertainties rather than promote peace and order. With reference to the recent clashes between American forces and armed Japanese patrols in Shanghai, the Japanese army spokesman states that Japanese military are not liable to arrest in Japan and consequently will not submit to arrest by Shanghai Municipal Police. Several American woman missionaries narrowly escape death with bombing of mission boats on the Yellow River where the Independent Gospel Boat Mission has been carrying on relief work. Chinese troops retake Tsining.

“Understood” in Vienna that Schnuschnigg has appointed Dr. Albert Seyss-Inquart, a prominent Austrian Nazi, Minister of the Interior, while Hitler was reported massing troops on the border in connection with an ultimatum demanding strong Nazi representation in the Austrian Cabinet. Further yielding to Hitler demands, he also appoints Nazis or Nazi sympathisers to 4 more Cabinet positions—ministers of justice, finance, forestry, and labor, and the new Cabinet immediately decides to submit to President Wilhelm Miklas a proposal for amnesty to all persons convicted of political crimes. Berlin communique states measures have been agreed on “which will guarantee such

close and friendly relations between the two states as will correspond to the history and general purpose of the German people". French political writer Pertinax states: "We are witnessing one of the greatest events in contemporary history, the repercussions of which will be beyond measurement."

Reported that Russia will enter the naval race and build superdreadnaughts and cruisers, and that all foreigners will be evacuated from Leningrad which will be converted into an impregnable naval and military fortress.

The General Confederation of Labor of France, acting against the regime of Premier Camille Chautemps, demands the resumption of former Premier Leon Blum's reforms, including control of banks, foreign exchange, nationalization of transportation and insurance, old age pension, a national unemployment fund, and a labor code.

The Congress ministries in Bihar and the United Provinces, India, resign following the setting aside by the Governor of Bihar of an order of the Premier for the release of 38 political prisoners. Mahatma Gandhi states, "It is the principle that counts. If a minister is supposed to have power, why should the Governor interfere?"

Chinese foreign legion airmen, including Americans and Russians, continue their smashing success against the Japanese. Japanese troops are reported to be seriously affected in morale.

West and northwestern Euthopia reported in revolt against the Italians.

Feb. 16.—French and British governments have instructed their Ambassador in Berlin to request information on events in Austria and to state the two powers are far from being disinterested in the position of Austria. Radical Austrian metal workers, representing practically all the heavy industries, stage an impressive demonstration in Vienna against the appointment of Seyss-Inquart as Minister of Interior. Inquart has already proposed heavy sentences on publishers and editors found guilty of "jeopardizing Austro-German relations". It is believed that Mussolini has renounced the protection of Austria and is paying the price for the continuation of the Rome-Berlin axis. London reports are that Hitler is still dissatisfied and wants closer Austro-German military cooperation and is insisting that Austria participate in the anti-Communist pact.

U. S. Marine headquarters in Shanghai announces that Japanese military commanders have "expressed regret that the operations of Japanese patrols have given rise to controversies" and that the Japanese "stated instructions have been given to gendarmes not to extend their routine patrols to the American defense sector.

Marshal Pai Chmig-hsi, Moslem warlord of Kwangsi province, urges the 50,000,000 Mohammedans of China to unite against Japan.

Stated in the House of Commons that the discharge of prisoners including terrorists with the worst police records, could not be agreed to by the Governor-General of India.

Two rescue planes reach the four Russian scientists afloat on an ice floe of Greenland, their first contact with the outside world in 8 months.

Feb. 17.—Sentiment in favor of big navy program for the United States is growing rapidly in view of indications that the Austro-German crisis is directly related to the Mediterranean balance of power and indirectly to the situation in the Far East. Mussolini's silence has contributed to the impression Italy expects to profit in the Mediterranean, and the strengthening of the alignment against communism in Europe is regarded in Washington as affecting the United States because of its repercussions on the balance of power in the Orient. Seyss-Inquart entrains for Berlin in response to several urgent telephone calls, "to inform the German government as a representative of the Austrian government of the execution of the measures agreed upon". The new Cabinet earlier in the day complied with the German demand for release some 3,000 political prisoners, including 54 involved in the bloody putsch against Chancellor Adolf Dolfuss in 1934. Czechoslovakia is speeding construction of its fortifications on the Austrian frontier because of the increasing German domination over Austria. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states in the House of Commons that the League of Nations has "some duties with respect to the integrity and

independence of Austria” and that Britain is not willing to make the first move. He said Germany had sought neither the views nor the advice of the government. It is understood that Eden informed the Austrian Ambassador it is not prepared to support Schnuschnigg in the event of grave developments. Observers believe that Britain and France are both convinced it would be impossible to check Hitler’s plans as to Austria. The official organ of the Italian Foreign Ministry states that “the new Austro-German collaboration is greeted with open favor by the Italian government as the start of a new era of pacification between two great people bound by race, language, and common culture.” French Foreign Office officials voice suspicion that Mussolini abandoned Austria to Germany in return for German support of further Italian conquests in North Africa.

Finance Minister O. Kaya submits an extraordinary military budget bill to Emperor Hirohito, calling for 4,850,000,000 yen. Increased taxes and new bond issues are expected to raise the funds.

French line *Doumer* is released by Japanese authorities after 2 members of the crew were fined \$14.50 each. The ship was held up for several days on suspicion that members of crew were photographing fortified areas.

Feb. 18.—Announced at Tokyo that fresh troops are being sent to China “to meet the new situation”. General Iwane Matsui recently asked for 4 additional divisions because of the growing length of Japanese lines of communication. Foreign military observers in China state that recent military events on many battle fronts appear to be turning in favor of China. Chinese have regained their morale, and are now adopting positive tactics. The People’s Volunteer Corps and guerilla units are growing formidable and the air force is hitting its stride. Chinese planes, some operated by Russian and American pilots, shoot down 5 Japanese pursuit planes over Hankow during an air raid of 15 Japanese bombing planes and 15 pursuit planes, apparently sent in retaliation for recent heavy successful bombing of Japanese troop concentrations on all fronts. Reported from Shanghai that General Matsui is being recalled and General Shunroku Hata, will take his place, the reason suggested being that Hata is more diplomatic and Cabinet has decided to treat foreign interests, including customs and other Shanghai problems, in more conciliatory manner.

A joint Austro-German communique is issued at Vienna stating that “no further measures” are anticipated toward making Austria a Nazi state and that Austrian sovereignty will be upheld. A Nazi spokesman states Hitler is determined to complete an economic Austro-German union, and that other nations had been informed their interference would not be tolerated. France makes strong representations to Britain in favor of “maximum help” by the 2 powers to Schnuschnigg to resist further Nazi encroachments. The situation was described as of grave concern to all Europe. Reports that Hitler and Mussolini will soon announce a military alliance, strike the French government like a physical blow. Mussolini has long wanted this, and his surrender of Austria to the Nazis is thought to have been Hitler’s price. The Italian Ambassador in London is reported to have demanded British recognition of Ethiopia as an Italian colony before a discussion of Austrian and other European problems.

General Franco states in reply to British offer of good offices to obtain agreement regarding bombing of civilians that he has taken note of humanitarian initiative of British Government and regrets the loss of life occasioned, but has no answer to that initiative.

Prime Minister William Mackenzie King of Canada, although agreeing that the 30,000 Japanese in British Columbia, constitute a serious problem and that it is desirable to place Japanese immigration on same basis as Chinese, which amounts to total exclusion, states this should be done by agreement rather than by law as international affairs are already bad enough and such an act might strike back not only against Canada, but the Empire.

Feb. 19.—General mobilization bill is introduced into Japanese Diet.

Feb. 20.—Hitler in a Reichstag speech announces recognition of Manchukuo and repeats his demand for return of German colonies. He states that since Italy’s withdrawal Germany no longer thinks of return to League of Nations. He denies reports of differences between Nazi party and the army. He declares that Germany will protect the political freedom of the Germans in Czechoslovakia, and will ignore Britain, France, and other western powers in carrying out his new policy. He declares curtly that only a restoration of Germany’s colonies would pave the way for a new understanding with Britain. He says Germany had no territorial claims against France since the return of the

Saar. He says cooperation among Italy, Germany, and Japan is a powerful factor in the Pacific and that Japan is a defender of Western civilization. He attacks the Soviet Union as “an incarnation of the urge to destruction—if Japan is damaged, not England or the United States would profit, but Bolshevism. If Spain becomes Bolshevized, the epidemic will spread elsewhere.” Austrian Ambassador to London indicates that Britain and France will lend strong support to Austrian freedom. Italians are reported to be inwardly disquieted, though publicly praising the Austro-German orientation. British Cabinet’s two unusual week-end meetings indicates difficulty of decision whether to continue a watchful waiting policy or to respond to French pressure to show firmness.

Foreign Secretary Eden and Under Secretary Viscount Cranbourne resign. Eden’s uncompromising attitude toward Germany and Italy caused the break with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain who wants a conciliatory policy toward Mussolini and a four-power pact between England, France, Germany, and Italy. The development is believed to indicate a victory for the “Old Guard” over proposals of advocates of the League of Nations, and a breach in the Anglo-French entente. London crowds shout, “We want Eden. . . Up with the League. . . Don’t sell out to Italy”.

Mighty Japanese and Chinese fighting forces are converging on the Yellow River where China’s “Battle of the Marne” has begun in South Shansi and Northern Honan. Chiang Kai-shek in radio broadcast on 4th anniversary of the “New Life” movement states that Japan’s military adventure in China has “fundamentally failed” for although it has mobilized more than 1,000,000 soldiers and expended billions of yen, it thus far occupies only 1/7 of the total territory in 7 provinces, and its influence is confined to a few cities and towns; troops do not dare go beyond lines of communication. Our vast territory and huge population, well-developed culture, abundant natural resources, and a history of more than 4,000 years—all these factors assure China ultimate victory”.

Rebels win important positions near Teruel, making the holding of the city untenable.

Two Soviet ice-breakers rescue the 4 marooned scientists who had drifted about 1200 miles to the southeastern coast of Greenland.

English Post Office announces inauguration today of the despatch of all first-class mail by air for the Far East and Near East at 1-1/2 pence a half ounce for letters and a penny for post cards.

Feb. 21.—Prime Minister Chamberlain invites the Italian Ambassador to a conference at the Premier’s official residence. Lord Halifax also was present. It is believed Chamberlain wishes to sidetrack Spanish and other issues in order to hurry completion of an Anglo-Italian rapprochement in Mediterranean. Eden who resigned yesterday receives messages from all over the Empire urging him to hold steadfast. British and French officials agree that the “diplomatic offensive” by Italy and Germany and the resignation of Eden left Western democracies facing one of the gravest crises since the World War.

American press comment on Hitler’s speech is generally unfavorable and frequently sharply critical. Washington *Herald* states that “Hitler’s endorsement of Japanese invasion of China is an open menace to us and to our interests in the Far East.”

China formally protests German recognition of Manchukuo. Understood in China that Hitler’s speech has dashed hopes for strong support from Britain, the United States, or France, and believed the German move was a deliberate effort to divert attention from Japan. Tokyo is reported jubilant and Hitler’s speech is called an important lesson to China. Russian officials have made no comment. Rome received the speech “very favorably” but some were disappointed at lack of definite assurance of Austrian independence.

Japanese bomb Canton area 4 times inflicting considerable damage. Chinese reports state that the Bocca Tigris forts sank 2 or 3 Japanese destroyers which attempted to go up the river to shell Canton. Chinese troops began a general offensive on the southern sector of the Tientsin-Pukow railway front in a desperate effort to divert the Japanese from a concerted drive against the Lunghai railway. The *Asahi Shimbun* states editorially that the appointment of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr as British Ambassador to China may result in a reversion of Britain’s Far Eastern policy which may serve to “remove whatever misunderstanding there may be between Britain and Japan.”

The 51st annual session of the All-India National Congress opens at Haripura, with Subhas Chandra Bose as President. The working committee adopts a resolution stating the Congress does not desire to precipitate a crisis by instructing ministers to resign in protest against the Viceroy's interference in Bihar and the United Provinces, but invites him to reconsider his decision. Bose urged ultimate severance of British relations, but states: "Once we have real self-determination, there is no reason why we should not enter into the most cordial relations with the British people. . . What future relations will be it is too early to say. . ."

Feb. 22.—Officially announced that Lord Halifax has been asked to take charge of the Foreign Office temporarily. Prime Minister Chamberlain outlines foreign policy based on safeguarding British interests and lives, settling disputes peacefully, and entering into friendly relations with nations "willing to reciprocate friendly relations and keep the rules of international conduct." He discloses Ambassador Dino Grandi said Italy would accept British formula for regulating withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain and granting belligerent rights to the Spanish nationalists, and intimated British government is considering recognizing conquest of Ethiopia. He says Anglo-Italian relations had been steadily worsening and that an opportunity arose to break the vicious circle when the Italian Ambassador reported that Italian government was ready at any time to open projected conversations. The difference between Eden and himself only became acute last Friday, he says, Mussolini, he reveals had virtually awaited Eden's resignation and then agreed to terms on which Eden himself insisted. To rebuff the Italians now would result in an intensification of anti-British feeling which might rise to a point making war inevitable. No departure from the British policy of closest friendship with France is involved. Eden states he resigned because unable to agree that Italy's attitude made advisable at present an Italo-British conference to promote better relations. Italian attitude toward international problems and toward Britain is not such as to justify this course. There is a progressive deterioration of respect for international obligations. This is the moment for country to stand firm. Lord Cranbourne intimates he resigned because he is in agreement with Eden and says that to enter into conversations with Rome now would not be regarded as contribution to peace but surrender to blackmail. Laborites charge that Chamberlain's "madness" would weaken British relations with the United States, and a crowd is driven out of the Parliament lobby shouting "Hitler and Mussolini shall not dictate to Britain. Eden must stay . . . Chamberlain go . . . Arms and food for Spain. . . No money for Mussolini."

In the course of further debate Chamberlain warns Commons that Britain is in danger of being forced into war unless it acts independently of the enfeebled League of Nations which does not yet provide adequate collective security. "We must not delude ourselves and lead weak and small nations into thinking the League will protect them against aggression." He does not, however, repudiate the League, expressing hope that the Covenant may some day be made applicable to aggressor nations. Lloyd George asserts the dictators had been determined to drive Eden out of office because he was the only man that stood up to them. A speaker for the government declares it is not true that his colleagues wanted to get rid of Eden and that most strenuous efforts had been made to retain his great services to the government and nation. Another speaker declares, "The choice has come down to this: do we desire conversations with Italy or not? If we do, the sooner we have them the better". Chamberlain states he is unmoved by the gibes thrown at him. A great government can be magnanimous. After the speeches the Laborite vote of censure and non-confidence in the government for its conduct of foreign affairs is defeated by a vote of 330 to 168.

Moscow officials state that Britain's capitulation to Italy has heightened danger of war. Members of French Chamber of Deputies state changes in London raise possibility of a similar shift in Paris.

German officialdom is reported jubilant because Chamberlain seems to be acting according to the Hitler-Mussolini plan for the pacification of Europe—which was for either of the two fascist nations to effect an amicable arrangement with Britain and then draw in the other. Reported from Rome by Reuter's that there have been no anti-British broadcasts from the Italian-operated Bari station for the past 3 or 4 days.

While indignation at Hitler's speech continues to rise in China, the German Embassy at Hankow issues a conciliatory statement declaring the speech is not to be interpreted as against China but against Communism, and that Germany will remain neutral in the Far Eastern struggle and maintain friendship with China. Chinese states the Hitler remarks represent an effort to "inject ideological prejudices into a simple case of international aggression and invasion".

Devastated Teruel falls into the hands of rebels. Rebel leaders believe the victory a decisive one and that it will soon result in final victory.

Vienna police arrest some 20 noisy Nazis and Schnuschnigg has imposed a month's ban on political demonstrations. Reliable sources state he has also secretly instructed police to restrict Nazi activities by forbidding them to wear the swastika or use "Heil Hitler" as a greeting, requiring special permission to sing the German national anthem, prohibiting individual display of German flags, and requiring approval of all Germanic associations by the police.

Police in Budapest, Hungary, arrest 75 persons at Nazi headquarters, alleging a plot to overthrow the government.

French Foreign Office issues a communique declaring France will remain faithful to its alliances and the League of Nations.

The French Cabinet approves a long-term defense plan to cost 10,000,000,000 francs.

Feb. 23.—Gen. Shunroku Hata succeeds General Matsui as Japanese commander-in-chief in Central China, and other important changes are also announced. Japanese are reported held up on all fronts and shocking brutalities are reported being inflicted on peasant population in retaliation for successful Chinese guerilla attacks. Some 2000 civilians in Tsining were massacred and most of the women carried off and raped. In Nanking, 500 captured Chinese soldiers were forced to climb to the top of a building which was then set on fire. Seven Chinese planes bomb Taihoku, capital of Formosa, and other points, inflicting some damage. This is the first time Japanese territory has been bombarded since 1864.

The British Labor and Trade Union Congress issues a manifesto declaring that the present government holds no mandate from the electors for the vital change made in foreign policy, and challenges that it submit the issue to the electorate.

The French Senate's secret defense committee meets for the first time since the World War.

Feb. 24.—Chinese leaders express fear that Britain's recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia may lead to a similar policy in the Far East.

Germany is reported to have accepted the British plan for withdrawing foreign volunteers from Spain.

Feb. 25.—Secretary Hull discloses that the government has informed Japan that though it has voluntarily urged American citizens to leave danger areas, it upholds their right to remain and that it will hold Japan responsible for any damages. New British Ambassador to China states that Britain is continuing cooperation with the United States in connection with Oriental politics. China formally protests to Germany against its recognition of the unlawful Machukuo regime, "born of Japanese aggression and military force" and expresses disappointment and surprise at the fact that Germany has not seen the situation in true perspective. Chinese guerillas in a body of several thousand attack Japanese 32 miles west of Shanghai. Chinese aviation officials claim that the air raid on Formosa resulted in the destruction of a considerable number of Japanese planes in the Taihoku military airfield and wrecked part of the largest power house in Formosa. The Japanese-sponsored North China Provisional government announces that Tsinghua University is not reopening. The buildings and equipment are valued at \$10,000,000, all from American Boxer Rebellion indemnities, representing America's greatest cultural gift to China. The Japanese have been using the once beautiful buildings for barracks.

Chamberlain appoints Lord Halifax Foreign Minister, disregarding Laborite protests that the foreign minister is traditionally a member of the House of Commons.

Schnuschnigg in a speech before the Austrian parliament states that the Fatherland Front will remain the sole political organization, that Austria will not permit illegal Nazi activities or interference and will fight to remain free. He states that Germany is pledged to uphold Austrian independence and refers to Austria's friendly relations with

Italy. German Nazis are reported to be indignant and contrast Schnuschnigg's praise of Mussolini with his failure to say one kind word about Hitler, and declare that Schnuschnigg has "spoiled his chances."

The German press makes much of the British swing toward cooperation with Germany and Italy and states that France must choose between London and Moscow.

Feb. 26.—Premier Chautemps states before Chamber of Deputies that France will not permit any changes in the boundaries of Central Europe or allow the fascist powers to gain a foothold in Spain. He praises both Eden and Chamberlain, but avoids taking sides in the British Cabinet quarrel. He rejects leftist demands for active intervention in Spain and China, stating that France can not play the role of gendarme to the world. Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos states that France approves of Chamberlain's Italo-German agreement policy but that it will maintain its obligations to Czechoslovakia and the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact.

Foreign Minister Hirota states that Japan will not engage in a naval building race and hopes to prevent other nations from doing so. He admits relations with America are "very delicate" and that "some misunderstanding exists among the American people but that the United States government is well-informed and trying to maintain a neutral spirit among the people".

Feb. 27.—High Washington officials state the United States is not in a position to enter into any naval agreement at present. The Japanese Foreign Office denies it ever requested the United States government to withdraw its nationals from zones of hostility in North China, but American state Department officials state that Japan issued a circular on February 3 to all foreigners in certain parts of China advising them to seek places of safety. According to a Chinese report from Amoy, a foreign traveler said that some 40 persons were killed, others wounded, and about 1000 arrested in Kobe when some Japanese reinforcements refused to go aboard a transport bound for China on February 18. Some of the soldiers joined in an anti-war parade organized on the spur of the moment by their families who had come to the wharf to say good-bye and gendarmes opened fire with rifles. One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Shanghai, Dr. Edward Birt, 57, a German physician, is attacked and seriously wounded by a drunken Japanese soldier who slashed his face with a dagger, crying, "English pig!"

Feb. 28.—Gen. Herman von Goering, Minister of Aviation, hints that the first action of the German airforce may be to protect German minorities outside of Germany. The German government abolishes the age-limit for military service as regards retired regular and reserve officers and men. Reported that Hitler will visit Mussolini in May.

Admiral Ishimaru writes in a Tokyo magazine that Japan is building 48,000-ton ships and that a naval race has started.

March 1.—A Chinese army of 1,000,000 men is reported retreating through southern Shansi province, leaving practically all of China north and east of the Yellow River in Japanese hands.

Gen. Quiapo de Llano, Spanish rebel "radio general", states that British possession of Gibraltar will terminate soon and that it has been lost to Britain because of its "cowardice and treachery". "The rock south of Spain is now used as a piracy den and soon will be returned to the fatherland."

Gabriele D'Annunzio, famed Italian poet, soldier, and patriot, dies, aged 74.

March 2.—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, in defending the government's war mobilization bill, opposed as being fascistic, states that the measure "does not aim at dictatorship and suits the particular situation. . . . Unrest is prevailing throughout Japan". The formation of the "Central China Government" by Japan is delayed due to "difficulty in finding suitable Chinese personalities". The 15th U. S. Infantry Regiment leaves for the United States after a quarter of a century in Tientsin.

General Franco cables London a denial of reports that de Llano warned that Spain would recover Gibraltar from Britain after Chamberlain informs the House of Commons that an investigation of the remarks is under way.

March 3.—The Chinese communist 8th Route Army, which began retreat after the Japanese occupation of Chungtu, is reported trapped in the west Shansi mountains and to have suffered heavy casualties.

The Austrian Cabinet refuses to ratify the agreement made by Seyss-Inquart permitting Nazis in the province of Styria to wear Nazi badges and give the Nazi salute.

Prime Minister J. A. Lyons of Australia announces that the Commonwealth Cabinet has decided to give full support to the Chamberlain policy.

March 4.—Bombing of newspaper offices and other acts of terrorism continue in Shanghai.

In another treason trial of 21 former high Soviet officials, the accused confess to various crimes, including plotting to kill Stalin.

The London *Daily Herald* states that it is rumored Mussolini will ask Emperor Haile Selassie to cede Ethiopia to Italy in exchange for his appointment as ruler of a large part of the country under an Italian viceroy.

March 5.—Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia in a speech before Parliament states that Germany's "protection" of Germans in the country would constitute unwarrantable interference, and warns Hitler that Czechoslovakia would resist any German invasion.

Rebel planes bomb Barcelona seven times during the day and casualties are high. Systematic air raiding has been resumed on major centers of population in order "to crack the government morale preparatory to the Spring offensive". Some 70,000 Italian troops are concentrated at Guadalajara for a major offensive against Madrid.

The Dutch Minister of Colonies states in the Parliament that in view of the Dutch air force and an army of 60,000, it would be very dangerous for any foreign power to invade the Netherlands Indies. A communist leader urges that more native troops be recruited for the army in the archipelago.

March 7.—The Government destroyer *Lepanto* torpedoes and sinks the rebel cruiser *Balleares* 75 miles off Cape Palos, drowning some 600 seamen, some 200 being picked up by a rebel ship in the neighborhood.

Emperor Selassie from his place of exile in Bath, England, brands as absurd the rumor that he may be reinstated as a limited monarch.

March 8.—Relative to reports that British Ambassador Kerr is obtaining Japanese peace terms from Shanghai commanders before going to Hankow, Foreign Minister Hirota states that Britain is not seeking to intercede in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Prince Ta, head of the Alashan Banner in western Inner Mongolia, has been taken prisoner by the Mohammedan Mongol Governor, Ma Hung-kwai. Prince Ta is a cousin of Emperor Pu Yi of Manchukuo and was reported as heading a pro-Japanese rebellion.

Preliminary conversations between British Ambassador Lord Perth and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano open in Rome, but announcement of Italy's plans for a gala welcome for Hitler when he visits Rome is taken as a warning that the Rome-Berlin axis is as strong as ever. At a state banquet in Rome in his honor, Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck proposes a toast to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia and the Queen-Empress Helen. Rumania is reported to have accredited its new Minister to the King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia.

Three of the Soviet leaders now on trial for treason admit they aided in bringing about the death of Maxim Gorky, noted writer, who died last year.

March 9.—Some 900 Japanese shock troops cross the Yellow River at Szeshui, northwest of Cheng-chow, after intensive artillery fire. If the Japanese succeed in crossing in force, they would be in a position to cut the Lunghai railway line between Chen-chow and Loyang.

Schnuschnigg issues a proclamation calling a nation-wide plebiscite Sunday to determine the people's attitude on the issue of maintaining Austrian independence. All citizens over 24 years of age will be allowed to vote. Nazis protest that the exclusion of younger voters is intended to eliminate many Nazi votes.

Geoffrey Shakespeare, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, states in the House of Commons that the United States may be allowed to use the Singapore naval dry dock by lease or otherwise. Facilities for docking and repairing foreign warships on a repayment basis in British naval dockyards is a normal practice subject to our interests not being prejudiced thereby, he explains. Chamberlain states that Britain "reserves its rights over Canton and Enderbury islands. Proposals will be submitted in the hope of ending the controversy over them with the United States".

Selassie is reported from London to be willing to abdicate on payment of a large sum of money by the Italian government and on condition that his son, the Duke of Harrar, be made Ethiopian regent. He is understood to have approached the British government on the matter.

March 10.—German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop, visiting London to confer with Chamberlain, meets with unfriendly demonstrations in the streets.

Chautemp's second Radical Socialist Cabinet resigns as a result of communist and socialist disapproval of the government's demand that it be empowered to rule by decree and to take drastic measures to relieve French financial troubles.

Some 180,000 of Franco's best troops are advancing over a 100-mile front in northern Aragon and I take a number of towns.

March 11.—The Japanese-sponsored Federated Reserve Bank of China opens in Peking.

Disorders in Austria increase to near civil war and scores are injured in rioting in various places. Nazis warn Schnuschnigg he will meet the fate as the assassinated Engelburt Dollfuss, former Premier. Troops and police have been ordered to maintain a state of "permanent alarm". Nazis have been instructed to boycott the plebiscite. Germany is reported to be mobilizing troops in Bavaria on the Austrian border. Britain expresses the hope to Germany this is "merely for the purpose of preserving order", and Britain and France are reported to be in constant communication on the situation. Reported later in the day that Germany served an ultimatum on President Miklas and Schnuschnigg giving them one hour to order a postponement of the plebiscite and to announce a change in the regulations governing it. It is said also that Germany has demanded that a Nazi Chancellor be appointed and that the Nazis be given a three-fourths representation in the Cabinet. Later Schnuschnigg resigns, stating in a radio address that Hitler had threatened an armed invasion and that Miklas had ordered him to yield to force. "We yield to violence", he declares. Seyss-Inquart is installed as Chancellor and immediately telegraphs Hitler that the "Austrian Provisional Government" has directed him to ask him for support in the form of troops to preserve order. At 10:15 P. M. German troops from Munich enter Austria, occupying Braunau, Hitler's birthplace. The French and British Ambassadors in Berlin protest and state the German action in Austria "is bound to produce most grave reactions of which it is impossible to foretell the outcome". Reported also that Germany has announced a legal claim to the restoration of all its pre-war colonies.

President Albert Lebrun names Leon Blum Premier and tells him he must form a Cabinet before tomorrow night.

Spanish rebels take Belchite and sweep southward and eastward after the retreating government forces.

March 12.—German troops continue to stream into Austria. A new Nazi Cabinet is formed and a Nazi general appointed to head the army. Nazi Storm Troopers seize telegraph and newspaper offices. General Goering states the nazification of Austria marks the rebirth of a "Greater German Reich". Hitler issues a proclamation stating that a German "defense force" is marching into Austria to protect the nazification of the country, and declares that Germany has rescued Austria from the grip of a small minority "lacking even the slightest legal standing". "I have decided to extend the air of the Reich to the millions of Germans in Austria. . . I, as Fuehrer and Chancellor of the

German people, shall be happy again to be able to enter as a German and free the citizens of this land which is ray own land. . . German troops shall guarantee that within the shortest possible time the possibility will be given the Austrian people by means of a real plebiscite to shape their own future destiny". A Hitler message is made public in Rome stating that "whatever may be the consequences of coming events, I have already traced a definite German frontier with France and am now tracing another just as definite with Italy. This is Brenner Pass." A military communique issued in Rome states that German and Italian troops are fraternizing in Brenner Pass. Though it was reported that Italy made a last-minute effort to induce Hitler to refrain from the invasion of Austria, the Fascist Grand Council in Rome expresses approval of the nazification of Austria and rejects a French request for concerted action to prevent German penetration of the country. Reported that Germany has rejected British and French representations as "inadmissible". French troops along the Maginot line are put on 24-hour duty. Czechoslovakia again warns it will use military force to resist invasion. The British, German, and French Ambassadors in Washington confer with Secretary of State Hull. State Department officials emphasize United States aloofness.

March 13.—Hitler, preceded by 3,000 bodyguards, enters Vienna to see the Nazi Cabinet installed, while German troops by train, motor, and airplane swarm over the entire country.

Hirota tells the Diet that Japan is following a policy of increasing friendly relations with Britain.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1938). News Summary. *Philippine Magazine*, 35(4), 168-170.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: March 14 – April 8, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

March 14.—Assemblyman Jose Zulueta of Iloilo states he is convinced the postponement of independence would be best for the Philippines in view of the Far Eastern situation and that he is willing to make this an issue in the coming election in his district.

Fire starting in a bakery destroys 35 business establishments in Baguio; damage estimated at P500,000.

March 15.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in a radio broadcast from Washington, understood to have been approved by the Administration, pointing out the mutual advantages to be derived from continued Philippine-American political and economic relations, advocates a “realistic re-examination” of the whole question. (See editorial in the April Philippine Magazine). President Manuel L. Quezon later issues a statement declaring that the High Commissioner’s “presentation of the facts is unassailable . . . No reasonable person can find fault with the proposition that a re-examination be undertaken at once . . . It must be noted that the High Commissioner emphatically takes the position that no permanent political and economic relationship with the Philippines shall be adopted as a policy unless the ‘Filipinos want it’”. Later he sends a letter to Speaker Gil Montilla while the Assembly is in session stating that he has not committed himself on the questions touched upon by the High Commissioner. He also sends a verbal invitation to members of the Assembly for an exchange of views on the matter at a luncheon to be held at Malacañan tomorrow, requesting them in the mean time to refrain from making public commitments, especially on the floor of the Assembly.

Pablo Mauricio is sentenced to death and two other men are sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Percy Hill on July 23, 1937. Six others involved in the case who pleaded guilty are serving prison sentences.

Maj. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, returning to the United States, says at Honolulu that the Philippine Army is making excellent progress and that by the end of the transition period in 1946, the Philippines will have 400,000 trained reserves, “potential reserves for our regular army in an emergency”.

March 16.—After a meeting with his Cabinet at which it is reported a radiogram to High Commissioner McNutt was discussed requesting further light on some of his proposals, President Quezon states at a press conference that while he favors a re-examination and approves of most of McNutt’s statements, he was not aware of the fact when he issued his statement of yesterday that the McNutt speech embodied certain concrete proposals as to reservations of American authority with which he could not agree as the majority of these are precisely what in the Tydings-McDuffie Act the Filipinos object to. “Under the proposed conditions I can not agree to any postponement of independence much less the permanent continuation of American sovereignty. I do not believe our people would agree to these proposals”. He states that the economic proposals also appear to be one-sided and that while he does not expect the United States to make any sacrifices for the Philippines, the Philippines should not be required to make any sacrifices to the United States, and a revision should be based entirely on mutual and reciprocal benefits. He declares that a continuation of a political status similar to the present would not be acceptable because the powers exercised by the Filipinos are exercised merely on sufferance and while the system works well now because of the persons involved, a reactionary administration in Washington could reverse everything. He would favor a postponement of independence, he states, if the Philippines were extended the necessary powers to manage their own affairs and control their own national life without interference. A dominion form of government such as Canada’s would be acceptable and he would be willing to leave the management of foreign affairs and questions such as immigration to the United States in such a case, but he expresses doubt that the United States would accept such an arrangement. He again declares that he believes nothing more than a special trade-agreement between the United States and an independent Philippines would be sufficient to protect the Philippines from invasion as the Philippines would thus be internationally recognized as an ally of the United States. He says he would not object to a plebiscite on the question. After the press conference President Quezon holds a 4-hour conference with members of the Assembly and it is reported that a majority supports his stand. A newspaper survey indicates that some 55 assemblymen are ready to back whatever he may advocate, some 21 believe the Tydings-McDuffie Act should be

given a full test provided the economic provisions can be modified, 1 favors indefinite proposal of independence, another permanent retention, and 12 are non-committal.

The Assembly confirms the appointment of Sultan Ombra Amilbangsa as Governor of Sulu.

March 16.—Fire in Orani, Bataan, destroys some 1000 houses and renders 5000 people homeless. President Quezon, on a short cruise on the *Casiana* to recuperate from the strain of his long conferences yesterday, visits the town and declares a state of calamity.

March 17.—Reported that President Quezon has sent High Commissioner McNutt his regrets that they should have misunderstood each other on the nature of the revision proposals. Assemblymen intimate they are awaiting developments in Washington and, specifically, a reply from McNutt to the Quezon radiogram. Assem. Benigno Aquino states he will oppose any move to alter the Tydings-McDuffie program which does not preserve the guarantee of independence. Assem. Felipe Buencamino states that the best thing to do is to get independence first before entering into any permanent economic or political relationship with the United States. A newspaper roll of the advocates of a dominion plan in the Assembly increases the number to 37 while those holding to the Tydings-McDuffie program dwindles to 27. Assem. D. Maramba states that the majority are in favor of a dominion plan as described by President Quezon and Assem. Tomas Oppus states he was already advocating it. "I have lost completely my faith in the so-called international conscience. There is no such conscience and the world in its madness as we see it now respects no international agreements". Assem. José Romero, member of the Joint Preparatory Committee, in Washington, urges cooperation among advocates of a realistic re-examination in order to avoid defeat of the entire project. "Details of the revision can be handled as we meet them. . . It will take real courage from both sides to put the plan through. . . . We face the wave of isolationism now sweeping the United States." Former Senator Juan Sumulong states that Quezon's stand is "pitiful and deplorable", although his "instability" is "more apparent than real, his contradictions being actuated by a preconceived and well calculated plan. . . . When he speaks of a dominion form of government—a solution which is impossible of realization and absurd in our case—or of any other form of local autonomy in substitution of independence, then we can be sure that he remembers his imperialistic friends in Washington and New York and especially the local interests, American, Spanish, and Filipino, which have helped to keep him in power during the past 30 years. . . . The attitude of President Quezon should receive an emphatic and decisive repudiation on the part of the people." General Emilio Aguinaldo states that High Commissioner McNutt's idea constitutes a "preposterous disregard of the sacred ideals of liberty" and laments the fact that the fact that the country has a leader because of whose "uncertainty" and "lack of sincerity" "the cause of freedom is always facing abrupt changes and agony".

President Quezon by executive order creates an advisory Council of State consisting of high administrative and legislative officials as well as the members of his Cabinet. He also signs the bill confirming the London international sugar agreement.

The Assembly approves a special public works bill authorizing the President to spend immediately 40% of the P92,000,000 4-year public works measure.

March 19.—President Quezon issues an administrative order requiring strict observance of the seniority rule in filling government positions and making promotions. Imperative departures from the rule must be submitted to him for approval.

March 20.—Alfonso Jakosalem, prominent in the Bisayas, dies in Cebu. Robert R. Landon, leading American attorney in Cebu, dies, aged 65.

March 21.—President Quezon nominates Joaquin M. Elizalde to represent the Philippines in the forthcoming session of the International Sugar Council which meets once a year in London.

President Quezon is reported ill and has cancelled all his engagements for the rest of the month.

March 22.—The Very Rev. Father Serapio Tamayo, four times Rector of the University of Santo Tomas and a resident in the Philippines for 40 years, leaves Manila for Spain to assume the position of Rector of the Dominican Convent at Avila.

March 24.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila on the *Hawaiian Clipper* and tells the press he put his whole speech in the last paragraph and that other matters contained in the speech, including the reference to the reservation of various powers, represent his own opinion and are subject to discussion. He states the speech was designed chiefly for the information of an American audience. The next step, he states, is up to the Filipinos. Asked as to the attitude of Congress on the question, he admits there is opposition but that nevertheless the proposal for a re-examination “stands a good chance”. President Quezon is still out of Manila on his yacht *Casiana*, but sent the High Commissioner a note of greeting which McNutt states is “generous and cordial”.

Prof. Otto Johns Scheerer, former head of the Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, dies at Caloocan, aged 80.

March 25.—President Quezon signs the special public works bill.

Placido L. Mapa, leading sugar man, proposes extension of the Commonwealth government for a period of not less than 40 years and the postponement of export taxes until 5 years before the end of this period. Early independence, he states, would bring ruin and new conquest.

March 26.—Popular Front leaders after a “mass meeting” send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking for the recall of High Commissioner McNutt “whose plan is incompatible with the people’s freedom”. They ask “immediate independence, otherwise we foresee social unrest and bloodshed”. A total of P13.86 was collected from those present to defray the cost of the telegram. Assemblymen ridicule the move as a silly gesture.

March 28.—High Commissioner McNutt and President Quezon hold a 2-hour conference, but no statement is issued, the latter, however, stating later that the conversation was “very satisfactory”.

President Quezon sends a message to the Assembly proposing a redirecting of the educational policy, especially as regards secondary education, away from the too academic. He proposes also a shift in the financing, primary schools to be financed by the central government, intermediate schools by the municipal governments, and vocational high schools by the provincial governments. Regional agricultural, arts, trade and normal schools would also be supported by the central government. Academic high schools would be supported by tuition and other fees in such provinces as could not support them. Scholarships to help able but poor students would be granted by the central government. An effective system of compulsory primary education for all children living within a certain distance from a school would be put into effect within 2 years.

A commencement address made before a Catholic private school a few days ago by Archbishop Michael O’Doherty is reported to be stirring administrative and legislative circles. The Archbishop deplored the opposition in government circles to the bill now before the Assembly providing for religious instruction in the public schools and said that this opposition is “strange and unexpected” from certain officials. It is believed he alluded to Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, who is also Secretary of Public Instruction. The Archbishop tells the press his address was misinterpreted and that there is “no serious breach between the Catholic Church and the Commonwealth government”. He states that the opposition to the bill “comes mostly from foreigners here who do not profess the religion of the Filipinos”. With reference to numerous resolutions and petitions being received by Assemblymen in support of the bill, Assem. Pedro Sabido states these “can not be taken as conclusively expressive of public sentiment on the question”. Assem. G. Z. Villanueva, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, states the bill will be tabled as Prof. V. G. Sinco has submitted an opinion declaring it to be unconstitutional.

Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, former Governor-General and first High Commissioner, sends telegram to President Quezon congratulating him on his appointing Assemblyman Ombra as Governor of Sulu and stating that he is observing every move in the Philippines with profound interest and that he “longs only for the progress and contentment of your people”. “This year I must return for a visit or it seems my heart will break. Bless you all.”

March 29.—Karl H. von Wiegand, head of the foreign service of the Hearts newspapers, states in Manila that the Hearst papers favor the McNutt proposal but doubt its success “unless a campaign is made to explain it to the American people, as many are fearful, the Philippines may draw the United States into a Far Eastern war”.

General Douglas MacArthur is given an honorary LI. D. degree by the University of the Philippines.

March 30.—Philippine Army troops from Camp Murphy return from Lanao. They left December 1 to reenforce the Dansalan troops, destroyed some 91 cotas, and lost only one man in the fighting.

April 1.—The German Consulate in Manila, for unknown reasons, calls off the plebiscite on German-Austrian *anschluss* to have been held on board the Hamburg-Amerika liner *Burgenland* outside the 3-mile limit among German and Austrian residents here, and the ship does not leave the dock. It is announced later, however, that some 300 Germans and Austrians took an oath of allegiance to Hitler.

Assem. Felipe Jose on the floor of the assembly criticizes Spanish residents in the Philippines for their activities against the recognized government of Spain. Assem. Camilo Osias and others criticize Spanish Consul-General Antonio Jaen Morente for his political and allegedly “communist” activities.

April.—Observers are reported to believe that silence is being preserved in respect to the re-examination proposal to prevent the matter from being used as an election issue.

April 3.—The British aircraft carrier *Eagle* and the destroyer *Diana* arrive in Manila for an 8-day visit.

April 5.—The United Press reports that an exchange of personal communications between President Roosevelt and Commonwealth President Quezon has solved the principal point of disagreement between the American and Filipino members of the Joint Preparatory Committee as to the duty to be levied on Philippine imports into the United States after independence and during the projected post-independence preferential trade period ending in 1960, on the basis of a flat increase of 5% a year.

Meeting after luncheon at the Manila Hotel, members of the Committee on Public Instruction, in the absence of Chairman Villanueva and Vice-Chairman Eugenio Perez, approve the religious instruction bill with amendments claimed to remove its compulsory features. The action was taken despite the wish of Speaker Montilla, communicated to the group by Floor Leader Jose Ozamis, that such action not be token.

April 6.—Malacañan announces that President Quezon has requested Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes to remain in Washington until the work of the Joint Committee has been completed. It has been reported that Paredes reiterated his desire to resign as he wishes to run for reelection as Assemblyman from Abra. The other members of the Assembly who are members of the Committee are also reported anxious to return.

April 7.—President Quezon states at a press conference that he does not understand it to be so that the agreement as to the export taxes will kill the realistic re-examination program. He states that Washington and Manila were confronted with a practical problem, while the re-examination proposal is still in the stage of discussion. He states that while the agreement is not according to his personal preference, it is the “best that can be obtained under present circumstances”. Opinion in Manila is that to impose a tariff increase of 5% a year will be of no practical value in the end as many industries, even sugar, would be wiped out long before the tax reaches 100% in 1960.

April 8.—The Assembly takes a 10-day recess on account of Holy Week after efforts of advocates of the religious instruction bill to have the Committee on Rules set a date for its discussion are frustrated by a lack of quorum, oppositionists having left the room one by one. Assemblymen Maximo Kalaw and Maramba introduced a resolution declaring that the Philippine people have not changed their attitude on independence or on the program outlined in the Tydings-McDuffie Act; Assemblyman José introduced a similar bill. The Assembly approved a resolution sponsored by Assem. F. Lavides petitioning Congress to either abolish the excise tax on coconut oil or lift the

prohibition against a government subsidy to the industry; about P36,000,000 is annually credited to the Philippines from this source.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1938). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 35 (5), 217-218.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: April 9 – May 11, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

April 9.—Mayor Julio A. Antiporda of Biñan, Laguna, 13 attacked with knives in the municipal building and expires on the way to the hospital; the alleged killers are Delfin and Emilio Lopez who have been placed under arrest.

April 11.—American cement is imported to meet a local shortage for the first time since 1907.

April 12.—A “mystery fleet” of 22 foreign destroyers is reported as having been seen Sunday and Monday off the Gulf of Davao by the Captain of an inter-island vessel. They flew no flags and steamed away at full speed when he requested information as to their nationality. The authorities have been investigating since the report was first made Sunday night, and the first report has been confirmed by various others.

April 13.—Numerous similarly-worded petitions and resolutions are being received at Malacañan and by the National Assembly in favor of the bill requiring religious instruction in the public schools.

Philippine gold production in March amounted to P5,089,061.01.

April 16.—The Philippine Army is reported organizing the projected Offshore Patrol. It is believed Major Rafael Ramos, an Annapolis graduate, will be appointed chief.

April 17.—President Manuel L. Quezon orders the suspension of the police force of Biñan.

April 18.—President Quezon addresses a letter to Manila Railroad Company employees who are threatening to strike, advising them to present their grievances to the management or to him and warning them not to strike as this would mean their automatic separation from the service. He states he is prepared to use the Army to run the railroad if necessary to protect public interests as the railroad company is a government company and a public service enterprise. He also writes to General Manager Jose Paez stating that he expects the Company to give an outstanding example of how a corporation should deal with its employees.

April 19.—United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt tells the press he has received reports about the flotilla seen off Davao but that these are not for publication. The Japanese Consulate in Manila issues a statement declaring that according to the Japanese Foreign Office, there were absolutely no Japanese men-of-war in Philippine waters recently.

The Assembly passes the P97,126,800 four-year public works bill.

The management of the Manila Railroad is reported to have settled the threatened strike, granting the laborers various demands and explaining matters not understood by them.

Cenon Almadin is arrested in connection with the murder of Mayor Antiporda.

April 20.—An unidentified submarine is reported to have been seen off Calayan Island, north of Luzon.

Manila Railroad employees in a mass-meeting protest against President Quezon’s denial of their right to strike, but a walk-out is prevented by the cooler heads. It is decided to send a delegation to interview him on the supposition that he is misinformed as to the facts.

April 22.—Another “fleet of 20 warships is reported to have been seen off the coast of Ilocos Norte and later off Pangasinan.

April 25.—The charge that a fund of P3,000,000 is behind the propaganda in favor of the religious instruction bill, as reported in a newspaper, is referred by the Assembly to a committee for investigation.

April 26.—In reply to a letter from Bishop James McCloskey of Jaro, Iloilo, stating that his “personal prestige is endangered by your conduct in helping enemy Masons and Protestants who are opposing the bill on religious instruction”, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states: “The government can not take into account in the administration of public affairs what you call friends or enemies or make any distinction between Masons, Protestants, and Catholics. . . Neither praise nor threats will have any weight in the consideration I am bound to give to all matters that are submitted to me.” President Quezon writes Floor leader Jose Ozamis that in view of the use of his name in connection with the religious instruction bill, he reiterates his desire to keep aloof from the discussion until “under the Constitution, I am bound to act, namely if and when a bill approved by the Assembly comes before me for approval or disapproval.”

April 27.—A letter of President Quezon to Governor Tomas Confesor is published with respect to a statement made by the latter that “we are practically under a dominion status now”, President Quezon stating, in part: “This is not so, either in theory or in fact. Dominion status has now a definite meaning in Constitutional as well as International Law due to the well established political relationship between Great Britain and its dominions. The English colonies enjoying this status are self-governing in every respect and such limitations as there may be, if any . . . are of their own free will and as they may have found to their interest to covenant with the Mother Country, which, in turn, assumes a corresponding responsibility. In other words, a country possessing a dominion status as now understood in International Law is as independent indeed as many of the so-called independent nations that have the name but hardly the substance of the rights and powers of an independent nation. Such status is very far from being the political status of the Commonwealth. Under the Independence Act, the internal autonomy granted us is restricted in many vital aspects. I am bound to make this point clear for it is essential that, in discussing this question, our people be properly informed as to our present status as compared with independence or a dominion status. I agree with you entirely that any change in our political future should be discussed intelligently, freely, and thoroughly, before our people are asked to vote thereon. They, and they alone, have the right to pass finally upon the supreme question of their own future. But their decision should never be arrived at except after mature, cool, and thorough deliberation.”

Bishop McCloskey sends a telegram to Assemblyman Jose Zulueta stating that he regrets the publication of his telegram to Vice-President Osmeña as it was a “personal, friendly message, friend to friend”. “I have a right to advise my friend that I have a knowledge from reliable persons that he tried to dissuade some of our Assemblymen from voting in favor of bills pending in the Assembly, and I requested him to favor the billion religious instruction as demanded by the immense majority of the people. This is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people; the vast majority have made manifest their will and such will can not be justly disregarded.” Vice-President Osmeña tells the press the telegram was addressed to him as Vice-President and Secretary of Public Instruction and dealt with matters involving his sworn duty.

The Cabinet decides on the abolition of the Manila Harbor Board and the transfer of its functions to the Bureau of Customs.

April 28.—Some 150 employees of the Manila Gas Company strike, it is said as a result of a conflict between two unions represented in the plant. The management states the employees had no right to walk out until the case had been brought before the Department of Labor.

April 29.—President Quezon puts the Philippine Army in charge of the preservation of order in the province of Bulacan in view of trouble on the Church haciendas and other labor disputes.

April 30.—President Quezon accompanied by Mrs. Quezon and their children leave for a short vacation in Hongkong.

May 3.—A substitute religious instruction bill is passed on second reading without a record vote providing for stringent penalties upon school authorities who obstruct in any way the religious education provisions in the Constitution, or who fail to set convenient hours for such instruction which must be furnished on petition of parents.

May 4.—President Quezon in a special message to the Assembly proposes the abandonment of plans for the organization of a new state police and advocates instead the separation of the Constabulary Division of the Philippine Army to serve as the nucleus for such a system.

Another “mystery fleet” is reported to have been seen off Surigao for three nights from April 30 to May 2.

Bishop Gregorio Aglipay of the Aglipayan Church admits at an Assembly committee hearing that he is the author of the article published in a local newspaper mentioning the existence of a P3,000,000 slush fund” back of the religious instruction bill, and that the reference was based on reports he received from unknown people. He urges an investigation

May 5.—A bill providing for certain compulsory patriotic opening exercises in the public schools is introduced.

May 6.—The Committee on Third Reading orders the religious instruction bill to be printed, the Chairman of the Committee, Assem. Gregorio Perfecto, Floor Leader Ozamis. and other, dissenting.

May 7.—President Quezon returns from Hongkong without Mrs. Quezon who will extend her vacation for some time longer.

The Manager of the Manila Gas Company announces that laborers who fail to return to work as allegedly agreed, will be discharged.

May 8.—President Quezon officially inaugurates the Manila-Legaspi line of the Manila Railroad Company, with High Commissioner McNutt as the guest of honor. The last rails connecting the Bicol branch with the main line were laid November 17 and the first test train was run from Manila to Legaspi on January 25.

May 10.—President Quezon sends a number of special messages to the Assembly, among them one recommending stricter and wider application of the 8-hour labor law, and the rotation of the position of Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army every three years.

Two British submarines arrive in Manila for a short visit.

Octave (“Pop”) Soares, well known in Manila’s bar and restaurant business, dies, aged 71.

May 11.—The U.S.S. *Marblehead*, lightcruiser, leaves Manila for Amoy, 700 miles across the China Sea, to relieve Americans there endangered by the Japanese attack on the city.

E. D. Hester, Assistant Financial Adviser to the High Commissioner, returns from a six-months’ stay in the United States. He tells the press that High Commissioner McNutt’s realistic re-examination proposal met with extraordinarily favorable reaction in the United States and that people are more interested in domestic and international policies than ever before.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1938). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 35(6), 273-274.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: May 10 – June 9, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

May 10.—Frequent mass meetings of Japanese settlers at various scattered places in Davao lead to comment and rumors that measures are being discussed for concentration in case of a war.

May 11.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo issues a statement opposing the bill providing for religious instruction in the public schools, stating that the “influence of the Church has always proved pernicious to the state” and that the members of the National Assembly should not close their eyes to history. “Memories of the persecutions by the religious corporations are still fresh in the minds of the Filipinos.”

May 12.—The religious instruction bill is passed on third reading by a vote of 48 to 24 with 20 members absent and one voting “present”. Speaker Gil Montilla and Floor Leader Jose Ozamis vote “No”.

May 13.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas writes Assemblyman Felipe José, basing his letter on a communication received from High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, that the Assembly does not have authority to summon or request foreign consular authorities to appear before it to testify as to their acts or utterances even though the official should offer such testimony voluntarily. He states it is the international practice that complaints against the conduct of consular officials are dealt with by the chief executive of the government concerned and not by the legislative branch of that government. Any complaint against a foreign consular representative should be submitted to the High Commissioner (through the office of the President of the Commonwealth in case the complainant is in the service of the Commonwealth government) for transmission to the Department of State together with a report on the facts and recommendations from the High Commissioner. Final decision rests with the President of the United States.

May 15.—Gen. James G. Harbord, (U.S.A. Ret.) Chairman of the board of directors of the Radio Corporation of America, arrives in Manila from Australia where he attended the World Radio Conference. He will be a house guest of President Manuel L. Quezon. He tells the press that there is a growing uneasiness in Australia and the Netherlands Indies about Japan’s policy.

Capt. Thomas F. Dugan departs for the United States after serving some nine months as adviser to the President on police methods.

May 16.—Reported that President Quezon has given Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes informal permission to return to the Philippines. He will become a candidate for election to the Assembly. Joaquin (Mike) Elizalde is mentioned for the post of Commissioner.

May 17.—President Quezon takes General Harbord on a trip to the Bicol region.

May 19.—The Assembly adjourns after an announcement that a special two-day session will be called by President Quezon next week. The Commission on Appointments rejects the appointment of Judge Francisco Zandueta, senior judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, guided by President Quezon’s previous request that he be allowed to withdraw the appointment.

The Japanese Consul-General in Manila states that the Japanese meetings held in Davao were for the purpose of considering measures against the fall in the price of hemp.

May 20.—Col. Juan Dominguez is named acting Chief of the Constabulary and Provost Marshal General of the Philippine Army vice Maj.-Gen. Jose de los Reyes.

May 21.—President Quezon tells the press that Judge Zanduate while under investigation wrongfully sought to use outside influences in the matter and that he wishes to purge the government of the “compadre” system. “Everyone is interested in the maintenance of the independence of the judiciary . . . that independence must be maintained against the executive and other branches of the government, but, most important of all, it must be maintained against private influence. . . .”

May 23.—Assem. Camilo Osias on the floor of the Assembly in special session denounces President Quezon and Secretary of Justice José Yulo for their action in the Zanduate case as irregular, unjust, and undemocratic.

May 24.—The Commission on Appointments rejects the ad interim appointment of Judge Modesto Castillo of the Laguna Court of First Instance. President Quezon had renominated him last week after the Commission had failed to take action on his appointment.

May 25.—President Quezon at a legislative caucus censures Osias for his “unfair and unwarranted” criticism of him and scores the other members of the Assembly for not rising to his defense, which, he states, prompts him “to inquire whether he really has any friends in the Assembly”. Later the assemblymen pass a resolution expressing confidence in the President and another resolution censuring Osias for his “clearly unjust, biased, and unjustified” speech.

May 26.—Capt. José M. Cui, reserve officer in the Philippine Army, is appointed Governor of Cotabato. President Quezon also creates the Philippine Airways Board to study the establishment of a comprehensive airway system, composed of Capt. A. R. Crawford, U. S. Army, acting Director of the Bureau of Aeronautics, chairman, and Capt. Mark Lewis, acting Chief of the Philippine Army Air Corps, Juan Ruiz, Director of Posts, and Gregorio Anonas, Manager of the National Development Company.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines confirms the appointment of Dr. Vidal A. Tan, head of the Department of Mathematics, as Dean of the Northern Luzon Junior College to be opened in Baguio. Lope K. Santos, well known vernacular writer, is appointed Assistant Professor of Tagalog Language and Literature.

The Executive Commission of the Nacionalista Party side-tracks a move to oust Osias from the Party.

Claro M. Recto informs the press that he is not counsel for Judge Zanduate as reported, but that he did render his opinion, when asked, that judges when commissioned to another court do not need the approval of the Commission of Appointments.

May 27.—Former Judge James F. Yeager dies in Manila, aged 58.

May 28.—President Quezon appoints Assistant Director Celedonio Salvador Director of Education succeeding Dr. Luther B. Bewley, the latter becoming technical adviser to the President on educational matters. Mr. Salvador started as a classroom teacher and was successively Superintendent of Schools of Rizal, City Superintendent of Schools of Manila, and Assistant Director of Education. Dr. Bewley has been connected with the Bureau of Education since 1907 and was Director since 1919.

President Quezon appoints Chief Engineer Ambrosio Magsaysay Manager of the Metropolitan Water District, succeeding Gregorio Anonas.

May 29.—Osias in a speech in La Union attacks President Quezon for “unjust persecution and condemnation” because he allegedly refused to say “amen” all the time to his wishes and “exercised freedom of conscience and expressed his honest convictions”. He again attacks the President for his “unjust dealing” with Zanduate and declares his policies are tending toward “totalitarianism”.

May 31.—The *Manila Daily Bulletin* report as new threat of Japanese penetration through Japanese lumber concessions around Dingalan Bay, east coast of Tayabas, a region considered of military importance as a possible landing place and naval base site.

June 2.—President Quezon in a letter to Assem. Felipe Buencamino states he favors the sale of the government-owned Sabani Estate to bona fide tenants on the installment plan.

June 3.—Dr. José Eduque, noted Filipino surgeon, dies, aged 54.

June 4.—President Quezon vetoes the religious instruction bill on the ground of unconstitutionality because (1) the real subject of the bill is not stated in the title, (2) it restricts the discretionary power vested by the Constitution in the public school authorities, and (3) it substantially changes the policy embodied in Sec. 928 of the Administrative Code referred to in the Constitution. A Malacañan press statement declares that it is the “hope of the President that religious questions will not be permitted to divide the people and cause conflicts of a serious character”. Churchmen indicate the fight may be resumed, and Assem. Jose Zulueta proposes a change in the Constitution.

President Quezon approves the bill granting pensions ranging from P30 to P100 a month to all needy veterans of the Revolution and abolishing the P1000 monthly pension received by General Aguinaldo since 1920.

President Quezon leaves for a two-weeks inspection trip to the South.

June 5.—Father José Coronas, S. J., distinguished scientist and former head of the Meteorological Division of the Weather Bureau, dies in Manila, aged 67.

June 6.—Mayon Volcano is reported in eruption with people in the vicinity fleeing. The Philippine Army is ordered to stand by.

Public schools throughout the Philippines open, but the four Manila high schools remain closed as a result of a dispute between Mayor Juan Posadas and the Municipal Council over tuition fees.

Lightning strikes two small neighboring houses in Malamic, Naguilian, crowded during a rain storm with people attending a wedding, and eighteen are killed either by the lightning bolt or by the fire that followed, the bride and groom, however, escaping.

June 7.—Manila officials compromise on an annual high school tuition fee of P15 for all four years, replacing the former fees of P6, P8, P10, and P12, respectively, despite city-wide protest.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino leaves Laoag for the Batanes Islands to investigate reports of extensive land-buying by a Japanese there.

June 8.—Mayon continues to belch forth fire and smoke and quantities of lava. Concentration camps have been established for some 20,000 people who have fled from their homes. Father Miguel Selga of the Weather Bureau states there is no danger of a violent eruption. President Quezon, on the scene, also encourages the people and speaks on social justice.

June 9.—Pedro Abad Santos, socialist leader, states that the people will hold lawful meetings and demonstrations despite President Quezon’s recent order to town mayors of Pampanga and Tarlac that meetings of a subversive nature must not be permitted. Constabulary forces in the region have been strengthened and some 200 people have already been arrested.

The Siamese training ship *Maeklong* arrives in Manila for a 5-day stay, bringing 11 Siamese students who will enroll in the University of the Philippines.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1938). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 35 (7), 321-322.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: June 12 – July 14, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

June 12.—Judge Pedro Ma. Sison of the Manila Court of First Instance, dies aged 53.

June 13.—Socialist leader Pedro Abad Santos states that the Pampanga authorities are resorting to police and judicial terrorism and that this will not help the situation, but make it worse.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino returns to Manila from the Batanes Islands with a Japanese flag which he states was confiscated when displayed during a church festival there, but discredits reports that lands are being acquired by Japanese.

June 15.—Four Siamese submarines, recently purchased in Japan, visit Manila.

June 17.—A flotilla of 5 submarines and the tender U. S. S. *Canopus* return from a goodwill tour to the Netherland Indies. The ships left April 26.

June 19.—President Manuel L. Quezon comes to the end of the period allowed him to act on the bills passed during the regular session of the National Assembly, having vetoed 44 of the 105 measures passed, actually signing only 58 and allowing 3 to become law without his signature. Of the 34 bills passed during the subsequent special session he has so far approved 24. A number of administration money bills were vetoed because of the necessity of establishing a reserve to facilitate economic readjustment under the plan proposed by the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs.

Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes, Assemblyman Jose E Romero, and Benito Razon, members of the Joint Committee, arrive in Manila from the United States. They state that if the recommendations of the Committee are adopted, the economic relations between the United States and the Philippines will be stabilized and the transition to independence made much easier. “Freed from the spectre of ruin and uncertainty, our country can with confidence develop itself within the scope of the liberalized plans submitted. . . Better plans could have been evolved, but the situation naturally called for compromise. . . President Roosevelt with positive acts has shown clearly his sincere interest and friendship toward the Filipino people. He is moved by a desire to help us. The sense of justice and the practical turn of mind of the American people will not permit them deliberately to destroy the great humanitarian work in the Far East of which they are proud. . . And in the Philippines, working in unison with President Roosevelt, the destiny of the nation can not be in better hands than in those of our President whose statesmanship is acknowledged in all parts and to whose wise direction and advise is due whatever our mission accomplished.”

June 20.—President Quezon addresses a letter to the authorities of Pampanga describing as “illegal and foolish” a recommended ordinance declaring that with certain exceptions “any two or more persons may gather or group together or assemble only upon the written permission of the municipal mayor subject to the approval of the provincial governor”. The President states that his remarks to Pampanga and Tarlac officials during a recent inspection trip referred to “gatherings of large numbers of people for the purpose of preventing citizens from attending to lawful pursuits or of coercing them through positive acts or through intimidation into joining organizations, especially those of doubtful legality, against their will or when such gatherings are likely to cause public disorder or alarm. . .”

June 21.—Leo Fischer retires after 37-1/2 years in the government service, chiefly in the Translating Division; he will make his home in Long Beach, California.

June 22.—Commissioner Paredes stresses the need of a Philippine information service in the United States.

June 23.—President Quezon, completes disposal of the 34 bills passed during the special session of the Assembly, having signed 29, vetoed 4, and allowed one to become law automatically. Among the bills signed is one converting the Constabulary unit of the Philippine Army into a national police organization, separating it from the Army, this bringing to an end the attempt to convert the municipal police forces into a state police. Maj.-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes has been designated to head the Constabulary temporarily.

President Quezon issues a press statement referring to the hearings on proposed tax measures by a committee of the Assembly, declaring that if the business communities of the country “wish to accomplish some positive results they must make constructive suggestions in a spirit of helpfulness and not obstruction. . . The talk that these tax measures are going to prevent capital from coming into the Philippines and induce that already here to get out, carries no weight. There is no country in the world where capital and the rich bear less burden of taxation than in the Philippines. We have always avowed our desire to see capital come to the Philippines, but let no one believe that capital which is selfish and not willing to pay taxes is of very much use to us. The government is affording protection to business and rendering it service. Capital, in turn, must support the government. A leading representative of several business concerns is quoted as saying that the government of the Commonwealth needs no additional revenues. Everyone knows we have millions of children who are deprived of elementary instruction for lack of funds to support needed schools. Most of our towns have no good, clean drinking water, hospitals, etc. If we had ten times as much income as the government now has, we could spend it all for the well-being of our people.”

A conference at Malacañan between President Quezon and Assem. Camilo Osias starts rumors of a possible reconciliation.

Assem. Romero, speaking before the Manila Rotary Club, states: ‘We might just as well reconcile ourselves to the idea that political independence for our country means the elimination of protection of our goods in the American market. We can not eat our independence cake and have the cake of American trade preference, too. . . . However, there seems to be too much of an idea that the twenty-year transition period is one of liquidation rather than adjustment. . . The process of adjustment will not be a painless one, but there is no reason to exaggerate its difficulties.’ In closing, he declares: “We have re-examined the economic problem and it will behoove us all to proceed to a similar re-examination of the many other perhaps more serious and difficult problems in connection with political independence.”

A pastoral letter drawn up by a number of Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops in Cebu on June 16 and 17 is published. It declares that President Quezon’s veto of the religious instruction bill has “aroused us to greater effort”, that “only the Supreme Court can pass a final decisive verdict” on the constitutionality of the bill, and that, anyway, the “Constitution should be adapted to the will of the people and not the will of the people to the Constitution”. Parish priests are directed to “use opportune severity towards those fathers and mothers of families who are disobedient, denying them the sacraments until they withdraw their children from such institutions (“colleges and institutions run by Protestants and other sectaries . . . in which youth run an imminent risk of losing their faith and being perverted”) and denying the sacraments to the children themselves as long as they remain in such institutions”.

June 24.—President Quezon issues a press statement declaring he is amazed by the boldness of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and that, while he had thus far ignored charges made that it had instigated and was behind the movement for the enactment of the religious instruction bill, the new pastoral letter is evidence that we face “one of the most menacing evils than can confront the government and people of the Philippines, namely the interference of the church in the affairs of state. . . It should be unnecessary to remind the ecclesiastical authorities in the Philippines that the separation of church and state in this country is a reality and not a mere theory, and that as far as our people are concerned, it is forever settled that this separation shall be maintained as one of the cardinal tenets of our government. . . Any attempt on their part to interfere with matters that are within the province of the government will not be tolerated. . . If the ecclesiastical authorities desire to have the government respect their rights and afford them protection in the free exercise of their religion, they must not only abide by the laws and the lawful orders of the government, but they must also acknowledge and respect the principle of the separation of church and state. . . . When it comes to expressing the will of the people as a political entity on any matter concerning legislation or government measures, the Catholic bishops, some of whom are not Filipinos, are assuming too much. . . .” He states that the church authorities are blind to the lessons of history and that, being himself a Catholic, he is no less interested in preserving the independence of the church from the state as he is of preserving the independence of the

government from the church. He declares it is the lack of Sunday schools and catechists that is mainly responsible for the “deplorable ignorance of their own religion that is found among Catholic youth”, that there are many towns that have no parochial schools or even priests, and that “it seems the church authorities want to blame the government for their own negligence or inability to perform their duty to teach the doctrines of their faith”. He points out that classes in religious instruction under the present law have been increasing and that on Saturdays and Sundays, when the public schools are not used for school purposes, they may be used for religious instruction if this is requested. “It is my earnest conviction that the Filipino people will not heed the call to drag them into religious controversy. . . .”

President Quezon appoints Solicitor-General Pedro Tuason, and Judges Hermogenes Reyes and Marceliano Montemayor, both of the Court of First Instance, to the Court of Appeals.

The Cabinet, at the instance of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, adopts a resolution, approved by President Quezon, permitting government employees who are not heads of departments, bureaus, or offices, to teach not more than one hour a day.

Maj.-Gen. Valdes announces the appointment of Col. Juan Dominguez as Assistant Chief of Constabulary.

Jorge L. Araneta, prominent Negros capitalist, acquires control of the KZRM Radio Manila and KZEG broadcasting stations, according to an announcement.

June 25.—President Quezon boards a Japanese freighter, the S.S. *Kongo Maru*, for Kobe, accompanied by Maj. H. Hutter, Medical Corps, U.S.A., Assem. Felipe Buencamino, Maj. Manuel Nieto, Tomas Morato, and H. Naeyama, and several others, reportedly to visit a Japanese health resort for a rest.

Assemblymen Eugenio Perez, Gregorio Perfecto, and G. Z. Villanueva introduce a resolution expressing concurrence with President Quezon’s veto of the religious instruction bill. Father Gregorio Villaceran of Manila states in a sermon that men ordained to the priesthood do not lose their citizenship or civic personality and have as much right as any other citizen to deliberate on government and participate in public measures, especially those affecting the church.

June 26.—Archbishop Gabriel M. Reyes tells the press that the Cebu pastoral letter was not written to challenge the President but to urge the faithful to continue cooperating with their ministers in the work of religious instruction and declares that under a democratic system, the bishops have a right to do so.

June 28.—Commissioner Paredes tells University of the Philippines students that the Joint Committee’s report if adopted will fully protect Philippine interests. “We will get justice from Congress and its leader, President Roosevelt—a man of great heart, who is the champion of all liberties in the United States.”

June 29.—Prof. Lloyd Preston Rice of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, assumes office at Malacañan as financial and economic adviser, succeeding Dr. Frederic C. Howe who left the country some months ago.

June 30.—Reported that President Quezon has temporarily suspended all expenditures of public works funds under the 4-year plan.

July 3.—The Rev. Samuel S. Stagg says in a sermon that the religious instruction bill was part of an effort to “kill democracy and declares that “devout Roman Catholics who accept the political philosophy of the hierarchy as laid down by papal pronouncements are more subversive and seditious than the communists”.

July 4.—Units of the U. S. Army, the Philippine Scouts, and the Philippine Army march in a Fourth of July military parade, the largest for many years. U. S High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt delivers an eloquent address in defense of democracy as against absolutism, and, decrying patriotism of the lesser variety, calls for a new and continuous patriotism. Speaking of democracy in the Philippines, he states “whether this will be progressively adjusted to meet

changing circumstances of succeeding generations remains to be seen. Whether the Philippines will continue as a part of the American government depends upon mutual agreement". In the evening, U. S. Navy vessels in the Bay stage a searchlight display.

J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to the High Commissioner, and one time acting High Commissioner, is elected Commander of the Philippine Department of the American Legion. The Legionaries adopt a resolution endorsing High Commissioner McNutt's "realistic re-examination" proposal.

July 7.—The Philippine Bank of Commerce, capitalized at P2,000,000 of which P500,000 has been paid in, opens in Manila. Miguel Cuaderno, former Vice-President of the Philippine National Bank, is President.

July 9.—The National Rice and Corn Corporation issues a warning to millers and merchants to keep prices down as it is ready to undersell them if prices continue to rise. It points out that prices of sugar, copra, hemp, tobacco, and other products have been decreasing.

July 11.—The Supreme Court dismissed the cross-complaint of Judge Francisco Zanduetta against Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo.

The M. P. Tranco buses in Baguio suspend operation because of a strike. Additional constabulary have been sent to the scene to protect the Company's property. The case will be submitted to the Court of Industrial Relations.

July 12.—Professor Rice, new Malacañan adviser, states at the tax bill hearings that the proposed tax on capital is not high and scouts the contention that it would discourage the inflow of capital, as claimed by various spokesmen for business.

Judge Jose M. Paredes sentences Emilio and Delfin Lopez and Cenon Almadin to life imprisonment for the murder of Mayor Julio Antiporda of Biñan, Laguna, on April 9. They will appeal.

July 13.—Spokesmen for the Philippine business interests state at the tax bill hearings that in view of the unsettled world conditions and present business difficulties this is not a propitious time to increase taxes, especially as no emergency exists.

July 14.—Announced that President Quezon has ordered the transfer of P5,500,000 of the funds of the National Development Company for the initial capitalization of two new firms, the National Hemp Corporation and the Notional Warehouse Corporation, one to aid the hemp industry and the other small farmers.

The United States

June 10.—Southern congressmen cause a deadlock in the conference on the wages and hours bill which has already passed the Senate and House in different forms. The House rules committee favorably reports a resolution providing for the creation of a special committee to investigate charges of the existence of a monopoly in radio broadcasting.

June 11.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull reveals that the government has moved to discourage the sale of American airplanes to Japan because of Japanese bombardment of civilians. The sale of planes to both the Spanish loyalists and rebels has already been embargoed.

June 12.—The Senate and House conferees end a ten-day deadlock and agree on a flexible wages and hours measure which provides for a maximum working week of 40 hours and a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents to be reached in 7 years, and beginning with a minimum wage of 25 cents and a 44-hour week, with certain exceptions which are considered a victory for the Southern congressmen.

June 16.—The 75th Congress adjourns its sessions during which record peace-time appropriations totalling \$21,656,174 were approved, about \$5,691,000,000 of which was for recovery and relief.

June 17.—Sen. Key Pittman introduces a resolution condemning Japan's bombings of civilians in Canton. Sen. Hiram Johnson stating the resolution is "meaningless". Sen. W. H. King asks whether he would be ready to support a resolution severing diplomatic relations with Japan, declaring that he himself would support such a resolution. Johnson replies that such a resolution would not receive general support because it would lead to the "logical conclusion—war".

The State Department reveals the government has rejected Germany's suggestion that it is not responsible for Austria's foreign debts. Austria's debt to the United States totals \$24,000,000 floated by Austrian municipalities for utility developments.

Sen. Royal S. Copeland, New York Democrat, dies, aged 69.

June 18.—The State Department inaugurates a campaign to make the people "foreign-policy conscious" through press releases elaborating on recent official speeches and diplomatic communications in order to obtain the people's moral support and to give weight to the American position in respect to world problems.

June 19.—Rep. T. O'Malley (Wisconsin) states he has received many protests from Filipinos against the reported appointment of Joaquin M. Elizalde as Philippine Resident Commissioner and that if President Quezon appoints him it will be a big mistake and he will challenge Elizalde's right to sit in Congress.

June 20.—A "high administration official" tells the United Press that Britain and the United States are preparing jointly to choke Japan's credit until it will agree to observe the integrity of American and British investments in China and uphold the Open Door policy. Confidential information is said to have been received that Japan is planning to establish economic barriers in North China similar to those in Manchukuo. The Finance Section of the Department of Commerce issues a warning to American exporters not to accept orders from Japan unless they are accompanied by guaranteed and irrevocable letters of credit.

A Federal grand jury in New York City names Germany as a country sponsoring widespread espionage within the United States; 18 persons have been charged with conspiring to obtain information as to aircraft plans, naval vessels, and coastal armaments.

A trainwreck in Montana caused by the collapse of a bridge after a sudden flood, kills nearly 100 people.

Charles P. Jarman, former Manila resident, dies at Palo Alto, California, aged 64.

June 21.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the \$3,750,000,000 relief measure. He states at a press conference that the national income for 1938 will exceed \$60,000,000,000, according to Department of Commerce estimates.

June 22.—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring states in an address that the world powers "should speedily agree to limit attacks by aircraft to clearly defined military objectives".

The Maritime Commission announces it will advertise for bids to rehabilitate American Pacific shipping under a 24-ship, \$100,000,000 program.

Joe Louis, American negro world-champion heavyweight boxer, knocks down the German challenger Max Schmeling 3 times in the first round and the latter's second throws in the towel as the referee reaches the count of 8 exactly 2 minutes and 4 seconds after the fight started. Reported later that Schmeling suffered a fracture of a small bone extending from the vertebra below the right kidney, from one of Louis' early punches. Gross receipts of the fight, staged in the Yankee Stadium, New York, of which Louis gets \$320,000 and Schmeling \$160,000 amount to \$1,015,095. The gross attendance was 72,000. Schmeling's wife in Berlin receives sympathetic messages from Fuhrer Adolf Hitler and flowers from Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

June 23.—American advisers and political supporters of High Commissioner McNutt are reported to be urging him to restrain from further emphasizing the necessity of a “realistic re-examination” of Philippine relations, believing that the plan is not popular in the United States and also because it is inadvisable to launch further discussion of the political aspects of the problem coincident with the coming reexamination of the economic relations by Congress.

June 24.—In a radio “fire-side chat”, President Roosevelt attacks business reactionaries and blames the current depression on mistakes of labor, industrial, and government leaders. He criticizes Congress for failing to enact the government reorganization bill and the railroad aid measure, but says that the 75th Congress nevertheless achieved more good for the country than any congress since the World War and the Spring of 1933. He states the defeat of the court reorganization bill was a “lost battle which was won” as the Supreme Court attitude on constitutional questions has now “entirely changed” and this is evidence of the Court’s willingness to collaborate with the two other branches of the government to make democracy work. He urges labor and industrial groups to unite in resisting wage cuts which reduce the nation’s purchasing power. He states that labor leaders, however, have gone too far in “using methods which have frightened well-wishing people”.

Reported that President Roosevelt has decided to keep the 4 battleships to be built under the 1938-9 program down to 35,000 tons, this being understood to indicate that reports that Japan is building ships of larger tonnage have not been confirmed.

June 25.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre states in a public speech that the policy of the German government will lead to the degradation of the German people.

June 29.—J. P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Britain, returns to England on the *Normandie*. J. M. Elizalde, Philippine delegate to the London Sugar Conference, is on the same ship.

June 30.—An administration official states that 4 battleships of 30,000 tons will be built before the government avails itself of the new 45,000-ton limitation. The Navy arranges today for the construction of 6 submarines of 1,300 tons, costing \$30,000,000.

The New York *World-Telegram* states that according to a government source, Germany and Japan have obtained plans for 5 major American destroyer types, including improvements in hull design, propulsive elements, and fire-control apparatus.

President Roosevelt speaking before the National Education Association declares that “education must be kept intellectually free” and criticizes the dictatorships and the suppression of art and culture in the fascist countries.

July 1.—The business situation is reported to be brightening, and many stocks are quoted in New York at the highest prices for the year.

One of the huge new “flying fortresses” crosses the United States, leaving March Field, Riverside, California, at 8:41 a. m., and landing at Langley Field, Virginia, at 8:01 p. m., the flight of 2,317 miles being made at altitudes ranging from 13,000 to 16,000 feet and the 8 men aboard using oxygen masks. A War Department official states the flight is additional evidence that “our planes and engines are the best”.

July 4.—The War Department discloses plans to shift the general headquarters of the Air Force from Langley Field to Scott Field, Illinois, as this will make possible quicker movement to both coasts.

July 5.—The War Department announces that Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the Bureau of Insular affairs, will visit the Philippines in October.

July 7.—President Roosevelt entrains for a transcontinental trip and will later board the U.S.S. *Houston* for a visit to South American waters.

The United Press Washington correspondent reports that tentative plans have been drawn up for the establishment of powerful military and naval air bases in the Philippines if insular independence is delayed. In the event of a possible prolonged political relationship, strategists have decided the best temporary, formidable defense of the Islands would be a concentration of aerial power. Naval bases and military forts would be vastly more expensive.

The Lockheed Aircraft Company announces it will start production on a British government order for 200 reconnaissance planes, valued at a total of \$17,000,000.

July 8.—President Roosevelt in a speech at Marietta, Ohio, states that America is on a “mental migration, seeking new frontiers of social and economic security”. “The American people are not afraid of their own capacity to choose forward-looking representatives to run their government. They want the same cooperative security and have the same courage of achievement in 1938 that they had in 1788”.

July 9.—Benjamin N. Cardozo, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, noted liberal jurist, dies following a long illness, aged 68.

July 11.—Howard Hughes, rich American sportsman, and 4 companions leave New York on a flight around the world, arriving in Bourget, France, in 16 hours, 38 minutes, breaking all records. Col. Charles Lindbergh took 33-1/2 hours in 1927. Hughes is using a Lockheed transport monoplane.

July 12.—Revised budget estimates for the current fiscal year forecast a net deficit of \$3,984,887,000, up \$2,525,639,887 compared to the previous estimate. President Roosevelt states in his message that he warned Congress he would not hesitate to request additional funds if business failed to improve, and “business not only failed to improve, but is gradually becoming worse. This made it necessary to request additional appropriations for work relief and a program of public works not only to aid the unemployed but simultaneously to give a needed stimulus to business”.

The Indiana state democratic convention endorses McNutt as nominee for the presidency. “With him, our party can proceed with full consciousness that every promise will be kept, each platform declaration respected, and the best interests of the people conserved and advanced”. Differences between Sen. F. Van Nuys and the party leaders in the State, arising from his opposition to the court reorganization bill, have been patched up also, it is reported, in the interest of Indiana party unity.

Hughes and his party arrives in Moscow where he is met with the wildest acclaim.

July 13.—Hughes lands at Yahutsk and takes off for Fairbanks, Alaska.

July 14.—Hughes and his party reach Floyd Bennett Field, New York, stopping briefly at Mineapolis from Fairbanks for refueling, circling the world in a little over 3 days, 19 hours, of which time only 61 hours, 7 minutes, were spent in the air, covering, in that time, a distance of 14,886 miles at an average speed of 161 miles an hour Wiley Post flew over the same route in 1933 in 7 days, 18 hours, 49-1/2 minutes at an average speed of 83 miles an hour.

Other Countries

June 6.—The famous Jewish psychologist, Sigmund Frued arrives in London, accompanied by American consular officials, having received permission to leave Austria last Saturday; he states he has no plans and merely desires to end the few days left to him in peace and quietness in England—he is 82.

June 7.—Japanese bombers raid Canton during the night, following raids both morning and afternoon; casualties are high and bodies litter the streets. The French-owned Doumer Hospital was badly damaged yesterday, the operating and X-ray rooms being destroyed, and a Red Cross ambulance was machine-gunned and all its occupants killed. Sun Yat Sen University has also been demolished; also the Peiching Middle School, where many students were killed

and wounded. E. Lockwood, Y.M.C.A. Secretary, states, "Unless something is done to deter the Japanese, countless thousands of unarmed civilians will be killed". An American physician states, "We, American physicians of Canton, have been witnesses of brutal massacre of Chinese civilians, thousands of whom we have treated with our own hands, and we urgently appeal to Americans to apply measures to halt these daily massacres". Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kensuke Horinouchi is reported to have rejected French protests against the bombing of Canton, holding that it is not a defenseless city but a well-fortified Chinese military base. The Japanese spokesman at Shanghai states that air raids will continue with "even greater vigor" in order to make the Chinese realize the futility of resistance. Peking officially adopts "friendly time" (Tokyo mean time) as a measure of "convenience".

June 8.—Rebel forces reported to be within artillery range of Castellon, which guards the approach to Valencia. Rebel headquarters at Burgos issues a press statement declaring that the "government does not guarantee the safety of neutral ships during their stay in ports of a nation at war. Such ships are no more than common smugglers". During the week-end 3 more British ships were bombed and 6 Britons killed; 12 foreign ships have been damaged or sunk during the past 2 weeks. The *Giornale d'Italia* states Italy may be "obligated to send more volunteer Fascist troops to Spain unless France checks the growing arrogance of its communists."

Despite Tokyo denials, the Hongkong *China Mail* reports that Japan is converting Amoy into a modern naval base which will exceed the Formosa base in importance.

June 9.—Estimated that some 30,000,000 people have been driven from their homes by the wide sweep of the fighting in China. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek states that "Chinese resistance will continue as long as there is Japanese aggression; the period can not be measured in terms of months or years. China's fighting strength is increasing as the war goes on."

Spanish rebels bomb two more ships, a French freighter, killing 5 men and wounding 10 others, and an Irish freighter.

June 10.—The Peking *Yung Pao*, organ of the Japanese army, editorially advises Canton civilians to "obey our friendly army and sever all relations with the Kuomintang-Communist government if they want to be safe from bombs". Asked whether the bombing is political rather than military, the Japanese spokesman in Shanghai states that "it is military in the widest sense".

An Italian-made Savoia plane sinks 3 more ships in Spanish waters, 2 of them British. Thirty French planes begin a 24-hour patrol of the Spanish border.

June 11.—Hongkong reported struggling to cope with the influx of half a million Chinese refugees from Canton.

A Japanese company is reported to have purchased the wreck of the S. S. *President Hoover* for 500,000 yen plus additional payments in accordance with the tonnage of scrap metal recovered.

Former Foreign Minister Anthony Eden bitterly scores the policy of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, declaring: "Any optimistic view of the international situation is unfounded. The signs of the times are only too easy to read. If we avoid catastrophe it can only be by a gigantic national effort to show those nations which still believe in power politics that force is a weapon that can not profit the user".

The loyalist defense north of Castellon de la Plana collapses following the fall of Albocacer.

June 12.—Japanese naval authorities send note to foreign consular officials requesting that warships and merchant vessels be removed from the area between Wuhu and Hukow in preparation for an offensive up the Yellow River and that the ships be painted "scarlet or some other color" as the experience of Japanese fliers is that it is difficult to recognize national flags from the air. Appalling floods between the Yellow and the Hwai rivers have submerged some 1000 villages in eastern Honan and the Japanese are reported still cutting dykes by aerial and artillery bombardment to drown the Chinese defense units east of Chengchow and to protect their own flank during the

advance against Hankow. A new Russo-Chinese agreement is rumored, presumably for fresh military aid to China, and it is also said that French advisers will replace the recalled German advisers; a military supply line from French Indo-China into South China will be kept open, it is said.

Rebel planes raid Sagunto, dropping more than 300 bombs. Said in Rome circles that General Francisco Franco is bombing open cities to break the morale of the loyalists as a result of pressure from Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini to bring the war to a close by autumn.

Rudolf Hess, member of Hitler's Cabinet, states that the Czechs are a "menace to the peace of the world. The world has none to thank but the Fuhrer for preserving peace in the face of the Czechs' dangerous game".

June 13.—Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell rejects the Japanese suggestion that American warships be painted "scarlet or some other color" and informs the Japanese naval officials that "it is not considered the Japanese navy's warning would relieve Japan in the slightest degree of any responsibility for damage or injury to U. S. warships, nationals, or property. The U. S. Navy retains complete freedom of movement throughout the Yangtze River and therefore will proceed to any point where Americans are endangered. Movements of U. S. warships within any specified danger will be communicated to Chinese and Japanese officials and efforts will be made to avoid unnecessary exposure in danger zones; however, the evacuation of American nationals from the Hankow area is of paramount importance and will be carried out. U. S. Navy vessels on the Yangtze are painted white and have large American flags painted on the awnings and their nationality should be apparent to any aviator flying at an altitude of several thousand feet."

Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia interprets the results of the last elections as constituting approval of his national unity program based on his minority reform statute. Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, states that his party having received 90% of the votes in the German areas makes it clear that his demands must be made the basis of negotiation.

June 14.—Loyalists in evacuating Castellon de la Plana set fire to the ammunition dumps and gasoline supplies as the rebels enter the city which open the way to Valencia.

June 15.—The Japanese naval spokesmen in Shanghai says it is Japan's intention to take the whole of South China but that the "British border will be respected; there is no question of menacing the leased territories". The Tokyo press hints that Hainan Island may be occupied unless France stops the shipment of military supplies to China. The Yellow River flood now covers an area of 500 square miles, inundating 2000 villages, driving some 303,000 people from their homes, and drowning some 50,000, according to latest estimates. Japanese are now assisting in attempts to stem the flood and the main body of Japanese troops has fallen back to higher ground around Kaifeng. They deny they cut the dykes. Communists and armed workers are reported to be threatening to take over the defense of Hankow unless Chiang Kai-shek will agree to defend the city at all costs; they recently criticized the abandonment of the Lunghai railway zone without one really serious battle.

June 16.—Valencia reports state that Castellon de la Plana has been bombarded by warships that appeared to be German. Rebel planes sink another British and 2 French vessels in Valencia harbor and a number of other ships are damaged.

June 17.—Continuing rains threaten China with the worst flood since 1855.

Reported that British and Australian representatives in London are discussing a possible three cornered trade pact between Britain, Australia, and the United States.

A new anti-Jes drive in Berlin results in the arrest of over 1000, including men in every profession. Jews are being shoved over the border without passports, money, or clothing. Reported the Nazis are demanding a "ransom" of £2,000,000 from Baron Louis de Rothschild, Austrian banker, for his release from prison, the amount fixed being alleged to be the obligations of an Austrian bank of which he was president and which failed in 1933.

June 18.—Foreign Minister Gen. K. Ugaki states that hostilities in China are certainly nearing an end and that though Japan is not willing to deal with the Chiang Kai-shek regime at present, “if there is any serious change in the situation, Japan may reconsider its attitude”. The Japanese-sponsored Peking government issues an impassioned appeal for peace, begging the people to reflect on the year’s events and realize their mistakes. The Japanese have “sacrificed much” and the Chinese people have suffered enormous losses. Even if the war were soon ended, it will take a century, it declares, to recuperate. “The initial mistake was the Kuomintang’s, it ran amuck, but the people bore the brunt of the scorched earth policy of the Chinese armies, and the breaking of the Yellow River dykes by the Chinese soldiers was the last word in madness. . .” A Japanese military spokesman states that some 700,000 people are threatened by the floods, of which 100,000 are beyond rescue. The Japanese army is taking care of some 200,000 people, he states. E. Baker, Director of the China International Famine Relief Commission, states that 50,000,000 Chinese will be homeless within a month if China’s worse flood in 83 years is not quickly controlled. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that the French Ambassador admitted that French interests have signed a contract for the building of a railway from French Indo-China into China. Japan rejects a Russian note urging the discontinuance of “indiscriminate air bombings in China”, declaring that the Soviet is biased and has no right to make such a representation.

Mussolini is reported to have asked Britain to consider effectuating the Anglo-Italian agreement despite the Spanish complications, apparently having abandoned hope of an early nationalist victory.

Jews in Germany are taking refuge in foreign consulates as their shops are looted and wrecked. They find it is difficult to get food because gentiles are afraid to sell to them.

June 19.—Furious fighting reported raging between Ankang and Hankow. Chinese claim to have sunk at least 4 Japanese warships near Anking, 100 miles up the Yangtze. Japanese are bombing on numerous fronts as far south as Hainan island.

Chamberlain reported to have definitely rejected Mussolini’s proposal to ignore the Spanish volunteer issue in effectuating the Anglo-Italian agreement.

Some 50 persons are injured in a clash between jobless and the police in Vancouver B. C., when police enforced an eviction order at the post office and an art gallery held by the unemployed in a sit-down siege.

June 20.—Ugaki warns foreign embassies and legations in Tokyo to take measures for evacuation of their nationals in an area extending some 700 miles inland from the China coast.

Announced in the House of Commons that a commission of British, Swedish, and Norwegian experts will shortly leave for Spain to determine whether aerial bombardments have been directed against exclusively military objectives. The Barcelona government has promised to cooperate, but Franco has not committed himself. Revealed that the United States rejected an invitation to participate.

June 21.—Japanese transferring men and equipment from the flood-soaked Lunghai front to the Yangtze to strengthen the drive on Hankow.

French government seals the Pyrenees frontier against further arms shipments to the Spanish loyalists, leaving them dependent on supplies from ships able to run the coastal blockade. Said in Paris that both sides in the civil war have recently received great quantities of war material sufficient to carry the fighting through another winter.

June 22.—Foreign Office spokesman states that Japanese business circles believe that Washington report of a proposal to choke credits is a “trial balloon.” The Japanese bomb Swatow, important port between Shanghai and Hongkong and land forces there. Canton is again bombed.

Rebel war planes bomb and sink 2 more British vessels in Valencia, bringing the total of British ships attacked since May 1 to 24 and the total sunk to 14.

June 23.—Japanese government announces a drastic program of price regulation, forced use of substitute materials, and control of consumption. Chinese troops recapture Chungmou on the Lunghai railroad in a surprise attack, the Japanese fleeing in rubber boats.

David Lloyd George and Clement Atlee, laborite leader, lead a scathing attack on Chamberlain for his refusal to retaliate for the bombing and sinking of British ships in Spanish waters. George asks why Chamberlain does not protest to Germany and Italy as “their planes are destroying our ships”. Chamberlain replies: “Lloyd George is apparently ready to plunge this country into war”. Atlee scoffs at the fear of war and calls the Prime Minister an “abject figure”. “The real fact is that our Prime Minister has backed Franco to win the war in order to gain an alliance with Italy. He is prepared to sacrifice British interests and the lives of British sailors”. The House rings with hoots and hisses and a number of spectators are ejected, but the final result is a vote of confidence in the form of a rejection of Atlee’s motion to adjourn, 275 to 141.

Reported that Franco is bringing 60,000 more Moors across the Strait of Gibraltar.

June 24.—Ten French warships reported en route to Hainan from French Indo-China as Japanese warships spread destruction along the coast. Said that Chinese machine gunners repulsed an attempted Japanese landing. The territorial integrity of the island, which lies between Indo-China and Luzon, was guaranteed by a French-Japanese treaty 20 years ago.

Reported “authoritatively” from London that Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax has revealed Britain’s readiness to undertake to mediate between China and Japan.

June 25.—Germany recalls Ambassador O. Trautmann, reportedly as a result of Chiang Kai-shek’s reluctance to allow the departure of the German military advisers; at a farewell meeting between Chiang and the ambassador, the former agreed to a discontinuance of their advisory duties but reserved the right to decide whether and when they will be allowed to leave Hankow.

Some 250 people, mostly women and children, are killed in a rebel air raid of Alicante. The Spanish Ambassadors in London and Paris inform the respective governments that Spain’s tolerance of Italian plane raids has reached the limit and that reprisals will be made if they are not discontinued. The Italian government informs the French government that any bombardment of Italian cities by Spanish airmen would be a signal for open hostilities and that the fascist airforce, followed by the fascist army and navy would wipe the Spanish government off the map.

Said that Austrian Nazis are angry and resentful because of the behavior of German Nazis in Austria sent to organize the country as a province of Germany, and that Hitler is holding troops in readiness to preserve order.

June 26.—Chinese claim to have won a spectacular battle on the south bank of the Yangtze, retaking Hsiangkow, 33 miles above Anking, killing and wounding 3000 Japanese, and taking large quantities of military supplies, including guns.

June 27.—Chinese airmen sink 3 more Japanese war vessels in the Yangtze in the vicinity of the Matang boom, after sinking 2 yesterday. Reported that Britain and France have warned Japan to stay off Hainan, declaring they would support each other in case of “complications”.

Rebel planes bomb and set fire to a British vessel at Alicante and another one at Valencia, killing and wounding a number of seamen. The opposition in the House of Commons seeks vainly to have the government consent to the arming of British merchantmen with anti-aircraft guns, Chamberlain declaring that a “good many difficulties” stand in the way of such a move.

A Rome magazine publishes an article by Minister of War A. Pariani claiming that Italy could mobilize 12,000,000 men on a moment’s notice. Italy is indignant at the Spanish government’s threat to bomb Majorca and other Balearic Island ports where Italy has heavy concentrations.

June 28.—Government forces stop the Franco drive on Valencia and are reported as slowly loosening the rebel stranglehold on the Valencia highway.

June 29.—More than 1000 Japanese are killed in furious fighting in the vicinity of the Matang boom, the invaders being repeatedly driven back to their warships.

The Rome spokesman states the government has advised Franco to use “moderation” in his efforts to prevent British and other ships from bringing supplies to Spanish government ports.

President Quezon arrives in Kobe and tells reporters his visit to Japan has absolutely no political significance and is only for a rest. Asked whether he would see Benigno Ramos, Filipino Sakdal leader living in Japan, he states that Ramos is nothing to him and that he has no desire to talk to him. Floods interfere with his itinerary.

June 30.—The Japanese-sponsored Peking government is reported discussing a plan with Japanese advisers for a settlement of the war by dividing China into 5 autonomous zones—North China under Peking, Inner Mongolia under the pro-Japanese Teh Wang, East China under the Japanese-sponsored government there, Central China under Chiang Kai-shek, and South China under a Canton-Kwangsi combination; the plan also provides for foreign spheres of influence—Japan in North China and Inner Mongolia, Germany in Shantung, Britain in the lower Yangtze valley, France in South China. Chinese call the plan “crack-brained”. Reported 10,000 Manchukuoan troops have revolted. The Paris press launches a drive to get the United States to help restrain Japan due to growing concern over reports the Japanese are contemplating the occupation of Hainan.

Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, states that both Britain and the United States are invoking the “escalator clause” in the London Naval Treaty and have agreed to a maximum tonnage of 45,000 and 16-inch guns, but that the British government does not intend for the present to build ships in excess of 40,000 tons and trusts that other European governments will also not exceed this tonnage. He indicates that the tonnage was higher than that wanted by Britain but that it was the lowest on which agreement could be reached. The French Foreign Office announces it will restrict its ships to 35,000 tons as long as no other European power exceeds this.

Pope Pius commends Franco for his “noble promise to limit the victims and sufferers of war”, and expresses “affection” for him.

The Italian Governor at Addis Ababa forbids whites to enter restaurants and bars which serve native Abyssinians “to preserve the prestige of the white race”.

July 1.—Chiang Kai-shek states that “China will not welcome the intercession of any foreign power for an armistice unless Chinese sovereignty is fully restored.

President Quezon’s train is blocked by floods and he remains in Kyoto. Hundreds of thousands of people are reported homeless and property losses are heavy.

Reported that Franco has ordered cessation of attacks on foreign shipping and the exercise of care to avoid hitting foreign merchantmen in ports bombed as military objectives.

July 2.—Thousands of terror-stricken civilians fleeing from Swatow after 2 days of renewed Japanese bombing which killed around 1000 people, including many women and children. Japan is believed to have obtained vital military and other information through the arrest of Gen. G. S. Lushkov, former chief of the Soviet Secret Police, by Manchukuoan police on June 13 following his flight from Russia.

Franco reported to have proposed to designate a neutral port in Spain where “bona fide” shipping would not be molested, but to have demanded that oil, coal, and motor trucks be added to the Non-Intervention Committee’s list of contraband.

Fascist officials advise Italian booksellers not to display or promote the sale of books by Jewish authors. The officials admit an anti-Jewish movement exists in Italy.

July 3.—A squadron of 9 Chinese bombers sinks a 10,000-ton Japanese airplane carrier and 2 destroyers at Anking.

Chamberlain states in the House of Commons that the government will fight if necessary to preserve British liberties, but will not risk involving the nation in a war to defend British ships in the Spanish trade; he states British ships trading with Spain get 4 or 5 times the ordinary freight rates. He declares that the costs of war are so great that he feels it his prime duty to strain every nerve to avoid a repetition of the Great War. "When I look around the world, I must say I am appalled at the prospect. War, accompanied by horrible barbarities inflicted either wittingly or unwittingly upon civil populations, is going on now in China and Japan".

July 4.—Japanese claim they shot down 45 out of a total of 50 Chinese planes in an air raid on Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, 6 of the planes being destroyed on the ground; they are said to have constituted almost the entire first-line aerial defense-force of China. Japanese troops capture the Yangtze river port, Hukow.

Some 30 French Annamite police, armed with rifles, land on Hsisha Island, in the Paracel group, southeast of Hainan, because of reports of Japanese activity there. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states: "We are watching the situation with concern. There are a number of Japanese subjects living on the island which we recognize as Chinese territory".

Michael Kalinin, Chairman of the All-Union Central Executive Committee (President of Russia) states in a speech at Moscow that Russia is launching the largest naval program in its history. "If you live among wolves you must bay like a wolf".

July 5.—The \$2,000,000, 800-mile highway, linking Kunming, capital of Yunan, with Burma, is completed. Twenty-five German advisers to the Chinese government, including Gen. Alexander von Falkenhauser, leave Hankow for Canton, en route to Germany. The General states he "feels sure China will gain the final victory in the war with Japan" and that "Japan will fail both in war and in peace".

Spanish loyalists fall back before the new rebel drive in the Sagunta sector and the rebels also score successes on other fronts. Twenty-six European nations unanimously approve a British plan for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain—observation by land and sea of the Spanish frontiers, granting of limited belligerent rights to both sides, census of foreign volunteers on both sides by an international commission, final gradual and simultaneous withdrawal. Estimated the counting will take 3 months. Last unofficial estimate was 60,000 foreign volunteers with Franco and 7000 with the government forces.

Six Jews are killed in renewed Jewish-Arab riots in Palestine.

July 6.—The People's Political Council is inaugurated at Hankow with the British and American Ambassadors and other diplomatic and consular representatives in attendance. Chiang Kai-shek states: "Today we establish a really democratic government, with a real, democratic spirit". The Chinese government instructs the people to observe 3 minutes silence tomorrow on the anniversary of the break-out of the present war a year ago near Peking. Chiang issues a statement expressing gratitude to the people of all nations for their assistance and sympathy, urging friendly powers to "seek effective means of manacled the common enemy of international order", and admonishing the Japanese people to rise and stop the "madness of their militarists", pointing out that the Japanese losses in manpower already exceed 500,000 and that the cost is already greater than that of the entire Russo-Japanese war. The French Ambassador in Tokyo explains that the dispatch of police to the Paracel islands was for the purpose of protecting lighthouses and a wireless station which will soon be erected there as an aid very necessary aid to navigation. Dr. Wellington Koo, informs the French Foreign Office that his government considers the Paracel islands a Chinese possession and asks an explanation of the French action; he is told the police were landed there to protect marine establishments used by ships of all nations as it is a particularly dangerous locality.

Chamberlain tells the House of Commons that he feels conditions for making effective the accord signed at Rome on April 6 remain unfulfilled and that he has refused to hasten putting it into effect until Spain is free of aliens.

July 7.—In a renewed wave of terrorism on the anniversary of the war, a number of Japanese and Chinese are killed in Shanghai. Gen. Hata, Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China, states that a year has passed since the “Chinese army provoked the Sino-Japanese conflict, and that during that time the Japanese nation, united as one, has firmly trod the path of justice, upheld international good faith, and advanced toward a lofty goal—the establishment of permanent peace in Asia. The territory now in our grasp comprises 1/3 of China, while if we take such factors as industry, trade, communications, and natural resources into consideration, half of the country is in our control. Never has such a brilliant record been achieved in the annals of the world. . . . In the face of continuous defeats, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has desperately sought to maintain power, regardless of the methods employed to do so. It has misled 400,000,000 people into continuing a fight that they can not win and has plunged the Chinese nation into indescribable suffering. Without repentance, the same regime has effected a union with the Communists, thereby creating a new source of internal and external strife. . . .” Foreign military officials estimate the casualties so far as 100,000 dead and 300,000 wounded for Japan, and 400,000 dead and 750,000 wounded for China, not counting civilian casualties placed between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, while 50,000,000 Chinese have been affected by the hostilities, of which 30,000,000 have been rendered destitute and homeless. Japanese soldiers and sailors engaged number well over 1,200,000 men. In Japan, the cost of living has increased from 12 to 30% and exports were off 23% at the end of the first quarter of the year, due mainly to boycotts and the closing of Japan’s second-best market normally—China.

President Quezon arrives in Tokyo and is entertained at dinner by Ugaki and at various other social functions given in his honor.

Franco is reported to have given Britain definite assurance he will not tolerate foreign intervention or domination in Spain in event of a rebel victory. Reported from Rome that an Italian army commission has returned from Spain and reported to Mussolini that the rebel forces are now capable of winning the civil war without further assistance.

In Palestine’s bloodiest riot since the World War, 18 Arabs and 5 Jews are killed in a gun-battle at Haifa; 92 Arabs and 11 Jews are seriously wounded.

July 8.—Shanghai police have arrested some 300 persons suspected of terroristic activities. The American State Department reveals that American manufacturers sold some \$12,500,000 worth of war supplies to China during the first year of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and some \$7,600,000 to Japan, although Japan bought more than China during the last 6 months.

Erich Maria Remarque, author of “All Quiet on the Western Front”, and 68 other German writers, most of them Jews, have been deprived of their citizenship, it is disclosed.

July 9.—Japan goes on a war footing by establishing emergency control over the manufacture, sale, and consumption of all major commodities, including gold, cotton piece-goods, woolen fabrics, hides and leather, rubber, American timber, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, and antimony; general consumption of flax and hemp has practically been banned and restrictions are in force on the consumption of benzol, toluol, carbolic acid, asbestos, sodium nitrate, industrial salts, potash, orck phosphate, etc. The Japanese press denounces France as having shown a provocative attitude since the outbreak of the fighting in China, and it is claimed that France offered Britain and America the use of an Indo-China bay as a base for their fleets. Headquarters at Hankow claim the Chinese airforce destroyed 17 Japanese planes aground at Anking and crippled another Japanese warship on the Yangtze.

President Quezon boards the S.S. *Empress of Japan* at Kobe; on the same ship are Assem. Manuel Roxas, member of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, and Francisco Varona, returning from the United States.

July 10.—A week of rioting in Palestine has cost the lives of some 65 people with 200 more wounded, 3/4 of the casualties being among the Arabs.

July 11.—Chiang Kai-shek states that the military situation is in favor of China and that victory is not far distant.

The Spanish government formally accuses Franco of planning to circumvent the Non-intervention Commission's program of evacuating foreign fighters by incorporating his foreign allies into the Spanish Foreign Legion; it charges that Italy has sent 7000 soldiers, including 334 aviators, to Spain since the signing of the Anglo-Italian agreement last April.

Rumored in London that the government has received reports of large-scale German espionage in Canada, possibly connected with German spy groups in the United States.

Financial experts of the League of Nations said to have prepared a report to be submitted to the League's Finance Committee warning that a world economic crisis is imminent. "The recession which began in the United States in the spring of 1937 has assumed such proportions that its gravity can not be ignored. . . ." Estimated world industrial production has fallen 15% below that of 1929.

July 12.—The Japanese resume the aerial bombardment of Canton, killing many people, including patients in a maternity hospital and people on board river junks.

Despite rising Italian anger, reported from London that Britain has decided not to make any further concessions to Italy because any relaxation of the present British minimum demands would be politically disastrous to the Chamberlain regime.

July 13.—War Minister Gen. S. Itagaki is reported in the Japanese press to have stated in an address to staff officers that the "situation is not without some indication, however slight, that the nation's blazing patriotic ardor is tending to slow down and wear out. . . Replenishment of munitions for the armies in China is not being carried out as fully as required, owing to difficulty in obtaining important war materials and the insufficiency of productive facilities. . ." Chinese troops in North China are reported withdrawing before heavily reinforced Japanese columns. The German Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai warns the Nazi government that German trade in China is sharply falling off due to the government's political attitude.

The government informs the House of Commons that assurances have been received that extrality rights of foreigners in China will not be revoked by Japan.

July 14.—Announced in Tokyo that the scheduled 1940 International Exposition there will be indefinitely postponed.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: July 17 – August 14, 1938

News Summary

The Philippines

July 17 —President Manuel L. Quezon returns to Manila from a short vacation in Japan. In an address on the Luneta delivered in Tagalog, he assails the clergy for meddling in affairs of state and says he will ask the National Assembly to disregard his veto of the bill providing for religious instruction in the public schools and to take it up again so that the members can define their stand, although he declares he will veto it again if it is repassed. He states he is prepared to go to the people on the issue confident that they are for the separation of church and state and prefer the present to the old order. He decries the fact that there are those who would sacrifice national harmony to a question that should not even be discussed as there is freedom of conscience and worship here. He says he would not object to an expression of the view of church dignitaries as individuals, as free speech is a constitutional right but that in issuing the pastoral letter of a few weeks ago they sought to make a demonstration of the power and influence of the church. "If it is a show-down they want, they can have it," he declares, stating, too, that he will support in the coming elections those members of the Assembly who have abided or will abide by his veto of the bill.

Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, who returned on the same ship with the President, states the American people are indifferent to any plan for a realistic re-examination of the Philippine question and that any progress in connection with the proposal will depend entirely on the United States High Commissioner, its chief exponent, and on the state of affairs in the United States. He says the American people believe the Philippine question has been adequately dealt with in previous legislation. As to the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, of which he is a member, he states that it stands a good chance of receiving Congressional endorsement provided President Roosevelt will give it full backing. In certain official quarters in Washington, he states, there is an opinion that the report should be given the right of way and that the realistic re-examination proposal should be taken up subsequently. He believes there is no danger of the whole Philippine question being thrown open as a result of an adverse attitude of the agricultural blocs, although he admits that the present quiescence is probably due to the fact that the report has not yet been published.

Francisco Varona, another passenger on the ship, tells the press that Philippine labor in Hawaii and the United States, some 100,000 men, constitutes the country's number one export as it represents an annual earned income of \$60,000,000, part of which finds its way back to the Philippines. He states the government should not continue to neglect Philippine labor abroad and should give it the protection it deserves. He favors the creation of a labor office in the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington and also Filipino affiliation with organized labor unions such as the C.I.O. He minimizes reports of racial discrimination, stating the discrimination is more economic than racial.

The local branch of the American Red Cross has received orders from United States headquarters to ship 500,000 doses of cholera vaccine from here to China. Because of the proximity of Manila, donations from other countries for the purchase of vaccine will also be sent here, and the government is increasing the production. As no funds are available here for the donation of vaccine, the government offered to manufacture it here at the nominal production cost of 2-1/2 cents (U.S.) a dose.

July 18.—Some one hundred friends, led by President Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña stage a "surprise party" in honor of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's 47th birthday anniversary tomorrow. Mayor Juan Posadas presents him with a pearl pin and an engraved plaque on behalf of the City of Manila.

General Fernando Canon, friend and companion of Jose Rizal, dies, aged 78.

July 19.—President Quezon in a radio speech denies that he went to Japan to start negotiations for the neutralization of the Philippines, as reported by a press correspondent, stating that the United States government has reserved the control of the foreign relations of the Philippines to itself. He states that spokesmen of the Foreign Office of Japan have already let it be known Japan is ready and willing, if invited, to be one of the signatories to a neutralization

treaty. He states he is “not one of those who entertain any misgivings as to the attitude of Japan towards the Philippines once we shall have become independent. . . The security of the Philippines, in my opinion, will depend more upon the Filipino people themselves and their government than upon the designs of foreign powers. . . We must be fair and just, tolerant and neutral, so as not to give an excuse to any foreign power to interfere in our affairs. . . I am persuaded that America in granting us independence, does it upon the assumption that she has stayed in the Philippines long enough, and has given the Filipinos sufficient training to permit them to assume full responsibility for their national affairs. . . It is not for me to pass judgment on the issues involved in the unfortunate conflict wherein millions of people are now engaged in this part of the globe, but I trust it is not out of place for me to express the hope shared by the people of my country that this conflict may soon end, and that when it does end, peace and mutual understanding will be permanently established among the nations of the Far East”.

President Quezon calls a special meeting of the Assembly for July 25 to act on an election bill and certain other measures, but it is stated at Malacañan that as a concession to the opposition to increased taxes at this time, only the most necessary measures will be pushed through.

A “high church official” in Cebu is quoted as saying that the church is “above politics” and that “if politicians want to wage war by considering the pastoral letter as political propaganda, they can go ahead and shadow-box all they want to as the church does not care to oppose them”.

The S. S. *President Jefferson* leaves Manila on its final trip, marking the withdrawal of the American Mail Line from the Orient.

July 20.—President Quezon’s speech is reported well received in the United States and Tokyo is pleased due to his denial of the existence of any illegitimate Japanese designs toward the Philippines.

July 21.—Dr. H. Foster Bain, government geological adviser, reports to the National Development Company that a billion tons or more of iron ore are in sight in Surigao, “beautifully situated for mining and shipping”. The average ore sampled contains 47% iron, 9% aluminum, 4% chromite, 1% nickel, and the rest moisture.

July 22.—President Quezon announces that in view of the statement of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas that the revenues at the end of the year might be P5,000,000 to P6,000,000 more than estimated, no tax legislation will be taken up during the coming special session of the Assembly and that such consideration will await the recommendations of a tax commission he is creating. He also announces the reorganization of the National Economic Council and his appointment of Assem. Roxas to the chairmanship vice Secretary de las Alas. The reorganized Council will consist exclusively of government officials.

July 23.—The National Development Company rejects the offer of a Japanese firm to exploit on a royalty basis a portion of the Surigao iron deposit area. The firm offered 50 cents for each ton of raw ore. A similar offer from a Philippine concern has also been rejected because of the government’s decision to develop the mines itself.

July 25.—The Assembly convenes in special session.

July 26.—President Quezon reads his message to the Assembly, calling the attention of that body to the need of amending the Election Law—“determined as we are to establish democracy firmly and permanently in our country, we must exercise the strictest vigilance to maintain the streams of free popular expression unpolluted and undefiled . . . above all we must guard the ballot box against the pernicious influence of money, and guarantee to every citizen that the lack of wealth shall not be a bar to his seeking an opportunity to serve the nation”. He states it had been his intention to submit certain tax measures because of the urgent need of funds for school purposes and in order to bring the taxation system more in accord with the policy of just distribution according to ability to pay, but that the first 6 months of the year collections were several million pesos more than estimated and that immediate action is therefore not necessary. He proposes the creation of a tax commission to study the question carefully, stating that while the power to tax should be used “both to produce revenue for the government and as an instrument to mold and direct the social and economic organization of the country . . . this great power should be used only after careful deliberation”. He states the people of the Philippines are “absolutely as well as relatively among the least taxed

people in the world” and that “we are far from performing adequately the most elementary duties of government”. As to the religious instruction issue, he states that inasmuch as during a special session the Assembly can only act on his veto of the religious instruction bill if he includes it among the measures to be taken up, he is offering the assemblymen the opportunity to do so, “if you so desire” “I have considered it advisable to do this because I, regard the controversies that have arisen . . . of such seriousness and importance that it would be well for the whole nation and all the parties involved that they may be settled now and forever. . . . I trust the National Assembly will cooperate with me in my earnest endeavor to guard our country against the bitter strife that has arisen in other nations because of similar or allied causes. Let us not by our refusal to face these dangers merely postpone the inevitable conflict which, notwithstanding the sound and patriotic purposes of those engaged therein, will inevitably degenerate into a religious struggle with all its accompanying evils.” He states that if the bill is repassed, he will again veto it, because though he considers religion a great “power for good” and as “stabilizing in its influence”, the duty of teaching, religion rests with the parents and the church, and that while he is prepared to give every facility to the teaching of religion to the youth in accordance with the laws of the land, the Constitution contains express provisions for the separation of church and state and against the use of public property in the interest of any religion, and that his attitude is dictated both by the Constitution and his own personal conviction. . . . As to the Joint Preparatory Committee, he states it has completed its work “after long, laborious, and conscientious study of all phases of the problem” and that he has a copy in his possession but can not yet transmit it because of the request of the President of the United States that it be kept confidential for the present. “Perhaps the recommendations of the report may not meet with the approval of every one, but I am voicing the sentiment of the Filipino members of the committee when I say that the American members went as far as they honestly felt they could go in meeting our views, and I hope that the American members will also feel that this has been the attitude of their Filipino colleagues”. He expresses grateful appreciation of their valuable work and says that the “whole Philippine nation will never forget the kindly interest and concern which President Roosevelt has shown for our future welfare and security”.

After a caucus, the Assembly unanimously adopts without a record vote a motion offered by Floor Leader Jose E. Romero tabling the vetoed religious instruction bill and providing that the bill, together with the veto message, be sent to the archives. Assem. Eusebio Orense, a proponent of the bill, asks three times whether the motion refers only to the present session of the Assembly, to which Romero answers in the affirmative, stating that no legislative body can bind the next, but he tells the press later he considers the issue “laid on the table at least for one generation”.

W. L. Bramwell, General Manager of Warner, Barnes & Company and President of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, dies in Baguio of a heart attack. He was connected with the Company since his coming to the Philippines in 1902.

July 28.—Assem. Jose C. Zulueta states the religious instruction bill is not dead, but tabled, and may be brought up again at any time.

July 29.—At the inauguration ceremonies of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, President Quezon pledges fair treatment for all business interests, Filipino, American, and foreign. Vicente Madrigal states that the entire business community has “complete and absolute faith” in his administration.

The University of the Philippines Board of Regents accepts, with reprimand, the resignation of Professor Antonio Albert of the College of Engineering who clashed with President Quezon when he, on a visit of inspection, called the Professor’s attention to the lack of discipline in his classroom.

July 30.—The Pan-American *Hawaiian Clipper*, which should have arrived at Cavite from Guam yesterday afternoon, is reported missing. It was last heard from by radio at 12:09 P. M., about 560 miles east of Manila. The plane carried 6 passengers and a crew of 9, including the world-famous bacteriologist and leprologist, Dr. Earl B. McKinley. Army and Navy ships and planes have launched the biggest sea-hunt in Far Eastern history. Later the Army Transport *Meigs* reports finding an oil slick about 450 miles east of San Bernardino Strait.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation starts wholesale shipments of rice to needy provinces in order to bring prices down.

President Quezon requests the re-instatement of Professor Albert, the latter having apologized to him and the President believing he has been sufficiently punished.

August 1.—President Quezon temporarily takes over the supervision and control of municipal police throughout the country, detaching them from the Department of the Interior. The police comprise some 10,000 men in 1120 municipalities and districts. Direct control is to be exercised by his advisers at Malacañan and by the Constabulary.

The National Powder and Dynamite Company announces that a plant capable of supplying the dynamite and powder needs of the Philippine government and the mining industry and of supplying, in addition, neighboring countries, will shortly be established in the Philippines. The Company was incorporated in October, 1937, and the directors are Claro M. Recto, E. J. Halsema Francisco Ortigas, Jose Ma. Cacho, Miguel Cuaderno, E. W. Schedler, and G. Adolfo Roensch.

A branch of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. opens in Manila.

Aug. 3.—President Quezon announces at a press conference after an earlier conference with High Commissioner McNutt, that the Philippines will officially celebrate the 40th anniversary of the American occupation of Manila on August 13, as the 50th will come 2 years after independence will have been declared under present law. “I think the people are appreciative of the benefits derived from the American regime and I want them to voice that through appropriate ceremonies.” Occupation Day has been a legal holiday since Taft’s time, but it was chiefly celebrated by the Americans.

President Quezon accepts the explanation of Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino that he did not meet with provincial governors to formulate a protest against the President’s police order, as reported in a section of the press. At the press conference, he explains that the move is another step in his effort to divorce politics from government. He states the activities of political parties should be confined to drawing up platforms and to the election of candidates for office, for whenever a political party runs the government itself the result has been inefficiency, dishonesty, injustice, and abuse. He states fascism is nothing but an old form of government—autocracy, and that the reason this has been revived in some countries is the inefficiency of the former governments there. He declares he believes in democratic government and that he also believes that it can be made efficient and kept free from improper influences.

President Quezon addresses a letter to Assem. Benigno Aquino, general campaign manager of the Nacionallista Party, stating that if Cabinet members or appointive mayors of municipalities are considered so essential to the electoral campaign that their services must be called for, they should first resign their positions before entering upon such activities.

Pedro Abad Santos, Pampanga socialist leader, states there are some 50,000 totally or partly unemployed persons in the province and that official statistics show there are 1,500,000 jobless in the Islands.

Aug. 4.—President Quezon extends the special session of the Assembly to the 15th.

Aug. 6.—High Commissioner McNutt states the Quezon plan to celebrate August 13 is a “generous move”.

Aug. 8.—A fire in the rich Laguna town of San Pablo, destroys most of the town, the damage being estimated at around P4,000,000. A fire in Tondo, Manila, destroys 16 thickly populated blocks, rendering several thousand people homeless; damage is estimated at P400,000.

Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez returns from a trip around the world with a none-too-bright report on world economic and trade conditions. He states that by and large the Filipino people are better off socially as well as economically than the people of other countries.

J. M. Elizalde, Philippine representative on the International Sugar Council, states at London: "When I see other countries fighting for the mere chance to market their sugar, regardless of price, in the so-called world's free market, which is only half the size of that of the United States market which absorbs Philippine sugar, I realize how fortunate the Philippines is. . . It is a satisfaction to know that we enjoy individual liberty and political freedom to a far greater extent than many peoples of Europe. Economically we are well off because we may sell in the immense market of the United States and our trade association with the United States has been highly profitable. On our part, we offer the United States a very valuable export market, due to the fact that our tariffs protect American goods from foreign competition. . . I think the Philippines will succeed. We have the resources and the determination. But we would be foolish not to make the most of our very satisfactory relationship with the United States. We are in something like the position of a young man who is just reaching 21 years. . . It will be much easier for him to succeed if he remains on good terms with his father, getting the latter's assistance and advice when needed. And the time may come when he can help the old man. . ."

Aug. 10.—President Quezon sends a special message to the Assembly recommending an amendment to the government's plan of buying up and selling large estates to the tenants by providing that the government instead lease the estates for a period not exceeding 25 years and with an option to purchase them during that time at a stated price and sublease them to the present tenants. This would eliminate the necessity for large disbursements and would give time and opportunity for the government to formulate its policy on the basis of experience.

W. J. Ellis, prominent Manila old timer and shipping man, dies, aged 61.

Aug. 12.—President Quezon in a special message to the Assembly strongly urges the passage of a bill filed by Assem. Felipe Buencamino which would create a National Sugar Board and provide for an increase in the processing tax, for more equitable distribution of profits among millers, planters, and land owners, the elimination of unsuitable lands, etc.

Reported that the Philippine National Bank has loaned P7,000,000 to the Hijos de I. de la Rama to finance the building of 4 new inter-island and ocean-going steamers as part of the government's policy to establish a Philippine merchant marine. Construction of the ships has already been ordered—one passenger vessel in Germany, costing P1,750,000, and 3 freighters in Italy, costing about P2,000,000 each.

Led by Assem. Roxas, the Assembly unanimously passes a resolution, introduced by Floor Leader Romero, expressing gratitude to the "government and people of the United States for the altruism, justice, and generosity which has underlain the policies in the Philippines, and for the grant of independence as provided in the Independence Act".

High Commissioner McNutt, addressing the United Spanish War Veterans, declares that the men who came here in 1898, '99, and 1900 were "activated by the spirit of true patriotism and remained to build a nation". "The Philippines is one spot in the Eastern World where men are free and where men govern themselves. . . . Those things for which you fought are the only salvation of the world, bound in the end to prevail, or else man himself would perish". He states, that in the Occupation Day celebration to be staged by the Filipinos tomorrow "the world will witness a thing never before done in history under similar circumstances—the celebration by a conquered people of the success of those who won the war". Gen. Angel Cortez, representing Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who was unable to be present, read a message from the latter, praising the work of the United States in the Philippines.

Aug. 13.—Sirens and guns awake the people of Manila at 5 o'clock. At 6 the U. S. Thirty-first Infantry Band, in an international radio broadcast, plays "There will be a hot time in the old town tonight", the march played by the American troops on entering the Walled City of Manila forty years ago, and other patriotic airs. At 7:30 a big military and civil parade, led by President Quezon himself together with members of the Cabinet, the Assembly, and the highest courts, composed of Philippine Army, Cadet, and R.O.T.C. units, civil service employees, university professors and students, school teachers, school children, Boy Scouts, laborers, etc., march to the Luneta, where the President presents High Commissioner McNutt with two silk American and Philippine flags to be sent by him to President Roosevelt.

Before a crowd estimated at around 150,000 people, President Quezon delivers an address, stating, in part, that the “angry passions of those warlike days”, 40 years ago, “are now calmed and soothed. The sense of personal misfortune has passed, and we live far enough from those days of trial and test to know that the honesty and sincerity were not all on one side; that the efforts of the genius, courage, and virtue of those heroic periods are now our common heritage. Feelings of reciprocal respect unite the warring factions in bonds of understanding and reverence for our mutual dead. . . The main purpose of this gathering is to express the boundless gratitude of the Filipino people to the United States for the measureless benefits she has bestowed during the 4 decades that have passed since then. . . . When, for the first time in my life, on the afternoon of August 13, 1898, I saw the Stars and Stripes, little did I realize that I was witnessing what in ultimate result may prove to be the greatest event of modern civilization in the Orient. Little did I know in my immaturity that I was beholding the birth of a new ideology in Asia, an ideology that was then a strange, new conception in this part of the world—a conception that government is ‘of the people by the people, for the people’, a conception based upon the magic words of liberty and freedom. . . . [This flag] ‘thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation. . . pictures the vision of a people whose eyes are turned to the rising dawn. It represents the hope of a nation for posterity. It speaks with the sanctity of revelation. It has a meaning unrivalled; a message which gladdens all races; a strength and power of influence which inspires people to bravest thoughts and deeds. The struggle for human rights and liberty gave it birth; battles for freedom scarred it with holy markings; and the spirit of sacrifice, service, and devotion, has made it blessed. It symbolizes two great acts of national statesmanship the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. . . It is the great contribution of the American Revolution that the fundamental, essential human rights became the purpose and prime concern of government; that it took them out of the category of things debatable. . . . Woven into the very warp and woof of the Constitution were the principles of the Declaration of Independence. But now, instead of being an announcement of a philosophy of government, they were enacted into immutable law. . . [The Constitution] solved the great problem of the reconciliation of government with liberty. In England the omnipotence of parliament was fully established. But here the omnipotence of the legislative body was emphatically denied. Over and above the power of the law-makers was set the higher power of the Constitution. . . [Elsewhere] liberty and justice, even the sanctity of the constitution itself, depends upon the goodwill of the legislators or their fear of political consequences. Here, let but the least attempt be made to thwart or deny what is written in the organic law, let but the meanest citizen be stripped of the rights which this great charter of liberties guarantees him, and it is the voice of Justice [the courts], unimpassioned, inflexible, which interposes the categorical negative of the Constitution. . . All this and more was written in that flag as it unfurled above the Pasig before my uncomprehending eyes that fateful afternoon. . . Under its folds peace and prosperity have come to this favored land. Materially we have developed education, sanitation, agricultural and industrial enterprises. Security and happiness, freedom from financial pressure, a higher mode of life, all are ours. A new and progressive outlook upon the modern problems of life is in the making. All of this we owe to that starry flag and to the great people it represents. When it finally comes down from Santiago in 1946, it will find somewhere in its folds the grateful hearts of a people—a new and vibrant Republic, facing with optimistic hope its rising dawn. . . Occupation Day, 40 Years ago, we will not forget. We can not forget. Mr. High Commissioner: As a symbol of the endless chain of friendship which binds together our two peoples, I wish to present to you, Sir, for your exalted leader, the President of the United States, these two flags—that of your own country and that of the new country to which it has given birth. The tie that binds us together, which they represent, does not depend on an alliance, nor a declaration, nor a treaty. It consists of those eternal spiritual kinships and relationships which defy all quarrels, all oppositions, all aspirations. It is that extraordinary, indefinable longing for the same sort of things. Our aims, our hopes, our appreciations are the same. In the great moral causes, the great causes of righteousness, of liberty, of peace, the great causes which mean the perpetuation of the higher and nobler aims and purposes of life, the United States and the Philippines are in complete unison, not dominating nor conspiring against each other, but going on in perfect accord, because in the essential things we are in absolute and hearty agreement.”

At a state banquet at Malacañan, with High Commissioner McNutt as the guest of honor, President Quezon praises him as “possessed of rare qualities of statesmanship and adorned with manly virtues—representing in his person the ideals which have made America the one, single inspiration of the whole world in these times of distress”. The High Commissioner states that Occupation Day has taken on a new meaning and that Americans here and in the homeland feel deeply this very fine expression. What has happened here the past 40 years shows that the feeling of friendship has been reciprocated from the very beginning in the form of a policy announced in the very beginning and carried out with faithfulness. “Disregarding any material benefits which may have come to the Philippines by reason of 40 years of America in these Islands, the one thing which I hope is the principal heritage of these people, Mr. President, is Freedom—the right to live, the right to work, the right to be human beings, to enjoy all of those things which are

the heritage of human beings. As you said so kindly this morning, the relationship between the United States of America and the Philippines is a thoroughly spiritual relationship. Therefore it can not be destroyed, it will not be destroyed. . . The ties which have been made shall never be severed as long as men live”.

Aug. 14.—In a radio-conversation broadcast to the United States between High Commissioner McNutt and President Quezon, the former, in his introductory remarks, states for the information of the radio audience that though self-governing, the Commonwealth of the Philippines “is a part of the United States with authority retained that is commensurate with the responsibilities of sovereignty, and of yesterday’s celebration of Occupation Day he declares that President Quezon’s action “in making possible a nation-wide demonstration of loyalty and thankfulness was a generous manifestation fully appreciated by the American people”. President Quezon states that “Under American tutelage, the Philippines has developed in many ways, but, particularly, economically, by raising the standard of living, and politically, by the inauguration of a democratic Commonwealth based on the consent of the governed. It is just and fitting, therefore, that we render honor to the great democracy of the United States”. The High Commissioner states that America has always been “actuated by a firm purpose to follow the high course of action” and that “that altruistic concept of America’s mission in the Philippines still guides us. . . The Philippines has been treated not as colonies have been treated, but the people of the Islands have been considered as partners in a great and worthy enterprise. If, as one result of the American policy in the Philippines, the position of the United States in Far Eastern affairs has been enhanced, and if American trade has gained its 9th largest market here, no one has just cause for complaint. . . Yesterday, Mr. President, and again this morning, you have expressed for yourself and the Filipino people their appreciation for what the United States has done of the Philippines. In response, permit me to thank you and through you the Filipino people for what they have done in a true spirit of understanding and cooperation for the United States, in the accomplishment of measures mutually beneficial to the American and Filipino people”. Referring to the two flags given him yesterday for presentation to the President of the United States, the High Commissioner states these will in due time reach him. “Thus the ties binding the United States will be made closer and firmer and the Philippine community generally will have made partial acknowledgement for all the President has done for these Islands”. President Quezon states the Filipino people have never had a better and truer friend than President Roosevelt, that he made possible the approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which established the Commonwealth, lent his aid in returning to the Philippines the proceeds of the processing taxes levied on Philippine goods in the United States, sponsored the work of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs sent distinguished Americans here to fill important civil and military posts, etc. The High Commissioner asking about the future of the Philippines, President Quezon replies: I am no prophet, but let me say this: We Filipinos are laying plans intended to safeguard our patrimony. We also feel certain that America will continue to lend a sympathetic ear to our reasonable petitions. . . I look with confidence to the future. As early expressed by President William McKinley, the Filipinos have, I believe, fulfilled his cherished hope, for they can, and do, look back with gratitude to the day when destiny placed their land under the guidance of the people of the United States”. The High Commissioner closes the conversation with the statement: “Thank you, Mr. President, for your assurances regarding continued Filipino-American friendship. Let us strive to understand each other. Let us strive to solve our mutual problems tolerantly and wisely. Let us strive to maintain the position of the United States as a great democratic state, devoted to the cause of peace and to making more secure the Commonwealth of the Philippines, another democracy, which Providence has brought within the sphere of American influence”.

High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that the two-day celebration has been “the most impressive celebration of any kind that I have seen anywhere. Its sincerity was so marked that the response on the part of the Americans here and at home will be in full measure. It is not very often that we see expressions of gratitude in this world, and when they come and come sincerely, they are heart-warming. It was a very grand thing to do!”

The United States

July 14.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking in San Francisco, invites world powers to join in arms reduction as the “present course must inevitably lead to disaster. We stand ready to meet them and encourage them in any efforts they may make toward a definite reduction”. He deplors American arms expenditures but states “all we know is that we are faced with conditions, not with theory . . . and the conditions are not of our choosing. The proportion of the national income being spent on armaments is only one-quarter or one-third that of most other nations”.

July 15.—Howard Hughes in a statement in New York appeals against bombing from the air and states that if flyers would determine to be more than mere pawns, “this killing would soon stop”.

July 16.—Samuel Insull, former American utility magnate, dies in Paris, aged 79.

July 16.—The State Department announces that Japan has promised Americans will be permitted to return gradually to their properties in Chinese territory occupied by them, although the Japanese note stated that American and Japanese views on the situation are “fundamentally divergent”.

The Non-Partisan Labor League, headed by John H. Lewis, blacklists some 40 members of Congress, marking them for defeat in the November elections, chiefly because of their opposition to the wages and hours bill. The majority of the House Rules Committee, which pigeon-holed the bill for many months, is included.

July 18.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicates that Japan’s note on the question of American rights in China has not settled the issue to the government’s satisfaction and that the matter is in many of its aspects a “continuing discussion”.

Douglas Corrigan, 33-year old American flyer, crosses the Atlantic from New York to Dublin, Ireland, in 28 hours and 13 minutes in a 9-year old, reconditioned Curtis-Robin plane without first having secured the necessary government permission. He tells the press in Ireland: “I left New York to return to Los Angeles, but made the unfortunate mistake of setting the compass wrong. When I got above the clouds, the visibility was very bad. I flew a considerable distance, but did not know I was over the ocean. . . I sure was surprised to find myself over the Irish coast”. The Liars’ Club of Burlington, Wisconsin, elect Corrigan a life-member. U. S. Bureau of Commerce officials have cancelled his license in order to prevent his attempting to fly back again. He receives many telegrams of congratulation, including one from Henry Ford. An American radio company pays him \$2,000 for a broadcast to the United States.

July 21.—Secretary Hull summons the Mexican Ambassador and hands him a note accusing Mexico of failure to make an earnest effort to pay the indemnities for the seizure of American-owned farm lands in Mexico since 1927, declaring this constitutes not expropriation but confiscation. It is believed the action foreshadows similar action in regard to the oil properties.

July 21.—The “Mercury”—“pick-a-back” plane which landed in Canada from England yesterday, arrives in New York with newspictures of King George and Queen Mary’s visit to Paris a few days ago.

Owen Wister, well-known novelist, dies in Providence, Rhode Island, aged 78.

July 22.—Washington economic experts are reported to anticipate a gradual and unspectacular improvement in United States trade.

The Seaplane *Nordmeer* of the German Lufthansa arrives in New York after a flight of 17 hours 42-1/2 minutes from the Azores.

July 23.—The Illinois Court of Appeals holds that sit-down strikes are illegal, reversing the stand of the National Labor Relations Board.

July 24.—Reported that War Department aeronautical officials have opposed the Dutch K.L.M.’s application to extend its Netherland Indies air line to the Philippines on the ground that as the United States is responsible for the defense of the Islands in a troubled Orient, it can not afford to jeopardize insular defense plans by opening a possibility for alien observation.

A magazine article by Postmaster-General James A. Farley appears which contains critical and apparently unfriendly references to P. V. McNutt's alleged anti-Roosevelt activities during the 1932 Democratic National Convention.

July 25.—A Puerto Rican nationalist fires at, but misses, Governor Blanton Winship on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the landing of American troops there during the Spanish-American War. Two persons are killed and others wounded in the subsequent police-firing.

A. V. Dalrymple, former Governor of Amburayan sub-province, Benguet, dies in Washington, D.C., as a result of an automobile accident.

July 28.—Reported from Washington that the Japanese-American gentlemen's agreement to limit exports of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually has been extended for one more year, with the proviso that transshipments of Japanese goods from foreign ports are to count.

Aug. 1.—Announced that Maj.-Gen. Frank Ross McCoy will retire from active service on October 31. He is 64 years old and was relieved of command of the Second Corps area on July 30. He is a veteran of many conflicts and served in the Philippines in many capacities, including that of Chief of Staff to the Wood-Forbes Mission and that of Adviser to Governor-General Leonard Wood.

Aug 4.—Eddie Cantor, American comedian, denounces Henry Ford for accepting a German decoration, stating that he doubts his Americanism and his Christianity. Ford states to the press; "There is nothing to be said". The decoration was bestowed on him recently by Fuhrer Adolf Hitler for his contributions to automotive progress.

Aug 5.—Reported that Japan is seeking to extend its air-service to the South Seas by way of American-won Guam.

Aug. 10.—Juan Trippe, President of Pan-American Airways announces that the Company, "after 8 days of intensive search, is regretfully forced to assume that the *Hawaii Clipper* and all aboard were lost at sea. Lacking recovery of any positive evidence, it is impossible at this time to assign the cause for the Clipper's loss."

Warner Oland, screen star, famous for his role as Charlie Chan, Chinese detective, dies of pneumonia in Stockholm, Sweden, where he went on a visit. He was 58 years old.

Aug 9.—For the first time in many weeks, Ambassador H. Saito calls on Secretary Hull to "discuss the general situation in the Orient".

Other Countries

July 15.—Chinese claim that no less than 21 Japanese warships have been sunk and 19 damaged in the lower Yangtze as a result of Chinese aerial bombing the past fortnight. Said that under British leadership, Germany Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland are sounding out Japan and China in an effort to determine a satisfactory basis for peace proposals to be submitted in September; also said that Britain would withhold loans to China to force consideration of an armistice and has in fact recently refused a £20,000,000 loan. Reported that American dollars are the chief means by which China has financed its defense—not from direct loans, but as the United States has been purchasing Chinese silver currency with American money, this gives China a sound basis for purchases of war material in the United States.

The British government is reported to have threatened General Francisco Franco with a withdrawal of its partial recognition of his regime because of his equivocal attitude with respect to British protests against bombing of British ships.

Pundit Nehru, Indian Congress leader, states that India's tremendous sympathy for China has led to a fairly successful boycott of Japanese goods in India; an Indian medical unit will soon be dispatched to China.

July 16.—The Peking Japanese-controlled *Shih Pao* states that Britain's attitude toward Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will soon change because of impatience with his defeats and that both the United States and Britain will soon recognize the Japanese-sponsored governments. Reported from London that the government has not finally rejected the proposal of a loan to China, but postponed consideration of the matter, and that apart from a direct loan, other forms of credit are being studied.

Fuhrer Adolf Hitler telegraphs his congratulations to Franco on the eve of the second anniversary of the Spanish uprising. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 people have been killed in Spain or have died from causes directly attributable to the civil war.

July 17.—Hundreds of people are killed in Canton in one of the most intense air raids of the war by 21 Japanese bombers; the Wongsha Station is completely wrecked.

Pope Pius deplores such "exaggerated forms of nationalism" as evidenced in the German Nazi anti-Jewish measures, the Pope's statement being believed to have been prompted by the recent publication in Italy of an official "credo" which excludes Jews from membership in the "Italian race".

July 18.—The reported killing of a reconnoitering Japanese gendarme on the Siberian-Manchukuo frontier near Changkufeng where Soviet soldiers allegedly are occupying Manchukuoan territory, adds to the growing Russo-Japanese tension. Peking is reported completely surrounded by Chinese guerilla bands. The Shanghai Municipal government in an effort to end terrorism in the city, announces that any person committing an armed crime against any of the armed forces in Shanghai will be turned over to the offended party.

Spanish rebel bombing planes annihilate an entire loyalist division and government resistance along the Teruel-Mediterranean highway is reported to be collapsing with a retreat toward Sagunto. Premier Benito Mussolini congratulates Franco, stating that "Fascist Italy is proud to have contributed her blood, fraternally shed by our legionnaire volunteers, as a means toward your victory".

Dowager Queen Mary of Rumania dies in Buckarest, aged 62.

July 19.—The Japanese clear a usable channel through the Matangboom in the Yangtze, but have been unable so far to break through the Chinese defenses in their advance on Kiukiang and Nanchang. In a raid over the Wuhan triple cities, some 1100 people are killed, 500 in Hankow alone, the biggest raid over the city so far. Japanese authorities in Shanghai criticize the British and American efforts to create a refuge zone in Hankow as interference with the Japanese army's operations necessary because of China's mistaken policy of resistance to the Japanese.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Britain arrive in France on the first state visit of British monarchs to France in a quarter of a century, and receive an almost delirious reception from the French. Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha accompany them. The King at a banquet pledges Britain to a close alliance with France for the defense of "democratic principles and individual liberty". "We are proud of this political faith which we share with other great nations"—presumably referring to the United States. "The entente cordiale, the foundations for which were laid by my father and my grandfather, has lost nothing of its strength and vitality."

The Valencia Defense Council calls on all able-bodied persons to aid in constructing fortifications, trenches, and bomb-proof shelters.

July 20.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that Japan is "quite ready to discuss the matter of Philippine neutralization if the time ever comes when assurance is wanted that Philippine neutrality in international affairs will be respected." He states the matter was not discussed during President Quezon's visit to Japan.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, states that he sees little possibility of a mediation in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

July 21.—A reported brisk movement of Russian troops to the Manchukuoan frontier at Changkufeng shocks Tokyo. The Japan spokesman claims some 40 Russian soldiers have built “fortifications” 3 miles within the border, and that Russia has rejected a Japanese protest against the presence of the troops there, claiming the area is Soviet territory. General Alexander von Falkenhausen, former military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, states in London that European powers greatly overestimate the Japanese war machine.

Britain and France are reported to have rejected Hitler’s proposed solution of the Czechoslovakian crisis, which consisted of his offer of a “durable peace” if the Sudeten German minority are given “autonomy” and Czechoslovakia abandon its definite alliances with France and Russia. French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, however, states the prospects for a solution are bright and it is believed that Britain and France have agreed to urge President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia to moderate his stiff stand against the Sudetens. Disclosed at Paris with the arrival of the British air chief Cyril Newhall in Paris that the French and German air chiefs will confer shortly in Germany on air-armaments limitation and the neutralizing of civilian areas in war time.

The Spanish government’s “spider-web” defense has reportedly stalled the rebel offensive against Sagunto and Valencia.

Terrorists are reported to have killed 77 persons during the past fortnight in Palestine.

The small, 4-motored British Imperial Airways “pick-a-back” plane *Mercury*, taking off from Foynes, Ireland, from the back of a much larger plane at an altitude of 1000 feet because too heavily loaded to take off from the water, alights in the St. Lawrence River near Montreal, Canada, completing the Atlantic crossing of 2715 miles in 20 hours, 20 minutes.

July 22.—The Japanese Ambassador telling Russian Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov that if the Russian troops are not withdrawn from Changkufeng Japan “must consider the necessity of forcibly ejecting them”, Litvinov answers that “it is hardly possible to think that the Ambassador considers such threats good diplomacy and that he will meet with success in applying this method to Moscow; Litvinov states the Japanese demands and claims are “not backed by any documents whatever and are unacceptable.” Unconfirmed Chinese reports are to the effect that the Japanese have occupied Lincoln Island in the Paracel Group between French Indo-China and the Philippines.

King George and Queen Mary leave Paris after a triumphant 3-day visit. Stopping on the way at Villiers Brettoneaux, to dedicate a monument to the Australian war dead, states that “Britain and France are bound by unbreakable ties and will stand together for the maintenance of ideals for which so many of our people have laid down their lives”. President Albert Lebrun has accepted an invitation to visit England. French diplomatic circles are reported to believe that the demonstration of the Franco-British alliance will pave the way for a renewal of friendship between the two democratic nations and Germany. However, the French Minister of Colonies and also the Minister of Justice are reportedly threatening to resign allegedly because Foreign Minister Bonnet has “sold out Czechoslovakia to Britain”, the British view being that France’s alliance with that country is offensive to Germany and therefore does not make for peace. Chamberlain informs the House of Commons that the government several days ago received assurances from an envoy “Hitler’s reassurances of Germany’s desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions”, after a Laborite demand to know the meaning of reported secret negotiations with Germany.

July 23.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman denies that Japan threatened to use force in connection with the alleged Russian invasion of Manchukuoan territory. “All I can say is that great patience is necessary”.

Reported that Britain has informed Germany is ready to discuss a wider Anglo-German rapprochement, including the possibility of colonial concessions, provided Germany will aid in a peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovakian question.

July 24.—Rebel troops under the personal command of Franco take the loyalist salient in Estremadura.

July 25.—Japanese forces smash the Chinese fortifications and are within a few miles of Kiukiang. The Chinese shore defenses on the west side of Poyang Lake have been destroyed, but the Lion Hill forts are still holding out.

Announced that Sir Walter Runciman, former President of the British Board of Trade, will head an effort at British mediation between the Czecks and the Sudeten Germans, both Czechoslovakia and Germany having tacitly approved his selection for the task.

A bomb explodes in the Haifa, Palestine, vegetable market, killing 46 people and wounding scores of others, mostly Arabs.

During the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Bogota, Colombia, 37 people are killed and more than 100 injured when a stunting airplane crashes into the grand-stand.

July 26.—Japanese reports tell of a 5-hour battle near Mutankiang between Manchukuoan troops and 300 Russian soldiers, the Russians being finally repulsed. After a 3-day battle, the Japanese capture Kiukiang, strategic center, bringing the Japanese within 140 miles of Hankow. Japanese warships are proceeding up the Yangtze. All civil government offices in Hankow are ordered to move out before August 4, most of them to be transferred to Chungking, farther up the Yangtze.

Chamberlain is given a confidence vote of 275 to 128 after telling the Commons that Britain has set out to settle the Check minority question in order to avert war, but not at the expense of British honor or interest. "Let none imagine that although we seek peace we are willing to sacrifice British honor." He states Franco has accepted proposals to investigate the bombing of British ships and that a court of inquiry will be established to determine questions of compensation. With reference to the Far East, he states: "When Japanese say they are protecting their interests in China, they ought to know Britain also has interests in China which it is not prepared to see sacrificed".

Reported from Berlin that large contingents of army reserves will be called for intensive maneuvers coincident with the expected show-down on the Czeck question early in August. Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German minority is quoted in a London newspaper as saying: "I absolutely rule out war as a possible solution to our difficulties. No matter how the negotiations result, there won't be war so far as we are concerned. . . . We do not ask for annexation to the German Reich."

The Arabs declare a general strike in the Jerusalem area and in several other places in protest against the bombing incident at Haifa. Eddie Cantor, American stage, radio, and movie comedian, states in London that during his 2 weeks' stay he has collected £100,000 for the transfer of Jewish children to Palestine from Germany, Austria, and Poland.

July 27.—Manchukuo officials state they are ready to compromise on the Changkufeng situation.

Reported from London that negotiations have been started by Britain and France for a final settlement of their war debts to the United States.

President Lazaro Cardenas tells the press Mexico is ready to pay for the American-owned farm lands expropriated 11 years ago provided no full cash payments are demanded and installments will be accepted. "If no difficulties are placed in our way, we will be able to pay with money obtained from the sale of petroleum." He reiterates he hopes to sell oil only to democratic countries, but if these refuse, he states Mexico will sell to any one.

July 28.—Japanese troops take the strategic walled city of Taihu, on the north bank of the Yangtze. Lord Halifax states in the House of Lords that the British government "is already considering the possible action open to us if we do not secure adequate consideration for the interests we have a right to protect in China. . . . We have every right to

expect that the Japanese will recognize that if they have certain interests to protect, we have the same and are not unmindful of our responsibilities, which we have every intention of discharging.”

Reported from Prague that the Cabinet has approved a statute designed to appease the German minority.

Government forces are reported to be making large advances on the western front and to be pushing across the Ebro toward Gandesa, having captured 7000 rebel troops, mostly Italians and Moors, and large quantities of war supplies. The government success there is said to have halted the rebel offensives against Valencia and Estremadura.

July 29.—Japanese planes bomb fleeing refugees in the Lushan mountains south of Kiukiang, killing some 3000, and are reported to be continuously raiding the Kiukiang and Nanchang areas. Diplomatic observers in Shanghai point out that the United States must lead any future attempts at mediation if there are to be any chances of success because both the Japanese army and navy distrust Britain.

The rebels open the Ebro river dams, flooding a large area in an effort to halt the government offensive there.

Pope Pius criticizes extreme nationalism and radicalism and “the raising of barriers between men and men and people and people”. “Why does Italy find it necessary to imitate Germany?”

Riots during the past few days in Rangoon, Burma, between Burmese and Indians, have resulted in 43 deaths and many injured and the looting of a number of Indian shops.

July 30.—Mussolini states that “to say that fascism imitates anyone or anything is simply absurd. On the question of race we shoot straight.”

Hitler presents Henry Ford on his 75th birthday with the Grand Cross of the German Eagle in recognition of his work in automotive engineering.

July 31.—Japanese reports state that Japanese and Manchukuoan troops ousted the Russians from Changkufeng, killing some 30 Russians and capturing a number of tanks and mountain guns.

During the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, 52 persons are killed and 80 injured in a holiday train crash.

Aug 1.—The Russian government announces from Moscow that attacking Japanese at Changkufeng suffered an estimated loss of 400 dead, while 13 Russian soldiers were killed and 55 wounded in what appears may be the beginning of a major battle. It is claimed that the fighting was provoked by Japanese and Manchukuoan troops which attacked a Russian border patrol under cover of an artillery barrage, and that strong protest will be made to Tokyo with a warning of possible grave consequences of Japanese aggression. “The Japanese militarists are not respecting frontiers established by Russo-Chinese treaties and clearly marked on maps appended to them. The Japanese report that 50 Russian planes bombed Changkufeng, causing slight damage to the railroads in the vicinity and that 4 of the planes were shot down. Japanese Minister-at-large M. Tani states that “if Britain wants to maintain its rights in China, it is a logical conclusion that it must rely on Japan, recognizing the results of Japanese military victories, Japan being really able to protect Britain’s rights and interests in China. Some belief Britain intends to aid Chiang Kai-shek. I can not believe Britain will bet on a losing horse”. Reported from London that the government contemplates extending a loan of £10,000,000 or more to China for non-military purposes only.

Spanish government forces in a number of surprise assaults near Gandesa and on the Teruel front, occupy a number of new towns.

Aug. 2.—News of the Changkufeng clash is suppressed in Peking, but Tokyo reports declare that the Russians opened a general attack with 10 planes and 8 tanks and artillery, but were repulsed. An official states, “We consider the situation exceptionally serious. . . Japan’s policy is one of unaggression, but it will not tolerate invasion of its

territory. In spite of the fighting in China, Japan is capable of engaging in a major conflict with Russia. The Kwantung army, which is probably the empire's best, is still intact both in men and munitions". A Cabinet meeting is held and Premier Konoye later reports personally to the Emperor. The government is reported making preparations for wholesale "black-outs" and complete control of sound and light at night against possible air raids. *Reuter's* reports from London that the Siberian border trouble is causing no particular anxiety and is regarded as purely local. The *Daily Telegraph* (London) states: "Japan has the strongest reason for not wishing to add to its military commitments, while Russia can not wish for a war that might not be confined to the borders of Manchukuo". Authoritative circles in Rome express the hope that a peaceful solution will be reached. The *Berliner Tageblatt* states: "It is quite obvious that the Russians are trying to assist the Chinese as the Japanese are nearing Hankow. At no time could a serious conflict with another power be more disturbing to Japan than at this hour when it is about to launch its great offensive against the strongest center of resistance in China . . . but the situation is not dangerous because the Japanese have been holding not a few of their best divisions in reserve for such an eventuality. Marshal Bluecher must know this and undoubtedly will think twice before embarking on any further provocation which would be fraught with serious consequences".

Aug. 3.—Japan sends a second protest to Moscow and a Tokyo spokesman tells the press that the continued fighting on the border marks the beginning of an undeclared war between Russian and Japanese forces, and represents a Russian effort to delay the collapse of China. It is hoped, he states, to localize the situation and effect a settlement by diplomacy. Large bodies of troops are being rushed north from the China fronts. The Russian Siberian war machine, comprising 1,000,000 men, is said to be moving toward the border. France is reported to be counselling restraint to Russia because of the potentialities of the Czechoslovakian situation and because the old British antagonisms are allegedly flaring up again.

Aug. 4.—Litvinov tells the Japanese Ambassador that fighting must cease, artillery withdrawn, all Japanese soldiers evacuated from Soviet territory, and that Japan must recognize the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1886 and the appended border maps in which the Changkufeng area is shown as part of Russian territory. The Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo confers with the Russian charge d'affaires and makes proposals for the cessation of hostilities. Reported that a fog caused a lull in the fighting yesterday and that the Russians are bringing reinforcements for an apparent attempt to retake the Japanese-occupied hills. Millions of workers in factories, shipyards, aviation plants, etc. join military garrisons in signing resolutions demanding action against Japan's insolent aggression. Japanese troops are reported to be evacuating outlying points in North China, retaining only the lines of communication, and to be rushing their forces to Manchukuo. A writer in the *San Francisco News* states that Japan deliberately precipitated the border trouble after learning from General Lushkov, a Soviet fugitive, that the "purge" has allegedly greatly weakened the Russian Siberian forces as 60% of the best officer personnel had been killed, morale is low, and arms and munitions insufficient.

Aug. 5.—Artillery duels are resumed across the Siberia-Manchukuo border, the disputed territory still remaining in Japanese possession and Moscow bluntly refuses a Japanese offer to compromise. A Japanese spokesman states Japan has not the slightest intention of attacking the Russians in their territory. The Moscow spokesman states that the easy seizure of the hills near Changkufeng by the Japanese should have convinced them that the Russians were not making any preparations for offensive action there. An article in Mussolini's *Giornale d'Italia* states that the Russian troop movements in Siberia constitute a "fresh element in the already confused and dangerous situation in the Far East. Italy is definitely opposed to any violent and destructive expansion of Communism in the world. Italy has always considered the resolute Japanese action in China as a courageous move directed not only toward guaranteeing the vital and legitimate interests of Japan on the Asiatic continent, but also towards saving Chinese civilization itself from the threat of Bolshevik exploitation". Some 95 Japanese gunboats and transports start up the Yangtze for Kiukiang to effect a landing west of the flooded Lungping sector which has been holding up the advance.

The Japanese government announces it has ordered authorities in the South Sea mandated areas to send out boats in search of the *Hawaiian Clipper*.

Aug. 6.—The Japanese government spokesman states that Russia's reply to Japanese peace offers is "roughly acceptable", Russian planes bomb the Tomen-Rashin Railway at a point 15 miles northwest of Yuki, Korea, partially disrupting traffic, and other places are also bombed, the Japanese claiming two of the planes were shot

down. Japanese officers are reported to be indignant at the bombing of peaceful Korean villages and warn that retaliation is only a question of time. The Russian bombardment of the Japanese positions in the Changkufeng hills continues throughout the day.

Five oil-tankers leave Mexican ports under sealed orders, it is believed for Germany. Meanwhile President Cardenas signs a bill establishing a 12% tax on exports, against the protest of mining interests that are the hardest hit by the law.

Aug. 8.—Japanese claim that a Russian attack on Changkufeng was repulsed with heavy casualties. The Chinese claim large-scale successes on both banks of the Yangtze, halting the Japanese advance on Hankow. The Japanese again heavily bomb Canton, two bombs damaging the French Cathedral and killing a score of people in the edifice. The French government reveals at Paris a decision to build a naval base at Camranh Bay, on the coast of Annam, French Indo-China, to be a “second Singapore” and to serve as a complement to the British base.

Spanish rebels claim they have turned the government drive in the Ebro region into a retreat.

Aug. 9.—General Vassili Bleucher is reported to have arrived on the border to assume personal supervision. Reported from Paris that Stalin agrees with him that the Siberian border must be defended, but is opposed to any aggression due to the present tension in Europe. London reports say that Chamberlain and Hallifax believe Russia and Japan could settle their dispute diplomatically, but that Britain will not attempt to mediate unless this is expressly requested by Moscow and Tokyo. A British government spokesman tells the United Press Britain will maintain complete neutrality. Paris reports say that the German Ambassador to France has informed the government that Germany has promised the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin that it will support Japan “morally and otherwise”. Tokyo newspapers quote the German Foreign Minister as having told the Japanese Ambassador that Germany “will support Japan at any cost in the complications with Russia”, but it is rumored that the German Ambassador in Tokyo has counselled a policy of moderation. Chinese planes actively bomb Japanese ships in the Yangtze and troops attack Japanese positions following an abrupt halt in the drive toward Hankow. Japanese air raids over Canton and other South China cities continue with hundreds of lives lost.

Unemployed in the United Kingdom reported to number 1,773,000, which is 29,000 less than in June, 1938, but 448,000 more than in July, 1937.

Aug. 10.—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states Japan is ready to concede to Russia equal representation on a commission for the demarcation of the boundary; heretofore Japan has insisted on a commission composed of 3 Japanese, 3 Manchukuoans and 3 Russians, while Russia demands 2 Russians, 1 Japanese, and 1 Manchukuoan. War Minister S. Itagaki holds a special session of the Supreme War Council that lasts 3 hours. The Russians are steadily shelling Changkufeng and bombing neighboring towns from the air. The official attitude at Rome continues to be one of complete reserve, though authoritative quarters express a desire that the conflict remain localized and end peacefully. Japanese troops are reported to be fleeing before the gradually strengthening Chinese counter-offensive in the Yangtze Valley.

Aug. 11.—Fighting on the Siberian border ceases at least temporarily with the signing of a truce under which each side is to continue occupation of the territory held at midnight, Wednesday. A commission of 2 Russians, 1 Japanese, and 1 Manchukuoan will negotiate a definition of the frontier.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: August 15 – September 16, 1938

News Summary

The Philippines

Aug. 15.—The special session of the National Assembly comes to a close, the new Electoral Code, the hacienda government lease bill, the oil lands lease bill, and the military courts bill being among the principal measures approved; action on the sugar bill was deferred. Assemblyman Manuel Roxas delivers an address of farewell to his colleagues stating he will not run for reelection in order to devote his entire time to the chairmanship of the National Economic Council.

German Consul G. A. Sakowsky addresses a letter to all members of the German Club, Inc., Manila, asking them to resign from the Club “or take the responsibility for the consequences” as membership will be regarded as an expression of sentiments against the Reich, and stating that if an association among Germans abroad does not cooperate with the Nazi Party without friction, such an organization “can only be a detriment and a shame to Germans”.

Aug. 17.—President Manuel L. Quezon creates a Sugar Board with Rafael Alunan as Chairman and Oscar Ledesma, Placido L. Mapa, Dr. Manuel L. Roxas, Francisco Varona, Juan M. Elizalde, Mariano J. Santos, Louis Weinzheimer, and Hermenegildo H. Cruz as members. The Board will make a survey of the industry and submit recommendations to the President.

Provincial Governors in Manila urge the National Rice and Corn Corporation to peg the price of 2nd class rice at P5.50, from P1.00 to P2.00 less than the current price. Dr. Victor Buencamino, head of the Corporation, states that in its efforts to stabilize the industry, the Company acts as a leveller between the producers who want high prices and the consumers who want low prices, and that the present price is normal on the basis of general averages.

Aug. 19.—President Quezon reaches his 60th birthday anniversary and in an address to some 40,000 university students gathered in the Rizal Memorial Stadium reviews the first half of his administration devoted to laying down the political and governmental foundations and states that he will devote the rest of his term chiefly to a spiritual revival of the people. He points out that freedom and prosperity have come more as a gift from heaven than through the people’s efforts, and states they are too soft and easy-going. He criticizes parasitism, especially that among the small landowners who are content with a meager income from rent of their land instead of working it themselves. He declares that the heroic qualities of the early people who settled the Philippines are dormant, and that a social code—a sort of written Bushido, should be formulated and taught to inculcate self-discipline and raise the general character as “democracy itself can only survive and be effective in promoting the common welfare if the people are intelligent, virtuous, and efficient.”

Assem. Felipe Buencamino, speaking in Santa Cruz, Laguna, states that it is the duty of all good citizens to elect to the next Assembly men who will be ready to amend the Constitution so as to make it possible for President Quezon to serve another term.

The worst drought in two decades is reported to be threatening the Central Luzon rice provinces with a loss of two-thirds of the crop.

Aug. 21.—Pierre L. Darnar, editor of the Paris *L’Humanite*, states in a press interview in Manila that the great issue today is not fascism versus communism, but fascism versus democracy, and that it is to the interests of the Philippines to remain a few more years under the United States in order better to insure its independence and prevent annexation of the country by Japan and the implantation of fascism here. He states France is following a progressive policy in its colonies but will not let Indo-China loose merely to provide a new stronghold for fascism through the prompt interference that could be expected from Japan.

J. Weldon Jones, Financial Adviser to the U. S. High Commissioner and for some time acting High Commissioner, leaves for a vacation in the United States, the first in 5 years, expecting to return in January.

Aug. 22.—Opposition leaders approve a platform declaring in favor of independence in 1946, as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, or earlier if possible, condemning the McNutt “realistic reexamination” proposal as a “violation of the plighted word” of the United States, dismissing the dominion plan as “chimerical and unattainable”, and declaring that the retention of naval bases in the Islands by the United States after independence would not only be incongruous with the promise of complete independence, but would make extremely difficult the preservation of neutrality in the event of a war involving the United States. The platform admits the importance of negotiations to make the economic provisions in the Tydings-McDuffie Law less onerous, but blames the “chronic social unrest” partly on the free trade with the United States and the consequent high prices, and advocates the elimination of unnecessary imports and an increase in exports to other countries. It opposes “ill-digested plans of industrialization”, attacks the sugar industry for paying starvation wages, claims that the industry do not pay their just share of the taxes. It opposes the reelection of the President as a step toward dictatorship, claims that the Assembly has been “reduced to a mere executive appendage” and states that “persons of courage and firmness should be elected to reassert the prerogatives of the Assembly”. It claims the independence of the judiciary has been undermined by the so-called reorganization act and that the Department of Justice is a “pernicious superfluity”. The amendments to the Sedition Law are called a menace to free speech and press and unconstitutional, as is also the “suppression of public assemblies”. It declares the civil service and the army have not been divorced from politics, that the recently approved Election Law is partisan, that the funds set aside for the veterans are insufficient, and blames the government for not taking action against the Filipino officials and government employees who obtained public lands in Davao and transferred their rights to the Japanese.

President Quezon signs the bill codifying the election laws, the oil lease bill and several other measures.

August 23.—President Quezon appoints a Tax Commission with Manuel Roxas as Chairman and the following as members: Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut, Collector of Internal Revenue Alfredo L. Yatco, Under-Secretary of Finance Guillermo Gomez, Vicente Madrigal, and Kenneth B. Day; one place is left vacant to be filled by a member of the Assembly after the elections.

President Quezon, accompanied by government officials and advisers, leaves Manila on the *S. S. Mayon* on an inspection trip to Mindanao.

Aug. 24.—In an address to the students of the University of the Philippines, U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt makes a plea for the further development of the country’s educational system and for a “practical idealism”, stating that the most dreadful Sphinx of the world is anarchy—“the anarchy of the Jacobin and the anarchy of the Bourbon. We can not cure these anarchies with anger, with dynamite, or with soldiery. We require not the man who rages, but the man who understands”.

President Quezon states in Iloilo that he does not want to be reelected. “What is important to me is the principle involved in the provision of our Constitution which prohibits reelection of the president”. He criticizes provincial governors and assemblymen stating that they seldom approach him except on political matters and seem to be more concerned about their reelection than anything else. He states he may recommend the abolition of the Department of the Interior to give provincial officials greater dignity and render them more efficient. He points out the evil of tax evasion, and again pleads for a more serious attitude on the part of the people toward life, criticizing the customary disproportionate expenditures at marriages and baptisms and for clothes instead of food. He also reveals that the government has purchased the *S. S. Mayon* from the Dollar Company.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas tells the press that the President left instructions that the National Economic Council look into the complaints against the National Rice and Corn Corporation as being responsible for the high price of rice.

Aug. 25.—Judge Juan Sumulong is elected Supreme Executive of the allied opposition parties with Wenceslao Q. Vinzons as Secretary.

Reported that the government paid P1,200,000 for the *Mayon*, and that it will be operated by the Manila Railroad Company and continue on the weekly Manila-Iloilo-Zamboanga-Cebu run. It is the finest ship in the inter-island service, was built in 1930 by Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow, England, and is rated 100-A-1 by Lloyd's

Aug. 28.—The National Federation of Labor in Manila holds an anti-communist convention under the chairmanship of Ruperto S. Cristobal. A message from President Quezon is read warning against class hatred and violence. Delegates sign a pledge declaring they “abhor communism and fascism as principles violative of human liberty and personal rights . . . and as subversive to anything democratic”.

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, returns to Manila after 4 years in Japan and is arrested on charges of inciting to rebellion, but released on P27,000 bail. He tells the press he is “for Quezon now”.

William J. Odom, well known old timer and building contractor, is drowned in crossing a river on horseback near Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya.

Aug. 29.—The Binalbagan Sugar Central, of which the government, through the National Bank, owns more than 60% of the stock, decides to give the sugar planters an additional 5% share of the gross income, bringing it to 65%, on condition that the additional share will go toward the improvement of wages and living conditions of the laborers.

High Commissioner McNutt confers with German Consul Sakowsky and though no announcement is made it is believed he warned against official interference in the activities of the German Club, Inc., of Manila. A Washington dispatch yesterday said the State Department had instructed the High Commissioner to advise the Consulate in strong terms that it is displeased by the Consul's action in ordering members of the Club to resign.

Aug. 30.—A Washington news dispatch states that the Consul sought the removal of certain Jewish members from the German Club in Manila and that disciplinary action may be taken against him if there are any further attempts at coercion. The Consul in a press statement denies that he had demanded such an ouster and states he coerced nobody.

Aug. 30.—President Quezon makes a surprise visit to Jolo after visiting Davao and is reported pleased by conditions he found in Jolo.

German Consul in a press statement denies that he demanded the ouster of the Jewish members of the German Club and states he coerced nobody.

Aug. 31.—Twelve members of the Japanese Diet arrive in Manila on a good-will visit. They will go to Davao and from there to Borneo and the Japanese Mandated Islands.

Sept. 3.—The *Manila Daily Bulletin* reports that there are indications that Manila is being made the center of an organized spy-ring which operates a net-work throughout the Far East.

Reported from Iloilo that Presides Quezon has announced the forthcoming appointment of Judge Teopisto Guingona, former Director of the defunct Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, as Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu. Also reported that Guingona and Director of Public Works Vicente Fragante have been named to draft a plan for Mindanao development.

Sumulong states in a speech in Tarlac that the issue in the November elections is “between independence and a dominion status”.

Sept. 4.—President Quezon and his party return to Manila.

Sept. 5.—Hubert C. Anderson, Managing Director of the Manila Hotel, dies of peritonitis following an appendectomy.

Sept. 6.—President Quezon, after going over a report of the National Economic Council, issues a statement declaring that the National Rice and Corn Corporation has good reasons for setting the price of rice at the present level and that he would not be justified in interfering.

The Philippine Sugar Association reports that the Philippines is still fifth among the suppliers of imports to the United States and ninth as a customer of the United States.

Sept. 7.—After a Cabinet meeting during which Mindanao development plans were discussed, Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres tells the press that the homestead system has been a failure because settlers were merely given transportation money and then dumped into the Mindanao forests.

President Quezon signs a bill granting a special charter for the “City of Tagaytay,” still to be built on Tagaytay Ridge, Rizal province.

Cecilio Apostol, Filipino poet in Spanish, dies in Caloocan, Rizal, aged 61.

Reported that Walter E. Antrim, former Manager of the Manila Hotel, died in Mexico City, August 24.

Sept. 8.—With reference to reports that he had selected Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo for Speaker, President Quezon issues a statement declaring that “the selection of officers of the National Assembly is exclusively the privilege and within the powers of the Assembly. The President of the Philippines has nothing to do with it”.

At a state dinner in honor of Vice-president Sergio Osmeña’s birthday, President Quezon pays a tribute to him for his contribution in securing the freedom that is the Philippines today and in the laying of the foundations of the government. He states the only explanation he can find of their sometimes having been in opposite camps is that Osmeña and himself are temperamentally opposite. “Osmeña was by nature an evolutionist and I have been all my life a revolutionist. He always built upon the past and I always ignored the past. He never took but one step at a time and I always wanted to jump. . .” Osmeña responds that whatever he was able to do when he was the leader of the Philippine participation in the government was due in big measure to Quezon’s able and loyal backing and that he was fortunate in having as a collaborator a man of the ability, vision, and daring of Quezon

Division of Immigration figures are published showing that of the 10,620 aliens that came into the country in 1937, 5,170 were Chinese, 4,170 Japanese, and the rest various nationalities. Most of the Japanese went to Davao, a third of them being women.

Sept. 9.—Following a continued rise in prices, the National Rice and Corn Corporation announces that the common variety of rice may be obtained from the Corporation or its bona fide dealers at P6.65 a sack of 57 kilos, or 29 centavos a ganta.

Vice-President Osmeña observes his 60th and Assemblyman Quintin Paredes his 56th birthday anniversary.

Sept. 13.—The Insular Government pays the City of Manila P1,000,000 for the Ayuntamiento Building, occupied for many years by various executive departments; the money will be used for building a new City Hall.

Sept. 14.—A Shanghai American shipowner is reported to have applied for Philippine registration of three ships and for permission to engage in coastwise trade; the ships were formerly Chinese and have been idle since the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Sept. 15.—Secretary Yulo, who is reportedly being groomed for the position of Speaker, is nominated the official candidate of the Nacionalista Party at Bacolod, Occidental Negros, together with the incumbent assemblymen Enrique Magalona and Pedro Hernaez, Speaker Gil Montilla, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Party, who presided, declaring before the nominations that he had decided to retire and was not seeking reelection and recommending Yulo’s candidacy as Yulo will run in his place in the third district.

Malacañan announces that bids for the lease of Philippine oil lands will be open until December 1.

United States

Aug. 10.—A joint British-American communique issued in Washington announces that the two nations will make mutual use of Canton and Enderbury islands as a Pacific civil aviation base, the question of sovereignty to be held in “protracted abeyance”.

Aug. 13.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, states that the Philippine celebration of Occupation Day was a “very gracious act on the part of President Quezon.”

Aug. 14.—The United Press estimates that some 20,000,000 people in the United States heard the McNutt-Quezon broadcast. Washington observers are reported to believe that the broadcast is a reiteration of assurance that unsolved problems will be met in a spirit of mutual friendly cooperation along the broad outlines of the good neighbor policy that has been so successful in Latin America.

Rep. Martin Dies (Texas), chairman of a committee investigating un-American activities, states that an investigator has reported “unbridled and unchecked communistic activities financed from within the Hollywood movie industry”.

Aug. 15.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a radio broadcast from Washington after returning from a cruise in Central American waters, pledges to extend the nation’s social reform program to “all who need protection” and to conquer the “frontier of insecurity, want, and fear”. He states the accomplishments of the past 3 years are “impressive”, but that we should not be “unduly proud of them”.

John P. Frey, head of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor states before the Dies committee that communists are actively trying to push President Roosevelt and the administration “further to the left”.

Aug. 16.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a radio broadcast proposes economic reconstruction, observance of international law and treaties and their orderly modification when necessary, abstention from the use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and peaceful settlement of differences, disarmament, and cultural collaboration.

President Roosevelt charges Rep. John O’Conner (New York) as being “one of the most effective obstructionists in the Lower House” and also attacks Sen. M. E. Tydings (Maryland) as “wanting to run with Roosevelt prestige and the money of his conservative friends both on his side”.

Aug. 17.—Captain Charles Sleeper, well known in the Philippines, dies in New York, aged 74.

Henry Armstrong, American negro, wins the light-weight title from Lou Ambers in a 15-round fight at Madison Square Garden, the first man to hold 3 world-crowns at the same time—feather weight, welter-weight, and light-weight. Armstrong weighed 134 and Ambers 134-1/4 pounds.

Aug. 18.—President Roosevelt, in dedicating a bridge linking New York State with the province of Ontario, states at Kingston, Ontario, that the “people of the United States will not stand idly by if any foreign empire should threaten Canada.” He speaks of the “wanton brutality of undemocratic regimentation” and declares that “this hemisphere at least will remain a strong citadel in which civilization will flourish unimpaired”. He proposes the United States and Canada cooperate in the development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

The Philippine freighter, *S. S. Don Jose*, of Madrigal & Company, first ship of the projected Philippine merchant marine, arrives in San Francisco from Cebu on its first trip. It was formerly the *Robert Dollar* and is said to be the largest freighter in the world.

Aug. 19.—Upon arriving at his Hyde Park estate from Canada, President Roosevelt tells the press he did not contemplate an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada and suggests that his questioners read the Monroe declaration.

Aug. 20.—Howard Hughes sets a new transcontinental flight record from Los Angeles to New York of 10 hours, 35 minutes, 50 seconds.

Aug. 21.—Reported that the Federal Maritime Commission will acquire 90% of the voting stock of the Dollar Steamship Company according to an agreement signed on the 19th and that the Company will receive a loan of \$2,500,000 for working capital and another \$1,500,000 for repairing its fleet of 12 vessels only 4 of which are now in operation. The terms are contingent on a subsequent granting of a 5-year operating differential subsidy expected to approximate \$3,000,000 a year.

Aug. 22.—Secretary Hull reveals he has sent a formal note to Mexico regarding the payment for the American-owned farmlands seized 11 years ago.

Aug. 25.—The State Department informs Mexico that its refusal to arbitrate the question of payment for the seized lands is a violation of international law and threatens to break down confidence and trust between the two nations.

Aug. 27.—Capt. G. E. T. Eyston, famous British motorist, sets a new world automobile speed record of 345.49 miles an hour at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in his "Thunderbolt".

Aug. 28.—In a letter to the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, President Roosevelt states that "as other nations decrease their armaments, we will gladly join them by reducing those which present world conditions force us to provide for our own protection".

Secretary Hull issues a statement reminding the world that yesterday was the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war and calls attention to the open hostilities in some parts of the world and the preparations for war in other areas, declaring that "no nation can profit by war". Questioned as to whether American policy runs parallel with that of Britain in the preservation of peace, he says that America's record for similarity of thought speaks for itself.

Aug. 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau returns from a visit to Europe.

Aug. 31.—The defeat of Roosevelt's senatorial candidate, Gov. O. D. Johnston in South Carolina by Sen. E. D. Smith, directly repudiated by the President, and the defeat of Sen. W. G. MacAdoo in the California primaries, are reported to have dealt Roosevelt prestige a heavy blow.

Sept. 1.—Announced at Washington that the entire United States Fleet will be moved into the Atlantic for spring maneuvers; the Asiatic Fleet is not affected by the orders.

Plans to expand the Philippine merchant marine are favorably looked upon in Washington as a small but nevertheless significant aid to the general American ship-building program. At the present time 65 % of the commerce of the United States is carried in vessels flying foreign flags and an even higher percentage than this is carried in non-American vessels across the Pacific. President Roosevelt has approved a program for the construction of around 1,000 new merchant ships.

Customs officials at Portland, Oregon, find narcotics valued at \$67,000, in the coal-bunkers of the S. S. *San Jose*; the ship is subject to a fine of \$45,000 unless the persons responsible for the illegal traffic are apprehended.

Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt states he favors the election of liberal Republicans over conservative Democrats.

Sept. 3.—The War Department is reported to be broadening its plans for a rapid industrial mobilization in case of war and “educational orders” for some \$2,000,000 worth of goods will be placed with plants which manufacture goods vital to the nation in war time.

Sept. 4.—High naval officials deny that the formation of a new and formidable Atlantic squadron means a change in basic naval policy and emphasize that the Pacific Ocean will continue to be the main theater of American naval strategy; the Atlantic squadron may only be a temporary formation.

The Mexican reply to the American note is published, stating that Mexico will continue its policy of expropriating lands for the benefit of the majority of the population, and proposing a bilateral commission to determine the values of the American lands expropriated and to fix the terms of payment but on condition that the government would pay only and if it can. Officials are said to have received the note with marked impatience.

Cardinal Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York, dies, aged 80.

The Chief Engineer, the Third Engineer, and a machinist of the S. S. *San Jose* are arrested in connection with the attempt to smuggle narcotics into the country.

Sept. 5.—A debate ending a 3-day convention in Washington of Filipinos in the United States, results in a victory for the Chicago speakers who advocated a dominion status for the Philippines.

Sept. 6.—The Count of Covadonga oldest son of former King Alfonso XIII, dies in Miami following an automobile accident, aged 31.

Sept. 7.—Gen. James G. Harbord states in a New York radio broadcast that in granting independence to the Philippines, “our country should not be blind to the fact it is probably contributing to the largest single cause of future wars. The final decision should receive careful thought of both peoples before it is irrevocably consummated”. He describes Quezon as the “most able Filipino of his generation”.

Seventeen U. S. Navy bombers fly from San Diego to Honolulu in 17 hours.

Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt indicates to the press that the government has not entered into any alignment with democratic European powers to stop Hitler, but refers to his own and Secretary Hull’s speeches as regards the government’s foreign policy.

Sept. 11.—Secretary Hull in accepting an invitation to the United States to attend the 8th Pan Pacific Conference, states that “No nation and no government can avoid the issue of lawlessness versus fair play that confronts the world; neither can any nation avoid participation, willing or not, in the responsibility of determining which course of action shall prevail”.

The United Press reports that 30,000 U. S. troops are preparing for maneuvers near the Mexican border while Secretary Hull indicates a new and firmly-worded note will be sent to the Mexican government regarding settlement for the exappropriated American-owned lands; War Department officials however emphasize that the maneuvers are nothing more than routine.

Sept. 12.—Rep. Robert L. Bacon of New York dies aged 54.

Sept. 13.—The four Chinese passengers on the *Philippine Clipper* from Honkong to the United States, who have been carefully guarded all the way by American authorities, are reported from Honolulu to be two prominent bankers, K. P. Chen, Hsi Tehmou, S. D. Ren, and a secretary, reportedly invited by Secretary Morgenthau to discuss an American loan to China.

Sept. 14.—Delegates of the American League for Peace and Democracy, claiming to represent some 3,000,000 Americans, call on the German Embassy in Washington to protest against Hitler's "unbridled provocation in his Nuremberg speech".

Senator Tydings is renominated by the Maryland Democrats despite President Roosevelt's opposition.

Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt is reported to be deeply concerned over the European situation and the preservation of peace.

Aides of Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes in Washington state they have received instructions to turn over the office to J. M. Elizalde.

J. R. Cobb, British motorist, sets a new automobile speed-record of 350.2 miles an hour at Bonneville Flats, Utah.

Sept. 16.—Reported from London that President Roosevelt has urged Bernard Baruch, financial adviser, and head of the War Industries Board during the World War, to hasten his return to the United States.

Other Countries

Aug. 12.—Fighting on the Siberian-Manchurian border ceases at noon. The Japanese Foreign Office releases an abridged text of the truce agreement and the newspapers comment guardedly as it is clear Japan made the greater concessions. Terrorists throw a number of bombs at Japanese establishments in Shanghai on the eve of the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities there.

Britain's recent warning to Italy against sending fresh troops and materials in aid of General Francisco Franco, causes tension in Italy and responsible persons admit they have lost hope that the Anglo-Italian friendship pact will be effectuated. Reports from France indicate that it will wait only a week for an assurance that all parties will abide by the provisions of the Non-intervention Committee's proposals before again throwing open the Pyrenees frontier to allow arms to reach the loyalists. To date, while the loyalists have accepted the provisions, Franco has remained noncommittal for a month. In retaliation for Italian restrictions imposed on travelers from France, France imposes similar restrictions.

Reported that 1,300,000 German reservists have been called to the colors, perhaps to influence Czechoslovakia to capitulate to the Sudeten German minority demands.

Aug. 13.—The Japanese War Office announces that a commission composed of 3 Japanese and 3 Russian officers have started an investigation as to the military positions held at the time of the truce and that the latter have recognized the Japanese occupation of Chankufeng hill pending final adjustment.

During a day of disorder in Shanghai, U. S. Marines protest against the action of 3 Japanese believed to be army officers who, threatening a Chinese in the American defense sector, drew their guns on the Americans. After a scuffle the Japanese were overpowered and turned over to the Municipal Police as thugs.

Reported from London that Franco has informed Britain he will reply in a few days to the Non-intervention Committee's proposal; believed that his delay has been due to a desire to capture the mercury mines in Estremadura before consenting to the withdrawal of foreign volunteers, Italy reportedly having urged Franco to seize the mines so he will be able to pay for some of the arms and munitions Italy has furnished. The Italian-French frontier is virtually closed to nationals of both countries.

Aug. 14.—War-fear grips Europe as German preparations for army maneuvers assume the proportion of a general mobilization with almost the entire nation placed on a war-footing.

Aug. 15.—Heavy foreign military patrols continue to guard Shanghai International Settlement, the situation being beyond the control of the police; believed that the Japanese army's "Special Service Bureau" has gotten out of control of the more conservative Japanese officers and is instigating much of the terrorism.

Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia is reportedly prepared to take a strong stand should the Sudeten Germans attempt to use Germany's show of force to obtain satisfaction of their extreme demands. German spokesmen claim Germany's neighbors are unnecessarily jittery over "exaggerated, disturbing reports".

Aug. 16.—Russians and Japanese again come close to bloodshed when the latter take advantage of the truce to advance their lines, but withdraw on receipt of a Moscow warning that Russia would consider "the armistice violated", but Russian government is still dissatisfied at the attitude of Japanese officers in the field who refuse to sign maps showing the present positions, saying they are "awaiting instructions from the higher command". Deadlocks between Chinese and Japanese troops in different areas continue and cholera is said to be ravaging Japanese troops in the Anking-Hukow sector. Some 20 large Japanese bombers maneuver over the International Settlement despite the protest of the Municipal Council. The Japanese press states that the American forces in the American defense zone are "treating the Japanese like enemies."

The British and French general staffs are reported to believe that the first few days of the German maneuvers reveal that Germany is not ready for any major military action, in view of which they consider it unnecessary to enlarge the scope of the maneuvers they themselves have been carrying out without publicity. Czechoslovakia is reported to have mobilized some 350,000 men. Belgium holds maneuvers on the largest scale since the World War.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is reported on his way to Moscow to witness the annual Russian air show.

Aug. 17.—The Japanese Cabinet reaffirms the decision to continue the China hostilities until the Chiang-Kai-shek regime is crushed. Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara arrives in Shanghai reportedly to smooth out the friction between the Japanese and the authorities of third powers.

The negotiations between the Czechoslovakian government and the Sudeten Germans open in Prague and the latter decline to accept the government's minority proposals although they do not refuse to continue negotiations. Stocks on the Berlin bourse sag and the Hitler regime is reported to be wobbling under economic pressure and the people's unwillingness to upset the peace in Central Europe, according to an International News Service report.

Spanish rebel troops are within 10 miles of Almaden, rich mining center. Franco is reported to have balked at the plan for getting foreign fighters out of Spain, and Italy is reported to have resumed its anti-British radio broadcasts.

British, French, and Chinese spokesmen praise Secretary Hull's speech, but a German spokesman states the United States is "trying to play the role of a moral schoolmaster to the entire world".

Aug. 18.—Chinese claim the recapture of Tsinan, Shantung capital, and have also cut the Tsinan-Tientsin and the Tientsin-Pukow railways; train-service between Tientsin and Peking is also interrupted because of Chinese destruction of many bridges. Japanese air-raids over Chinese cities continue to take a huge toll of life. Colonel Kusomoto, Chief of the Japanese army's special service section, apologizes for the incident involving U. S. Marines and 3 armed Japanese. The Superintendent of the International Settlement Police in the Chinese section is killed by 3 gun-men when alighting from his automobile in the heart of the city.

The German semi-official publication, *Diplomatic and Political Correspondence* warns Checho-Slovakia to "cease dodging".

Aug. 19.—Premier Fuminaro Konoye thanks Italy for its attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict and states that a "universal civilization" could result from Italo-Japanese cooperation against communism. The War Office issues a "stand-by" order to all members of the recruit division, a special group of men aged 24 to 34 who have received no active military training. Reported from London by the United Press that following a conference between Foreign

Office and Japanese Embassy officials, that Britain is not prepared to discuss “granting credits to help the development of China” until specifically assured that foreign rights will be respected. The London *Times* states editorially that Japan is facing economic and financial problems and “can not ignore the desirability of outside assistance”.

The British steamer *Stanbrook* is sunk by rebel Spanish planes in Valcarca harbor, south of Barcelona; another British ship was also attacked, but missed.

British commentators acclaim President Roosevelt’s speech in Canada as embodying a new and vital pledge, making the British-French alliance more formidable in the face of the menace of the heavily-armed totalitarian nations. The Montreal *Star* calls the speech an expression of the “Roosevelt Doctrine”, “really a new version of the Monroe Doctrine”. In Rome the speech is criticized as wholly unnecessary and made only for election purposes.

Aug. 20.—Japanese reported to have taken Puchow, southern terminus of the Tatung-Puchow railway.

A decision of the Czecho-Slovakian government to appoint Sudetens to superior administrative posts is welcomed by them as a friendly gesture but not as a substantial contribution toward the satisfaction of their demands.

A mission headed by the Hungarian Regent-Admiral Nichols Horthy and including Prime Minister Bela Imredy and the Foreign Minister leave Budapest for Germany where they are to be lavishly received.

Aug. 21.—Franco sends his long-delayed reply to the International Non-intervention Committee, not rejecting its proposals for a withdrawal of foreign troops outright, but making so many counter-suggestions as to amount to as much.

Aug. 22.—Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, states in Honkong that the German alliance with Japan is aimed at the British Empire. Guerilla fighters battle Japanese near Shanghai’s Hungjao airdrome, burning a number of bridges, and inflicting heavy casualties.

Over 100 Hungarian Nazis are arrested in Budapest for creating disorders during the St. Stephen Day celebration; officials are disturbed by the fact that the renewed Nazi activity coincides with the absence of their leaders on a visit of state to Germany.

Italy replies to Britain that allegations regarding the sending of fresh troops and war materials to Franco are without proof. Italy orders a special census of Jews; school principals have been ordered to eliminate Jewish teachers effective October 1.

Aug. 23.—The Japanese army moves its headquarters from Shanghai to Nanking and begins an intensified offensive throughout the Yangtze area.

A preliminary agreement is reported to have been reached between Hungary and members of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania) covering a wide range, including a pact of non-aggression; believed Italy played a part in bringing about the agreement which is considered a set-back to Germany.

Italian Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano is reported to have admitted to the British Charge d’Affaires that Italy is sending officers, men, and munitions to Spain, but that the men are considered “replacements” and not reinforcements.

French labor leaders rally their forces to fight for the retention of the 40-hour week after an announcement by Premier Edouard Daladier that because of international difficulties the 40-hour week must be sacrificed to strengthen the national economy and defense; the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Public Works have tendered their resignations.

Aug. 24.—Japanese war planes attack an airliner of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation, bound from Canton to Chungking, and force it down into the Pearl River about 40 miles from Honkong, continuing to bomb and rake the plane with machine-gun fire and sinking it possibly to insure that there would be no survivors. The American pilot, H. L. Wood, the Chinese co-pilot, the radio-operator, and the steward escape by swimming ashore all the rest of the 19 people aboard, including 2 women and a small child, all Chinese, being reported killed. Reported that Sun Fo had intended to take the plane, but changed his plans. The gunboat *U. S. S. Mindanao* is searching for possible other survivors. Japanese censors are halting all incoming dispatches. Before the outbreak of hostilities, the CNAC was jointly operated by the Chinese government and the pan-American Airways Company and there has been a tacit American-Japanese understanding that the CNAC liners would not be attacked.

Japanese troops, after suffering heavy losses yesterday and strongly reenforced, land on the west bank of Poyang Lake. They also claim the capture of Tuichang, strategic city on the Yangtze south bank.

The Radical Socialist Party decides to back Daladier's decision to abandon the 40-hour week in view of the need of strengthening French defenses.

The Fascist Party and the Catholic Action in Italy reach an agreement permitting the members of each to be members of the other, but Catholic Action is to limit its activities to purely religious and spiritual matters.

Aug. 25.—The Japanese naval Spokesman in Shanghai tacitly warns that civilian airplanes flying over what the Japanese claim is a war area extending from Pakhoi, near Canton, to Sian, are liable to be shot down. He states the CNAC plane yesterday was flying over an area of hostilities, attempted to escape from Japanese patrol planes, and was assumed to be an enemy bomber, claiming it was attacked before it was fully identified. He declares that while there was no attempt made to shoot down this particular plane, the Japanese authorities can not guarantee that CNAC planes will not be attacked in the future. He states the planes frequently carry Chinese military officials. "It is an established provision in international rule that non-combatant aircraft passing zones of hostility do so at their own risk. All aircraft companies must know this and realize the responsibility is theirs and that they can not claim any damages if an accident occurs", he states. China accuses Japan of using poison gas in northern Kiangsi, sending the accusation to all members of the League of Nations.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler stages a big military show for the Hungarian visitors and is reported to have indicated to Horthy that he envisions a three-way collaboration between the Reich, Hungary, and Italy. France reaffirms to Britain its determination to fulfill its obligations under the Franco-Czecho-slovakian treaty if Germany marches into Czecho-slovakia. According to London reports, Britain is expected to issue a warning to Germany that if it attempts to annex the Sudeten area in Czecho-slovakia it would be difficult to avoid a general European war.

Nearly 80,000 Spanish troops are defending positions in the Ebro sector against some 60,000 rebels and their allies, with heavy fighting in progress, the rebels having effected a liaison and holding a continuous line through southern Spain from Toledo to Cadiz and Cordoba.

Aug. 26.—Ambassador Joseph C. Grew protests to the Japanese Foreign Office against the destruction of the CNAC air-liner stating that the action contravened assurances that neutrals would be protected, "jeopardizing lives of American as well as other noncombatant occupants of unarmed civilian planes engaged in clearly recognized and established commercial services on a regularly scheduled air-route . . . Not only was the life of an American national directly imperiled but loss was also occasioned to American property and interests as Pan-American Airways has a very substantial interest in the China National Aviation Company". The Chinese claim the recapture of Juichang.

The German government-controlled press opens a new editorial offensive against Czecho-slovakia with a secondary fire directed against Britain and demanding that it push through a speedy solution of the Sudeten problem.

Premier Daladier obtains parliamentary support for a measure making the 40-hour labor week elastic enough to enable a speeding up of the work of national defense. It is pointed out that Hitler effected his Austrian coup during the up-set in the Blum Cabinet.

The Mexican government seizes more American-owned farm lands to be operated by agrarian communities.

Renewed Arab-Jew disturbances in Palestine lead to loss of 38 lives.

Aug. 27.—The British Ambassador to China is reported to have formally protested against Japanese censorship of incoming messages; the Japanese spokesman states the censors use discretion in handling business messages and guaranties that the censorship will not result in financial losses. The Tokyo War Office spokesman denies Chinese charges that Japanese forces are using poison gas, stating that what the Chinese saw may have been “harmless smokescreens”. The gunboat, *U. S. S. Monocacy* in the Yangtze near at its anchorage off the Standard Oil Company wharf Kiukiang has a narrow escape as two mines blow up near the ship only a few hours after Japanese mine-sweepers had supposedly carried out thorough sweeping operations; later, two other mines, apparently loosed by the explosion drifted down close to the *Monocacy*.

The British Ambassador to Germany comes by plane to London to discuss the situation with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax. Hugh Wilson, American Ambassador at Berlin, flies to Paris to confer with William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a semi-official statement made at Larmarck, Scotland, calls upon Germany to cooperate in the maintenance of peace and warns that any invasion of Czecho-slovakia might force Britain into war; he emphasize the conciliatory attitude of the Czecho-slovakian government and expresses the hope it will meet with a “constructive response”. He praises President Roosevelt’s Ontario speech and the recent speeches of Secretary Hull, stating these “awaken a responsive echo in many British hearts”. Berlin officials criticize Simon’s speech as side-stepping the real issue which concerns the “moral and legal rights” of the Sudetens, and declare that Hitler has repeatedly emphasized his desire to effect a peaceful solution. Rome comments are to the effect that the speech should have been addressed to Prague instead of Berlin. Winston Churchill states: “It is most grievous that at present the fate of Europe should be in the hands of a single man. . . For a country which itself is not menaced by anyone and which fears nobody to place more than a million and a half soldiers on a war-footing is a very grave step”. Reported that 42 British warships are steaming into the North Sea for autumn maneuvers.

Pope Pius again criticizes Italy’s racial creed.

Aug. 28.—Washington officials express the belief that the mine explosions near the *Monocacy* were accidental. Foreign Office officials say that an immediate reply to the American protest against the destruction of the CNAC plane is impossible because of the discrepancies in the American and Japanese versions of the incident which requires additional investigation. Both the CNAC and the German Eurasia Corporation have suspended their services between Honkong and Hankow and the Chinese press protests, stating that this is just what Japan wants and that at least the mail service should be continued. The Chinese retake Tsientshan and Taihu on the Yangtze north bank and the Japanese are falling back to Anking.

Reported that Nazi leaders are over-ruling German military officials, the former demanding a more forceful stand in the Czecho-slovakian issue. Catholic priests all over Germany read a pastoral letter charging the Nazis with attempts to destroy the Church and up-root Christianity.

Aug. 29.—A Chinese guerilla band invades the western borders of Shanghai, sets fire to a bridge, hoists the Kuomintang flag, and gets away before Japanese troops could dash to the scene. Some 400,000 Chinese troops and 100,000 Japanese are locked in bloody battle on a 100 mile front in the Yangtze Valley. On the Anhwei front the Japanese win an important victory in taking Liuan. The Foreign Office spokesman states that the Japanese airmen did not fire on the CNAC plane after it landed in the river and that he believes the United States government will accept the Japanese version after a full investigation.

In response to inquiries from Berlin, Russia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia are said to have warned that they would help to defend Czecho-slovakia in case of an invasion; France has also again warned Germany. Prague reports state that Lord Runciman, British mediator, has warned Konrad Henlein Sudeten leader, that Europe is on the brink of war and that he should immediately agree to the concessions made by the Czecho-slovakian government.

Aug. 30.—Japanese authorities reported to have informed Admiral Harry Yarnell that due to military necessity, the *Monacacy* can not be permitted to move either up- or down-river, but that the Japanese Navy is willing to provide food, fuel, and mail facilities to both the United States and the British ships in the region. Japanese report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may have been wounded in an air attack on Kingshan, 125 miles from Hankow yesterday where some 200 bombs were dropped, killing some 1000 people. The Japanese take Hwoshan, Anhwei province. Chinese state 2 whole companies were wiped out by poison gas southwest of Laohushan, in the Kuling sector, yesterday, this being the third time poison gas has been used in this area.

The Sudetens issue a bulletin demanding local self-government “similar to that of Ireland”, and Germany addresses a note to Britain advising that it forcefully warn Czecho-slovakia to accede to the demand. Informed sources state the German high command believes Germany could not stand up for more than 2 months against the potential combination of Czechoslovakia, Britain, France, Russia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia; Poland is taking a reserved attitude. Ambassador Kennedy calls on Chamberlain and receives full information as to the situation which he is said to have reported in detail to President Roosevelt.

Aug. 31.—Shanghai is reported nervous for fear that the Japanese army might seize the city in case of a European war. American business men in Shanghai send an urgent message to Secretary Hull recommending all possible steps be taken to terminate the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and to secure the restoration of the Hongkew District to the International Settlement, the return of American property being used by the Japanese military, the breaking up of the blockade of the Yangtze river and of other transportation routes; the message states that Japanese encroachments are growing, and that losses are enormous and will soon necessitate the withdrawal of numerous firms and the curtailments of mission, educational, and medical activities. The American business community in Shanghai is reported to be planning to send a permanent representative to Washington and to attempt to organize a permanent bloc of congressmen to sponsor their interests. Japan delivers a note to the American Embassy in Tokyo in reply to the American protest against the destruction of the CNAC air liner stating that “the company to which the aircraft belonged, being Chinese, is the juridical person in the incident, which is not one that involves Japan directly with any third power”; the Japanese government believes the circumstances justified the attack as the plane was within the Japanese field of military operations and “acted in such a manner as to justify the suspicion of being a Chinese military craft; the Japanese planes ceased attack, the note declares, after they indentified the plane. The Japanese spokesman in Shanghai warns of the danger of flying non-combattant planes over the Yangtze Valley war zone and states the army desires it be notified of any such prospective flight at least a week in advance and be given a description of the plane and a list of all aboard, the army reserving the right to refuse permission for such a flight.

In spite of the government propaganda campaign, the German public is reported to be nervous, uninterested in the future of the Sudeten Germans, and in dread of the barest possibility of war. The British Ambassador to Germany returns to Berlin with instructions to deliver a warning and an appeal to the German government, and a similar warning is said to have been prepared by France. In an attempt to ease the tension, the Czecho-slovakian government repeals a recent edict that prohibits Nazi political meetings, salutes, and emblems which the Sudetens challenged as unconstitutional. Italian officials state Italy’s position is that of a neutral observer, although friendly to Germany. It is said, however, that Italy has warned Henlein it will not fight to back his claims.

The Riga correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the Soviet naval ministry has admitted that the chief Russian admirals and naval experts were executed a few months ago, including Admiral Orloff, Commander-in-Chief, the head of the Naval Academy, and the commanders of the Baltic Fleet, the Pacific Fleet, and the Far Eastern Amur River flotilla; “The Red Navy has not today a single officer who occupied a high post last year”.

Sept. 1.—Chinese reported to have scored a smashing victory near Juichang on Yangtze south bank in spite of heavy Japanese reenforcements. The worst typhoon in 32 years hits Japan causing over 100 deaths and doing great damage to ships and houses.

Henlein leaves for Berlin to confer with Hitler. Believed that the Czecko-slovakian government has offered to divide the country into cantonal districts similar to the Swiss system, and a grant to the Sudetens of one-third of all new appointments to the civil service and other official posts until the representation amounts to 23%, equal to the population proportion.

All private schools, religious and secular, are ordered closed in Austria, the Nazi party to assume exclusive control of the education of youth.

Italian government issues decree ordering all foreign Jews residing in Italy, Libya, and the Dodecanese islands to leave within 6 months, regardless of their religion, exemption being made if one parent is not Jewish; some 10,000 out of a total of 44,000 are affected.

The Sultan of Johore, enormously wealthy, 65-year-old Malayan ruler, leaves on a 2 or 3 year vacation, arrangements having reportedly been made for him to meet Hitler and Mussolini; later he may proceed to the United States.

Sept. 2.—Continuing uneasiness over the Czecho-slovakian situation leads to an intensified exodus of European capital to the United States.

The Italian government bans all Jewish teachers and students from the public schools. Some 1500 Jewish professors and 8000 university students are affected.

Sept. 3.—Following a meeting of the French Cabinet it is reported that the government will urge Czecho-slovakia to “consider any concessions short of actual dismemberment”.

Reported that some 800,000 Germans in Poland will form a union and that the government has no objection provided the members remain loyal to Poland.

Sept. 3.—A heavy Japanese air armada blasts Chinese defenses along the Nanchang railway, great destruction being done in Nanchang and also at Tehan. The Japanese capture Mahuiling.

Germany advises Britain it will hold naval maneuvers off Scandinavia coincident with the British maneuvers off Scotland. The Rhine frontier opposite Strasbourg is heavily reenforced.

Demonstrations and strikes break out in France against Daladier’s plan to scrap the 40-hour week in the war industries.

Anti-German riots break out in Bielsko, Polish Silesia.

Premier Imredy declares Hungary will back the interests of Hungarians in Czecho-slovakia.

Ambassador Bullitt, speaking at Bordeaux at the base of a monument commemorating 161 years of Franco-American friendship, states: “We hope and pray we may remain at peace with every nation of the world, but, as I suggested on February 22, 1937, if war should break out again in Europe, no human being could undertake to prophesy whether the United States would be involved”. He stresses that the United States would “aid France to help safeguard peace”.

Sept. 5.—After repeated set-backs, the Japanese, reenforced, again open a desperate drive on both sides of the Yangtze. Three Japanese planes machine-gun a Sino-German Eurasiana Aviation Corporation passenger plane and puncture the wings and the gasoline tanks, but the plane lands without loss of life.

The sixth annual Nazi Party convention, with 800,000 in attendance, opens at Nuremberg to continue for 8 days. The rush of apprehensive Europeans to convert their currencies into American dollars or gold drives the pound sterling down to the lowest level since 1935.

Some 50 persons are killed in Santiago, Chile, in putting down a putsch launched by Chilean Nazis, among those arrested being Carlos Ibañez, former President, who recently returned from exile.

Sept. 6.—Japanese planes machine-gun a second Eurasian Corporation passenger plane near Hankow; no lives are lost. China delivers another note to the League of Nations charging the Japanese are using poison gas.

Hitler in a proclamation read at Nuremberg glorifies the German Reich, rejoices in its friendship with Italy, denounces Bolshevism and the Jews, declares Germany no longer fears any foreign blockade because of the nation's economic self-sufficiency, but does not mention the Sudeten problem. The British Ambassador to Germany is reported to have stated to the German Foreign Minister when he expressed doubt that Britain would fight to aid Czecho-slovakia: "Then you are mistaken".

A revolt against Franco is reported brewing in Spanish Morocco.

The Dominican Republic offers the International Refugee Committee to accept a substantial number of German Jewish expatriates; the Union of South Africa has indicated it will not allow an immigration of Jews.

Sept. 7.—The Japanese capture Hushin and claim the inner line of the Hankow defense is on the verge of collapse. Hankow authorities announce the temporary suspension of all air services between Hankow and west and southwest China.

The London *Times* suggests editorially that if other solutions fail, the Czecks should "permit the Sudetens to secede to Germany". Lord Runciman is said to have cabled a strong protest and reported to be considering resigning because of dissatisfaction with London developments. The government is reported to be alarmed and to be making hurried efforts to patch up the damage done by the editorial which is interpreted in Germany as showing the British are weakening. Premier Hodza hands the Sudetens his "last word" in connection with the concessions, but informed Nazis state they believe they will not be considered sufficient. Hitler is reported to be seeking from Britain "more effective pressure on Prague to yield still further". Defense Minister Pirow of the Union of South Africa tells the Assembly that the Union would not participate in a war in which Britain is involved unless the interests of the country make this inevitable and only on a mandate of the people. The Executive Committee of the British League of Nations Union approves a resolution recognizing "the vital importance to all Europe of maintaining the independence of the Czecho-slovakian state . . . and resistance to any attempt by the German government to settle the Sudeten question by intimidation or military action."

Pope Pius is quoted in the *L'Observatore Romano* as saying that the fascist racial doctrine "concerns a great and serious error which reaches the steps of the altar and touches Catholic doctrine".

Sept. 8.—Japanese troops on Yangzte north bank walk into a trap and several thousands are reported cut off while the rest are forced to retreat.

Japan is reported to have assured Germany of its "moral support". The Italian semi-official *Informazione Diplomatica* warns Czechoslovakia it must "surrender to the reality of the situation in order to avoid an even graver situation"; Italy's attitude, it explains, was established during the recent Hitler-Mussolini talks in Rome. Hitler is said to have urged Sudeten leaders to resume negotiations after they had been halted following reports that Czech mounted police at Machrischostrau charged into a crowd of Sudetens with whips, Berlin newspapers charging that the Prague government is no longer master of its own police. Nazi officials state that Hitler will demand a "plebiscite in the Sudeten districts to give the British a chance to save face upon failure of the mediation because the "plebiscite idea is democratic". Czecho-slovakian citizens bring fresh pressure on the government to make no further concessions, and the government broadcasts a radio appeal for calm, emphasizing it honestly desires to conciliate the Sudetens. British Trades Union Congress and Labor Party leaders meeting at Black pool, issue a statement declaring that "no state has a better record of ordered, democratic government in post-war history than Czecho-slovakia and that no state has treated its various nationalities more generously. . . The government has made a generous offer to the Sudeten minority, acceptance of which would remove any legitimate grievance. Democracy forbids dismembering the Czecho-slovakian state. Should Germany make war on Czecho-slovakia, it will brand itself a traitor to humanity". The French army and navy are reported ready for action; the labor situation has eased and dock-gangs and others have speeded up operations. Women in the border regions of Germany and France flock to the churches to pray for peace.

Sept. 9.—The Chinese claim the recapture of Kwang-si. The press publishes a manifesto appealing to the League of Nations to impose economic sanctions against Japan. A Chinese wading in the Whangpoo river at Shanghai is shot and killed by Japanese soldiers for thumbing his nose at them.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, arrives in Geneva to attend the League meeting opening next week and tells the press Germany is “bluffing”. The British government is reported to believe that the Czecho-slovakian crisis has “reached the explosion point”.

A five-day rebel offensive in the Ebro region comes to a complete stand-still which is attributed by them to the torrential rains.

Sept. 10.—The Chinese reoccupy Shuanchenyi and Tahopu.

Field Marshall Hermann Goering, head of the air force, delivers a scathing address at Nuremberg and prophesies that “if Fate should will another war, Germany will not lose, but win. He brands Czecho-slovakia “a little state guilty of oppression, a cultureless people, coming from none knows where, and oppressing people of culture, pigmies themselves, but backed by Jew and Marxist demons with promises they will never keep; the air service is technically perfect and numerically the strongest, he states “never in history has Germany been so strong”. He declares Germany is self-sufficient and invincible and that “what our Fuehrer does is always right, therefore we will follow wherever he leads us.

Sept. 11.—Ambassador Wellington Koo delivers a note to the League requesting the application of sanctions against Japan unless it agrees to discuss peace through the League.

Hitler in an address to the Storm Troopers makes his first reference to Czechoslovakia stating, “I see before me a Germany happy in unity, but there are other Germans to whom this happiness is still denied. Our hearts fly out to them as we know their hearts are with us. . . You make it easy for me to be a fuehrer. I can rely blindly upon you. I see about me millions of unflinching, nay fanatical national socialists. . . We are bound by a spirit that is determined to capitulate before nobody”. Children chanted at each pause, “We thank our Fuehrer”. President Benes states in a radio broadcast “I know our state will emerge victorious from its present difficulties. . . I have an unshaking faith in our state’s health and strength and its powers of resistance through its brilliant army, indomitable spirit, and the devotion of the entire population”. He emphasizes the government’s wish to cooperate with all its neighbors, “especially our greatest neighbor, Germany”. French officials are reported annoyed by Britain’s hesitance to warn Hitler flatly that it will fight if any war is started by an invasion of Czecho-slovakia, declaring that Britain is playing with fire.

After nearly 7 weeks of savage fighting in the Ebro region, the situation still remains unsettled, and rebel losses due to deaths, wounds, capture, and desertion are claimed to be 70,000.

Sept. 12.—Hitler speaks passionately for 78 minutes at Nuremberg, declaring that Germany is determined to see to it that the “harrassed German minorities” in Czechoslovakia get their rights of self-determination, regardless of the opposition of rival powers. He claims they are being “systematically ruined and doomed to slow extinction” and that the cause of peace will not be served by creating the impression that Germany is indifferent to the fate of the 3,500,000 Germans in that country. He states Democracy and Bolshevism are arranged in a solid front against Nazi Germany and that it is a “bloody mockery of history that the democracies are allied with the most brutal dictatorship in the world”. He fails to make clear whether Germany would use force to achieve its ambitions in Czechoslovakia and diplomats believe the speech was purposely ambiguous to avoid a crisis. The Czecho-slovakian government presents Britain with a complete outline of its position and declares it would not accept a plebiscite and is determined to resist German encroachment. Ambassador J. P. Kennedy calls on Chamberlain. Britain warns Hitler that Britain and France would certainly interfere if Germany invades Czechoslovakia. The London *Times* states Britain is not bluffing and that if Germany wants a peaceful settlement it must contribute to it. The Paris press hails the British pronouncement as the fullest factor for peace that could have been brought into play at this moment; “England has spoken, has done what she failed to do in 1914; Germany now knows what adversaries she would meet and this should counsel prudence at Nuremberg”. Former Premier N. Jorga, now adviser to King Carol, states

in a speech that Rumania would join with the democracies in the event of war, and, while not naming Germany, refers to the "hatred and brutality with which unjust demands are being made and the banners of death and destruction waved in the hands of fanatics". At the opening of the League of Nation's 19th session, the New Zealand representative warns that "even those countries which appear to be most remote may not be neutral in the next war". Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, is elected President of the Assembly.

Sept. 13.—Rioting breaks out in the Sudeten areas and several people are killed, alarming Prague officials who fear the disorders may furnish a pretext for German aggression, and martial law is declared. Henlein demands the government withdraw the martial law order and withdraw all Czech police from the Sudeten areas within 6 hours. A frenzy of patriotic ardor sweeps Germany, the people chanting "One Reich, one people, one Fuehrer!" A Soviet spokesman at Geneva states Geneva is the logical place from which to make a reply to Hitler. The German press states *anschluss* is the only possible outcome of the situation. A communique is published in Rome stating that "only separation of the Sudeten areas from Czecho-slovakian sovereignty" will avert war. The French press expresses surprise at what they call Italy's "about face". Daladier is given emergency powers.

Sept. 14.—The Japanese take the Matouchen forts above Kiukiang on the Yangtze. Twelve U. S. Navy men are carried from Shanghai to the U. S. S. *Monocacy* by a Japanese bomber as replacements.

Ignoring Henlein's "ultimatum", the Czecho-slovakian government declares martial law in three more Sudeten areas amid increasing violence as armed Sudeten legionnaires from across the German border reenforce the rioters. As the French government notified some 2,000,000 reservists to be ready for instant mobilization, the Paris press suddenly turns front and urges the government to seek peace at any price. King George returns to London from Scotland, as mobilization plans are discussed in a Cabinet meeting. Reported from Geneva that of the British Dominions only New Zealand is willing to fight to prevent an invasion of Czecho-slovakia, this explaining Britain's reluctance to take a firm stand, but Ottawa officials express amazement, stating that "Canada has not been asked to give commitments and that Britain does not need assurances of Canada's support". The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states Japan is "willing to join Italy and Germany in the spirit of the anti-Comintern pact; this passes almost unnoticed in the United States, being taken as merely a general statement, but observers believe that in case of a European war American "policing" responsibilities in the Pacific would be greatly increased and a decision regarding the retention of naval bases in the Philippines would certainly have to be postponed. Reported from Geneva that there is reason to believe that Rumania has agreed to allow Russia a 5-mile-wide corridor for passage of troops in case of a German attack on Czecho-slovakia. In a move without parallel in history, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in a spectacular exchange of messages, arranges for a meeting with Hitler at Berchtesgaden tomorrow. Reuter's states the move received the immediate strong approval of Daladier and President Roosevelt, and at the news London crowds weep and dance in the streets. Amazement amounting almost to disbelief is registered in Washington official circles at the news of Chamberlain's forthcoming visit. Faced with the magnanimous British move, it is believed that Hitler will have no alternative but to parley, according to London reports. It is said Chamberlain had private information that Germany was preparing to march into Czechoslovakia as he did into Austria. The *Journal de Moscou* blames British indecision for the crisis and charges that Czecho-slovakia is being handed over to Hitler on a silver platter because of British pressure on Prague; it advocates joint action by France, England, and Russia, with the eventual participation of the United States.

Sept. 15.—Lloyd's cancels all contracts involving war risks, effective in 48 hours. Henlein issues a proclamation demanding German annexation of the Sudeten areas; the Czecho-slovakian government proclaims martial law in 5 more Sudeten districts and radiocasts an appeal to the people to be quiet and to trust the government. Lord Runciman confers with Henlein lieutenants in an effort to halt the disorders. The Associated Press states that Prague officials would reject British overtures to sacrifice Czecho-slovakia and that the people are ready to defend their country's integrity. It also reports from London that American born Lady Nancy Astor and Lady Austin Chamberlain, widow of the Premier's half-brother, influenced him to make the trip to Germany; the former leads the pro-Germany "Cliveden set" and the latter has just returned from a tour of Spain as Franco's guest. Washington officials are said to consider the report of the coming conference was "the first ray of hope", and Premier William Mackenzie King of Canada states the visit is "emphatically the right step". A Berlin spokesman states "much is expected from the visit in the interest of European peace; the British Premier's offer was accepted in the same spirit as he made it and is appreciated here; it shows Britain recognizes the seriousness of the situation which has reached a stage making speedy settlement imperative". Usually reliable Paris sources state that France would be willing to

permit German anschluss of the Sudeten areas if it could be peaceful. Opinion in Geneva is divided according to the Associated Press, some saying Chamberlain's trip is "humiliating", borders on surrender, and spells "English anschluss", while others say that if Hitler is not ready for war, Chamberlain has opened the way out of a dangerous bluff, permitting the German dictator to make a demonstration of sacrifice for peace. The United Press states authoritative sources believe Czecho-slovakia may be obliged to scrap its alliance with France and Russia. The *L'Observatore Romano* calls on all nations to show "the virtue, merit, and strength not to resort to force" as the world would agree in no sense to the sacrificing for 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans the lives and means of life of millions of other men. Chamberlain arrives at Berchtesgaden at 4 P. M. on a special train from Munich, which he reached in a specially chartered plane from London, accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson, chief industrial adviser to the government, and William Strang, Foreign Office expert.

Sept. 16.—Chamberlain has a three-hour interview with Hitler and returns immediately to London, accompanied as far as Munich by Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop. According to Reuter's, he looked extremely tired and preoccupied after reaching Munich, but the United Press states he looked calm and unworried, and his whole entourage looked glum-faced while German officials took little pains to conceal their satisfaction. In Berlin it is reported that Hitler demanded cession to Germany of the Sudeten areas and binding assurance that Czecho-slovakia's foreign policy will be in harmony with Germany's; also that Czecho-slovakia should fit itself into the German economic system, Germany for instance, to have the deciding word as to the destination of the output of the Skoda munition works at Pilsen. Said that Hitler left no doubt that he might feel it necessary to resort to drastic measures. Chamberlain is said to have come apparently prepared to concede some form of anschluss, but whether Britain and France are ready to support Hitler's demand for a virtual protectorate is the question believed to have prompted his immediate return to London. The general feeling in Germany is reported to continue to be a general abhorrence of war. Czecho-slovakian government is said to have decided to dissolve the Sudeten German Party and to arrest Henlein on charges of high treason. The Slovak People's Party deserts the Henleinists and comes over to the government. Anti-German riots break out in Belgrade Yugoslavia, the crowds shouting, "Down with Hitler and fascism!"

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: September 15 – October 15, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

Sept. 17.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt is made a member of the Philippine Bar in the presence of President Manuel L. Quezon, members of the Supreme Court, and other high officials.

Sept. 19.—Edgar Snow, noted correspondent and writer on China, arrives in Manila and tells the press that Japan holds only narrow zones along the railways and highways. “We Americans speak of our Far Eastern policy as isolationism or neutrality. That is nonsense. Japan’s army is moving into China on American motor cars, using American gasoline. Its airplanes are often American-made or are manufactured according to patents sold by us, or with essential parts made by us. Many of the bombs Japan drops over China’s cities, killing and maiming thousands of innocent noncombattants, are made with American scrap-iron.

Prince Louis Ferdinand, grandson of the former Kaiser, and his Russian bride, Grand Duchess Kira, arrive in Manila on their honeymoon voyage and begin a long round of entertainments.

Announced that Assemblyman Vicente Rama has accepted the position of Mayor of Cebu to take the place of Mayor A. V. Jacinto, resigned.

Sept. 22.—Rafael B. Alunan, Malacañan-Assembly liaison officer, writes a letter to a prospective candidate who wishes to oppose Assem. Maximo Kalaw, that “in a democracy no man or government can prohibit anybody from presenting his candidacy for office; that is his constitutional privilege. As the leader of the Nacionalista Party, however, His Excellency [President Quezon] expects every Nacionalista to support the official candidate of the Party”. Some 54 incumbent assemblymen have already been proclaimed official candidates, besides 9 others, including Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo.

Sept. 23.—Announced that Secretary of Interior Elpidio Quirino and Secretary of Justice Yulo have resigned their posts; both are candidates for the Assembly.

Sept. 25.—Ilocos Nacionalista leaders, taking literally President Quezon’s recent statement that the choice of Speaker is exclusively the Assembly’s prerogative, despite insistent reports that the administration’s choice is Yulo, formally launch the candidacy of Quirino for the position, the latter having made no direct statement however, but declaring in a speech that the Ilocano provinces “must be adequately represented in the central government”; he is opposed by Assem. Benito Soliven who seeks reelection.

Benigno Ramos stuns a Sakdal meeting at Santa Cruz, Laguna, by announcing the fusion of the Sakdals with the Nacionalistas “as there is no use fighting a party with similar aims”. Manila Nacionalista leaders state they know nothing of the move, that such a proposal would have to be ratified at respective party conventions, and generally consider the matter a joke.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation brings in 46,000 sacks (2,600,000 kilos) of rice from Saigon, paying full duty of P2.50 a 100 kilos because a state of emergency has not been declared to exist.

Sept. 26.—Malacañan announces that former Representative Agustin Alvarez of Zamboanga has been named Governor of Bukidnon.

Sept. 27.—At a luncheon in honor of Secretaries Yulo and Quirino, President Quezon praises their records in office and states that their resignations offer a lesson to the country and show that men who have risen to Cabinet positions do not thereby acquire a sort of title to the office and should not be considered as having failed when they leave it; he states that their seeking election to the Assembly sets a patriotic example. He declares that in the selection of his Cabinet he will not consider what provinces his appointees come from but only the interests of the country at large.

“It is important that we should feel like Filipinos, nothing more and nothing less. There are no separatists here, I believe, but if there are, let us throw them overboard; they are better dead than alive. The issue of separation of provinces has been settled in the American civil war and that issue has been settled for us, too. There will be no ‘nationalities’ here. We are one nation and we will live and die as one nation. . . We must put an end in the National Assembly to the feeling of responsibility to one district. . .”

The Division of Aeronautics issues a commercial license to the first Philippine-made aircraft, a snipe low-wing monoplane, allowed to carry one passenger and baggage to any part of the Philippines; the owners are authorized to construct sister ships.

Vice-Admiral Jules le Bigot, commanding a French squadron on a visit to Manila, in a press interview notes the harmony of American-Philippine relations and praises the mutual goodwill existing between the two peoples. He states the Philippines would do well, in view of the difficulty of small nations nowadays to survive alone and unaided by a bigger nation, to remain under American protection.

Sept. 28.—Announced that H. M. Cavender, General Agent of the Dollar Steamship Lines in Manila, has been appointed Manager of the Manila Hotel.

Sept. 29.—Announced that President Quezon has accepted the resignation of Quintin Paredes as Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington and has appointed Joaquin M. Elizalde.

Sept. 30.—The National Rice and Corn Corporation reduces the price of rice from P6.85 to P6.50 a cavan, effective October 8, because the “harvest is well under way in the southern provinces”; it is indicated the price will be further lowered later.

Oct. 2.—Some 20,000 men and women, representing 21 organizations, attend a meeting in San Fernando, Pampanga, to celebrate the organization of the Collective Labor movement, advance demands for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, and express the solidarity of the Philippine workers with the working class throughout the world. A message from President Quezon, written at the request of Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, is read, stating that “every fair-minded man will have to admit that the workingman in the Philippines is not receiving his due”, that it has been his “most earnest endeavor to ameliorate his lot and secure for him just and equitable treatment”, but pointing out that the problem here is complicated due to an “archaic system inherited from our ancestors” and that it requires not merely the “enactment of progressive laws that have been found successful in other countries” but their intelligent and constructive adaptation to the social and economic structure “lest we so disorganize our industries as to bring about a total economic collapse which in the end will do more harm to the laboring class itself than to other elements of our community. . . I need the sympathetic cooperation of all the elements in our population so that I may make substantial progress in this undertaking”. The singing of the Internationale was a part of the program. Leaders expressed themselves as pleased with the manner the Constabulary handled the situation, remaining in the Municipal Building “instead of going out into the street with bayoneted guns, watching the paraders as if they were criminals”.

Oct. 3.—Reported that the government has bought the S.S. *Santa Ines* of the Grace Line which operates between Hawaii and Australia, and that the ship will be placed on the inter-island service; it is larger than the *Mayon*, having a gross tonnage of 4,576.

Announced that Assem. Manuel Roxas, Chairman of the National Economic Council, has been appointed a member of the Board of the National Development Company.

Oct. 5.—President Quezon appoints 5 new judges including former Senator Emiliano T. Tirona; assigned to the Court of First Instance of Rizal.

The Far East Oil Development Company is reported to have struck oil at a depth of 567 feet near San Andres, Tayabas (Bondoc Peninsula); the amount available is not reported.

Oct. 7.—Announced that the National Development Company has brought the Insular Sugar Refining Company from the Refined Syrups and Sugar Company of New Jersey for P3,600,000, including the company's quota of 35,000 tons and its sugar refining process known as the "suchar" method; the Development Company has also bought the Malabon Sugar Company from Smith, Bell & Company for P600,000, giving the government a total of 43,000 of the 50,000 ton quota of refined sugar allotted to the Philippines by the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Announced that Dean Francisco Benitez, of the College of Education, University of the Philippines, has been designated acting Director of the Bureau of Private Education vice Lino J. Castillejo who has become a member of the technical staff of the National Economic Council.

Oct. 8.—Announced that the government has bought 1000 hectares of land for 5 centavos a square meter off Calle España, Manila, from the Tuason family, for the construction of a model housing district for workers; also announced that the government is considering purchase of the Diliman Estate, acquired by the National Bank for debt, as a possible new site for the University of the Philippines.

Oct. 9.—H. B. Pond, President and General Manager of the Pacific Commercial Company returns from a 6-months' visit to the United States and tells the press there will be no "realistic reexamination" of American-Philippine political relations unless the Filipino people request it and that even then there will be considerable opposition to granting such a request. He states he was impressed by the ignorance and indifference of the American people with respect to the Philippines who believe the Philippine question to have been settled, but states he finds this natural in view of their being harassed by many problems of their own. The country is plagued with strikes and labor trouble of every sort, heavy taxation, and so much government interference that most business men hardly know where to turn. "The more one sees of the rest of the world, the more of an Eden the Philippines appears".

Dr. Edward Charles Elliot, President of Purdue University, Indiana, arrives in Manila, on invitation of the Board of Regents, to advise on the reorganization of the University of the Philippines.

Reported that a university professors association has recently been organized with Dr. Bernabe Africa as President, Prof. Gabriel Bernardo as Vice-President, and Prof. Horacio Lava as Secretary.

Oct. 10.—Reported that Brig.-Gen. Guillermo B. Francisco has been appointed Chief of the Philippine Constabulary.

Isabelo de los Reyes, patriot, author, organizer of the first labor union in the Philippines, and one of the founders of the Philippine Independent Church (Aglipayano), dies in Manila, aged 74.

Oct. 11.—President Quezon issues an order transferring for the third time the date of the taking of the census, this time from November 15 to January 1, 1939, in order to eliminate, according to an announcement, political influence in the appointment of enumerators and supervisors as the elections will be held on November 8.

The National Development Company organizes the Commonwealth Realty Corporation to take charge of the administration of the model workers residence district. The Company accepts the resignation of Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas as Chairman of the Board, as he is shortly leaving for the United States; he remains a member of the Board.

Oct. 12.—President Quezon issues instructions to all governors of provinces and mayors of municipalities to permit everybody, regardless of party or political affiliation, to hold public meetings, following a conference with Guillermo Capadocia, Communist leader, who protested against the action of certain authorities in interfering with public meetings.

Oct. 15.—In connection with the departure of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña for the United States within a few days, President Quezon issues a statement declaring: "I am sending the Vice-President to the United States as my official representative to present the views of the government of the Commonwealth regarding contemplated

legislation covering the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee. The Resident Commissioner is, of course, the representative of this government in its relations with the government of the United States, and the Vice-President is not going to perform those duties, but his activities will be specifically devoted to that one task and others which relate to the functions of the Department of Public Instruction”.

Announced that the request of Jesus Obieta, acting Collector of Customs, that he be allowed to resign has been approved, and that Under-Secretary of Finance Guillermo Gomez will take over his duties in addition to his present ones as Under-Secretary.

The United States

Sept. 16.—The government, through the American Red Cross, is sending 60,000 barrels of flour to Spain for distribution to the indigent on both sides in the civil strife.

Sept. 17.—Reported from Puerto Rico that the United States plans to build a large air base there in connection with Panama Canal defenses.

Sen. Key Pittman states at the American Legion convention in Los Angeles that he believes Britain and France have done all that was possible to avoid a military climax in connection with the Czechoslovakian situation, and that while the American people’s sympathies are with the small democracies, they rebel against the sacrifice of American lives “in defense of democracies that can not be trusted to defend themselves”; “the Senate will not vote for any treaty or measure authorizing entry into any foreign war or alliance or joint action with any foreign country in behalf of any country at war”.

Sept. 19.—Officials of the Bureau of Insular Affairs are said to be studying the possibility that the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs be withheld from Congress at its next session if international tension does not abate.

Sept. 21.—Maj.-Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Corps, and Sergeant Sam Hynes are killed at the Burbank, California, Union Air Terminal, in a crash resulting from a stalling engine when preparing to land.

Sept. 22.—The American Legion reaffirms its stand in favor of “universal and equal service in war time with profit and private privileges for none”; Stephen F. Chadwick, Seattle lawyer and Democrat, is elected National Commander.

A terrific 100-mile-an-hour hurricane and an accompanying tidal wave sweep New England, flooding 8 states, inflicting enormous damage, and killing some 600 people.

Sept. 26.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt sends a personal appeal to Fuhrer Adolf Hitler and President Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia “on behalf of 130,000,000 people in this country and for the sake of humanity, not to break off negotiations looking toward a peaceful, fair, and constructive settlement of the question at issue. . . I earnestly believe that so long as negotiations continue, differences may be reconciled. Once broken off, reason is banished and force asserts itself, and force provides no solution for the future good of humanity. . . The fabric of peace on the continent of Europe, if not throughout the world, is in immediate danger. The consequences of its rupture would be incalculable. Should hostilities break out, the lives of millions of men, women, and children in every country involved most certainly would be lost under circumstances of unspeakable horror. The economic system of every country involved might well be completely wrecked. . . It is the supreme desire of the American people to live in peace; but in event of a general war, they face the fact that no nation can escape some measure of the consequences of such a world catastrophe. . . It is imperative that peoples everywhere recall the civilized nations of the world voluntarily assumed the solemn obligations of the Kellogg-Briand Pact to solve controversies only by pacific means. In addition, most of the parties to the Pact signed other binding treaties obligating them to preserve peace. Furthermore, all countries have today available, for such peaceful solution of any difficulties which may arise, treaties of arbitration and conciliation to which they are parties. . .”

Stated in official circles that the European situation is likely to be a strong factor in preventing High Commissioner McNutt from carrying out his plan to return from Manila soon by way of Europe; it is suggested that his presence in the orient is desirable while the present acute situation continues.

Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt sends Hitler another message, declaring that the United States has no political involvements in Europe and will assume no obligations for the conduct of the present negotiations, “yet it is our right to recognize our responsibilities as part of a world of neighbors.”

He suggests a conference might be held at some neutral spot which would create an opportunity for the present and related questions to be solved in a spirit of justice and fair dealing and in all probability with greater permanence. “The question before the world is not a question of errors or of injustices committed in the past, but of the fate of the world today and tomorrow. . . I do not and need not undertake to pass judgment on the merits of the dispute, but the differences could be settled by peaceful means. . The alternative of a general war is unnecessary and unjustifiable. . . In the light of the experience of this century, continued negotiations remain the only way by which the immediate problem can be disposed of on a lasting basis. The resort to force in the Great War failed to bring tranquility—victory and defeat alike were sterile. In the event it is necessary to supplement present negotiations, nothing stands in the way of widening the scope of the conference to include all the nations directly interested. . .”

Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt sends a personal message to Premier Benito Mussolini “in the interest of preserving world peace” which is not released for publication. The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states that Ambassador Joseph Grew called on Foreign Minister K. Ugaki and requested that Japan seek further Czechoslovakian-German negotiations along the lines of the Roosevelt proposal, General Ugaki replying that the suggestion “will be given serious consideration from Japan’s own standpoint and appropriate measures taken”.

Sept. 29.—Mayor F. LaGuardia of New York issues a proclamation summoning New Yorkers to pause for 5 minutes at 12:30 to “pray for the peace of the world”.

Thomas Dewey, New York City District Attorney famous for his drive against racketters, is nominated Republican candidate for Governor of the state.

Sept. 30.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull states that the Munich agreement “affords a universal sense of relief,” but officials refuse to comment on the terms agreed upon. The New York *Times* states: “Let no man say too high a price has been paid for peace in Europe until he has searched his soul and found himself willing to risk the lives of those nearest and dearest to him. . . Let no man say that the statesmen of Britain and France have committed an outrage.

Joaquin M. Elizalde takes the oath of office as Philippine Resident Commissioner in the presence of the Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring. He is considered well qualified for the post in view of his wide business experience and his membership on the Joint Preparatory Committee.

Oct. 2.—The State Department reveals that 11 other American republics joined President Roosevelt in his appeal to Hitler and Benes.

Reported from “well-informed sources” in Mexico that the government has indicated a willingness to suspend expropriation of American-owned farms until an international commission has established the value and set terms of payment, and it is learned at Washington that Secretary Hull told Mexico it only had to indicate it would abide by such a commission’s rewards, for the American government to send a conciliatory note, thus ending the exchange of acrimonious correspondence.

Oct. 3.—Under-Secretary of State Sumner Wells states in a radiocast that before the President sent his second message to Hitler the State Department had received “information of unquestioned authenticity . . . that 2 p. m., September 28, had been fixed for the entrance of the German armies into Czechoslovakia”.

Oct. 7.—The State Department announces that a note has been sent to Italy recommending that American Jews there be left to pursue their peaceful occupations without molestation, pointing out that Italian nationals in the United States are not hampered by discriminatory laws. The Italian government is reported to be “irritated”.

Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court refuses to review the case of Thomas J. Mooney, labor leader serving a life term in connection with the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco in 1916.

Oct. 12.—Reported from Washington that both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization are contemplating extending their influence to the Philippines, perhaps first in helping to organize longshoremen and dock workers’ unions. The CIO has been active in Hawaii where a water-front strike has just been settled. Pointed out that such a movement would tend to cement American-Philippine ties as heretofore American labor has been generally opposed to measures facilitating either trade or political relations beyond the mainland borders.

Naval officials state that the Japanese thrust into South China further demonstrates that America’s chief strategic interest will likely continue to be in the Pacific except in the case of an actual outbreak of war in Europe and that the problem of future American-Philippine relations has been projected sharply into the foreground. Observers say that there has been no relaxation of studies regarding an American defense system in the Pacific area and believe that the Aleutian-Hawaii-Canal Zone defense triangle may be re-enforced in the near future.

Secretary Woodring asks the Department of Justice to seek dismissal of the suit of B. M. Chancy, Filipino lawyer, challenging the constitutionality of the Philippine Independence (Tydings-McDuffie) Act on the ground that Congress lacks authority to alienate sovereignty over any territory of the United States”. Woodring makes no reference to the technical or legal aspects, but states the War Department is interested in seeing that the Act is upheld.

The American Federation of Labor convention at Houston, Texas, reaffirms its opposition to fascism, nazism, and communism, and also approves a resolution urging the people to boycott Japanese goods.

Oct. 14.—Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, after returning from a 3-months confidential mission in Europe for the government, is reported to have warned President Roosevelt that Hitler plans to make a thrust for nazism in South America as German expansion in Europe will not result in great gains in raw materials or markets; already Germany, Italy, and Japan have made deep inroads in South America.

President Roosevelt tells the press that recent foreign developments have led to a major survey of American defense needs and intimates that the defense budget may be considerably increased.

Other Countries

Sept. 15.—Some 140 Arabs are killed or wounded in a battle between British troops and a large band of Arabs north of Jerusalem. During the past 7 months there have been 222 murders, 288 attempted murders, and 1252 cases of serious assault in the Holy Land.

Sept. 16.—Japanese claim capture of Kwangchow and Shangcheng in the Taipeh foothills which protect Hankow from the north; also occupation of Wusueh, on Yangtze north bank, opposite Matouchen.

Sept. 17.—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is reported to have told King George of Fuhrer Adolf Hitler’s demand and to have said that Britain “must agree to any deal so long as war can be averted”. A British Cabinet member states: “The outlook is terrible”. Some London newspapers call Chamberlain’s move “another Hoare-Laval deal”—which led to Italy’s rape of Ethiopia. Konrad Henlein, Sudeten leader and fugitive from Czechoslovakian justice as accused of treason, is reported arming Sudetens on the German side of the border. The Hungarian government protests against “recent Czech measures”, presumably the calling out of army reserves.

Dr. Wellington Koo, at League of Nations meeting, states that the present situation in Europe is not unconnected with the war of aggression which is being allowed to continue in Asia and asks whether his hearers are prepared to accept the pronouncement that the League is dead. He states 1,000,000 civilians have been killed in China, 30,000,000 rendered homeless and destitute, and charges that Japan is deliberately encouraging the narcotics trade "in order to destroy the soul as well as the body of the Chinese people". The British and French delegations are reported to be ready to support China's demand for the application of Article 17 of the Covenant.

British naval vessels in the Far East are concentrating at Hongkong.

Sept. 18.—Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia states in a speech that the government will reject proposals for a plebiscite in the Sudeten areas. The Foreign-Office spokesman states, "There is only one answer to the reported demands; we will defend every millimeter of our territory". A state of emergency has been proclaimed. Men believed to belong to Henlein's "Sudeten Free Corps" twice attack the Asch customs house with machine guns, wounding two employees, but retreat across border after heavy return fire. Germany said to have notified the government it will take reprisals against Czech citizens in Germany if any Sudetens are courtmartialled. Hitler in an interview with G. Ward Price of the London *Daily Mail* states that the "existence of Czechoslovakia as an ally of Russia is a threat pointed at the heart of Germany" and has forced him to create an air force that in turn has led Britain and France to redouble theirs. He states Germany does not dream of attacking France and does not want to fight England. "They have no interests at stake. . . The Czech trouble must be ended once and for all. It is a tumor in the whole European organization and if allowed to continue will infect international relations until they break down in fatal collapse. While Czech oppression of the German minority keeps Europe at fever heat, I must be ready for whatever may come. . . The creation of the heterogeneous Czechoslovakian republic was lunacy. . ." Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France arrive in London, and after a 12-hour conference (the conferees are reported as seeming very tired), Chamberlain issues a communique stating that the representatives of Britain and France are "in complete agreement as to the policy to be adopted with a view to promoting a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovakian question; the two governments hope that thereafter it will be possible to consider a more general settlement in the interest of European peace". Full details have been reported to Prague "it is understood", and the International News Service reports that Chamberlain will not come to a final decision on any plan with Hitler "without sounding the United States' attitude". French political quarters show impatience at the trend of events, saying that Hitler is maneuvering the rest of Europe into opposition to the Czechs, this to end with a diplomatic victory of winning the Sudeten areas either by annexation or plebiscite with British and French approval; such a development would wreck the basis of French collective security, destroy the Little Entente, and remove French political influence from Central Europe. French centerists, however, laud Chamberlain for his "courageous, noble initiative". Leon Blum states in a signed editorial in *Populaire*, "Is it not time that President Roosevelt address himself to Europe with all the prestige of his person and with all the authority of the state whose moral and material support would be final and decisive in any general war" Premier Benito Mussolini, addressing a large crowd at Trieste, states that in the event of war, "Italy has chosen the side on which it will fight," and observers believe he meant the German side. He, however, praises Chamberlain's peace efforts and urges a plebiscite to solve the Sudeten controversy.

Pablo de Azcarate, Secretary-General of the League, attacks the cowardice of the air raids on open Spanish towns and with reference to Mussolini's recent praise of the Italian air force fighting in Spain, states "only foreigners would undertake action so abominable".

The Chinese in a smashing victory retake Mahweiling on the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway; the town has changed hands several times during the past 2 weeks.

Sept. 19.—Reported that the French Cabinet has ratified the agreement reached at London, although Blum is said to have warned the government not to accept the British solution and the French Foreign Office has issued a semi-official statement saying that Bonnet "raised the question as to whether peace at Hitler's price was not too precarious and referred to the Franco-Czech mutual assistance pact which still exists in all its entirety and France may be called upon to respect its obligations". Reported that Hitler will send troops into Czechoslovakia between September 25 and 30 if attempts to reach a peaceful settlement fail. The Polish Army command issues a manifesto declaring that Teschen, in Silesia, Czechoslovakia, "must again be Polish territory".

The League Council decides to comply with China's request for the application of Article 17 of the Covenant (dealing with sanctions against a non-member state). Julio Alvarez de Vayo, Spanish delegate, states that "it is not the aggressors but their accomplices on whom the greatest responsibility falls" and declares that League sanctions against aggressor nations should be consistently applied or scrapped.

The Japanese-sponsored *Hsin Min Hui*, or New Citizens' Society, opens a contest in which entrants must guess the date and hour the first Japanese troops will enter Hankow.

Sept. 20.—Frontier clashes between Sudetens and Czechoslovakian authorities continue, believed part of a German campaign to spread disorder to furnish excuse for intervention. The government extends martial law to 3 more Sudeten areas, and the Cabinet decides to postpone a reply with respect to the British-French plan. A communique is issued stating that the government is negotiating with friendly states and declares its aim to be to "protect the life and interests of its nationals and the interests of various national groups" in the country. Indications are that the government realizes it can not fight Germany alone, although the general staff is reported to believe the army could hold back the German war machine for at least a month, and that it will undertake negotiations to obtain the best possible settlement under the circumstances. Reported from Paris that Hitler will insist on immediate and almost unconditional acceptance of his demands and will not tolerate "haggling". Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden describes the proposed British solution as an "ignominious surrender"; the British press is also highly critical, and even conservatives in Parliament appear ready to revolt. Russia is reported to be quietly moving troops into strategic positions on the Ukrainian frontier with naval maneuvers in progress in the Baltic and Black Seas and in the north Pacific. Sources close to the Russian delegation to the League at Geneva state that Moscow has informed Prague that if it will resist a German attempt to seize territory, Russia will give its support. Mussolini states at Udine that Italy is ready for war; "The fascist march is not yet finished and nobody will stop us!" Premier Bela Imredi returns to Budapest from a conference with Hitler and states Hungary will defend and support the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia in their fight to obtain self-determination. The Polish Ambassador to Berlin confers with Hitler.

Sept. 21.—The Czechoslovakian government replies to Britain and France, it is understood, in a spirit, of conciliation, that it can not subscribe to their propositions, made without Prague's consent, and asks that the controversy be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the treaty drawn up with Germany in 1925. Twenty-two German divisions are reported massed on the frontier and a Berlin spokesman states that every day of delay will raise Hitler's price of settlement. According to authoritative sources, Britain and France notify Czechoslovakia that its reply to their proposals is "not satisfactory" and state that the government must deliver an unconditional acceptance of the plan within 24 hours or accept the consequences of a German invasion, warning that Hitler has issued marching orders for late tomorrow unless the Czechoslovakian government submits in the mean time. Reported that Chamberlain expects to meet Hitler again tomorrow and the Paris press urges Prague to yield prior to the meeting for, "although Czechoslovakia has the right to request further discussion, Hitler has already succeeded in militarily isolating Czechoslovakia and is prepared to strike in event of the slightest delay." The Cabinet accepts the British-French proposals for cession of the Sudeten areas, but semi-official sources state it will be necessary to call Parliament immediately to affirm the decision in accordance with the Constitution. Reported that the army is enraged by the surrender and may repudiate it and establish a military dictatorship. The left-wing press states that no Czechoslovakian government could accept the "humiliating Anglo-French proposals" and declares, "Let us rather have a war and go down fighting". Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Minister, states at Geneva that Britain and France are seeking to avoid a possible war today in return for a certain large-scale war tomorrow. Our war department is ready immediately to participate in a conference with representatives of the French and Czechoslovakian war departments to discuss measures appropriate to the moment". Czechoslovakia rocks with demonstrations against dismemberment, crowds shouting "Benes must resign", "Down with Hitler!", "Chamberlain sold us out!", "Shame on France!", "Put the army in power!" Women and children, weeping bitterly, throw themselves to the ground and kiss the soil. The government desperately appeals for calm by radio broadcast, the spokesman stating: "God knows it takes more courage to live than to commit suicide. . . The government action has been taken after it had been exposed to pressure for which there is no precedent in history. . . We have submitted to avoid misery and bloodshed. We are sacrificing ourselves to save peace as Christ sacrificed himself to save humanity. We shall not attempt to place the blame where it belongs but will leave it to the judgment of history. We stand alone but we shall be Czechoslovaks together. We are not vanquished. . . A new life is now before us". Mussolini states at Treviso that all minority problems in Czechoslovakia must be settled "integrally". Chamberlain in reply to a letter from C. R. Atlee, labor leader, states that Parliament "would of course have the opportunity of

confirming or rejecting any government proposals arising from the present international situation", but that to summon it now, when he is engaged in the "peaceful solution of a problem of the utmost delicacy" and for him "to take part in debates now" would "make his task well nigh impossible". English audiences hiss and boo news reels of the Chamberlain-Hitler meeting at Berchtesgaden. Leon Blum and other socialist and communist leaders attack the government for its surrender to Hitler and demand a convocation of Parliament, which Daladier refuses. The Moscow *Pravda* states that the Western democracies which agreed to submit to brigandage, are playing with fire, since tomorrow the same issue may arise in Asia and Africa." The Soviet Union calmly views the spectacle of the Imperialist Beast disposing of this or that colony or independent state, since we do not differentiate between German and British plunderers". The British Liberal Council passes a resolution condemning the government for taking the initiative in international agreements without first consulting Parliament, and characterizes the present action as yet another surrender to force and a reversal of the government's announced policy of a fortnight ago when a firm lead would have preserved world peace with honor. Eden states in a speech: "Let us not delude ourselves. Each recurrent crisis brings us nearer to war. . . The best the world can hope for now is uncertain peace, soaring armaments, and ultimate war or general disruption. . . The people know the stand we must take and pray it will be taken before it is too late. Not for the first time in our history are we faced with such a challenge, but till now we have always stood firm for liberty and law therefore prevailed. . ." No official statements are made in Washington, but the New York *Times* speaks of the "staggering blow to the prestige and power" of Britain and France, and the *Herald-Tribune* declares: "Czechoslovakia has had plunged into her side a knife pressed upon her with indecent urgency by two great colleagues, themselves impelled by a contemptuous kick from Hitler's boot". The British naval squadron visiting Istanbul is ordered to proceed to Alexandria, Egypt, for maneuvers. The French Mediterranean fleet sails for maneuvers off the coast of Provence.

Negotiations between Nazi authorities and Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna break down following his signature to a letter circulated to every Catholic priest in Austria banning the "Union for Religious Peace," an organization of pro-Nazi Catholic priests, and containing a scathing denunciation of the new marriage laws and of the program of confiscation of Church property and suppression of Catholic schools.

A 6-day battle north of Teinchiacheng, on Yangtze north bank, ends in a Japanese retreat. Reported that the Yangtze campaign has already cost the Japanese 80,000 casualties.

Sept. 22.—Hitler arrives at Godesberg in a special train and is welcomed as a conquering hero; Chamberlain and the others arrive in automobiles. During the 3-hour conference, Hitler, flushed with victory, warns that the whole Sudeten question must be cleared up before October 1. Poles and Hungarian lobbyists stand in the background hoping to participate in the partition, the French pointing out that their demands might prove a boomerang as Poland has incorporated 3,000,000 Russians from the Ukraine and some 1,500,000 Germans in the Polish corridor. After the meeting Chamberlain issues a statement asking for the cooperation of all concerned and that they refrain from provoking incidents. Members of the Cabinet present their resignations to President Benes, agreeing to remain at their posts, however, until the formation of a new Cabinet. Thousands of men and women, boys and girls march in the streets of Prague singing the national anthem and shouting, "Give us arms!" The Lord Mayor broadcasts a radio appeal stating, "Disorder will aid our enemies. We have full confidence in our President and we must make it possible for him to lead the Republic toward a new life. . . If others desert us in these fateful hours, there is no reason for us to desert our own cause." A new Cabinet, headed by Gen. J. Sirovy, Inspector-General of the Army and a national hero, assumes power, but it is announced that the new regime will not be a military dictatorship or even a military government. The French Foreign Office spokesman states that France is ready to extend financial aid to Czechoslovakia for use in connection with problems arising from surrender of the Sudeten areas. Former Premier Stanley Baldwin calls on King George, leading to speculation as it is known Baldwin is extremely friendly to Eden. Daladier works desperately to forestall a Cabinet revolt as the Minister of Colonies, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Pensions resign in protest against French policy. Foreign Office experts in both London and Paris begin the heartbreaking job of reassembling the wreckage of British and French post-war diplomacy in order to determine what may still be salvaged. *Izvestia* warns that "the fate of Czechoslovakia is the fate of France".

Japan informs the League that it declines the Council's invitation based on Article 17 of the Covenant, stating that it holds firmly to the belief that the method envisaged by the League can not bring about a "just and adequate solution" of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Japanese forces take Loshan.

Sept. 23.—The continuation of the conference at Godesberg, set for today, is postponed as Chamberlain sends Hitler a letter, understood to have French approval, stating he is awaiting a reply to proposals made yesterday believed to include insistence on a withdrawal of certain of Hitler's demands and at least a partial demobilization as conditions to continuation of the conference. Pierre Cot, French Radical Socialist leader, announces, "Premier Daladier has authorized me to say that France has gone to the extreme limit of concessions and that if Germany carries out a coup de force in Czechoslovakia, France will fulfill its treaty commitments". President Benes orders a general mobilization of 800,000 regular troops and 1,200,000 reserves. French forces on the German frontier are increased to maximum strength. Italian officials are reported to hope that a pacific solution will be reached and that Hitler will not be too rigid, "otherwise the British and French might suddenly abandon their present retreat". Amid increasing English resentment at the secretiveness of the government, Lord Halifax issues a statement urging the public to refrain from forming premature conclusions and to await with patience the time when "Chamberlain will be in a position to fully acquaint the country with the facts". A crowd parades in Trafalgar Square shouting, "Chamberlain must go!", "Stand by Czechoslovakia!", "Britain's honor lost today means Britain's peace lost tomorrow!" A plane is sent from England to Prague to bring home the wives and children of the British legation staff.

Sept. 24.—Chamberlain states at Godesberg that he could not term the situation hopeless, but that "it is up to the Czechs". Returned to London, bearing Hitler's "final proposals", he states. "The peace of Europe in our time depends on a peaceful solution of the Sudeten problem." It is rumored that Hitler's attitude is conciliatory but that he demands German occupation of all Sudeten areas where 75% of the population is "German" by October 1 and evacuation of Czech officials and soldiers from these areas, and plebiscites in the remaining Sudeten districts to determine whether the inhabitants want to adhere to Czechoslovakia or go to Germany; Germany would not guarantee the new borders against the claims of "other nationalities for the right of self-determination". Hitler is reported furious at the Czech mobilization and a Nazi spokesman declares this is "a provocation of the worst sort". German Free Corps men enter Asch and proclaim *anschluss* of the district with Germany, the Czechs not resisting the entry as the region extends into Germany and effective defense is not possible. The British Home Fleet unexpectedly puts out to sea from Invergordon. France mobilizes additional reservists, bringing the total troops in arms to over 2,000,000. Rumania completes arrangements for mobilization. Civil populations in French towns along the German border are being evacuated.

Sept. 25.—Daladier and Bonnet confer with Chamberlain in London, reportedly telling him Hitler's terms are unacceptable. Understood that Britain and France will propose Czech evacuation and German occupation of important Sudeten towns by October 1, formation of an Anglo-Czech-German commission to quickly establish new frontiers, and a German-Italian, British-French guarantee of protection of the new Czechoslovak state. Mussolini announces that as Germany's ally, Italy is ready for all developments, although Italy has thus far not adopted any measures of a military character. In a speech at Bergamo, Mussolini recalls that Benes led the League drive for sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian campaign and declares that the present Czech premier is "a general who is a friend of Moscow". The *Giornale d'Italia* accuses "sinister influences abroad of seeking to enlarge the crisis into a general European war". Stated in Rome that Mussolini hopes to persuade Britain and France to remain neutral, in which case Italy would not involve itself. Plans are reported ready for the evacuation of London within 72 hours.

Sept. 26.—Czechoslovakia rejects Hitler's Godesberg demands as exceeding the demands already agreed to, a government spokesman declaring Czechoslovakia has the backing of Britain and France. The populace is awaiting developments with tense expectancy amounting almost to enthusiasm, and there is no sign of fear. Czech troops blow up roads, bridges, and railways along the German and Polish borders. The Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States declares: "We have offered to make sacrifices as far as the security of our people would stand. The question is no longer one of separating the German minorities; it is one of opening the path for German supremacy and domination over Europe" President Roosevelt's appeal for peace addressed to Hitler and Benes has not yet been permitted to be published in the German newspapers, and a spokesman of the German propaganda ministry states: "The message was sent to the wrong address; Prague is the proper address. Germany is now merely demanding the realization of what for a long time has been admitted to be its moral right." The French government spokesman states the Roosevelt appeal is an extremely important contribution to peace". Hitler, speaking at the Sports Palace in Berlin states that Benes "has the choice between war and peace" and that Italy would fight with Germany if war breaks out. He calls Benes a "maniac" who, "like Kurt Von Schuschnigg, broke his promise". "If upon a German attempt to force Czechoslovakia to stand by its promises, France feels obliged to aid Czechoslovakia, than this obligation will have been caused by a Czech breach of pledge". "Bolshevism", he avers, is using Czechoslovakia as

a “channel into Europe”. “It is a lie that there is such a thing as a Czechoslovakian nation. It was an invention made at Versailles when the war treaties were drafted”. He states he is grateful to Chamberlain for his efforts to preserve peace, and asserts that the only difference between his Godesberg and his earlier demands, which were accepted, is that he now demands immediate surrender of the Sudetenland before the Czechs have opportunity to “drive out millions of Germans”. He declares that the annexation of the Sudetenland is “the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe, but it is a point on which I will not yield. In contradistinction to the democracies, we do not desire to suppress others; our aims are strictly limited by racial frontiers. I sympathize with Hungarians, Poles, and Ruthenians, but I speak only of the fate of my own countrymen, the Germans. . . Democracies pretend to be peaceful, but in fact they are most blood-thirsty monsters. . . I never wanted war. . .” He recalls he proposed a limitation of armaments, but that this was rejected. Then “I built an army of which Germany may be proud, with the most modern arms known to mankind . . . an army which the world will respect and which will wage war whenever it seems necessary to assure the existence of the German people within our racial frontiers”. The crowd shouts at intervals: “Führer, command us. We will follow!” Chamberlain, appearing briefly at a window during the conferences at No. 10, Downing Street, and smiling, is greeted with boos from many persons in the crowd outside, others shouting, “Stand by the Czechs!” He is understood to have sent Hitler a personal message and a communique issued by the British government declares that if Germany attacks Czechoslovakia, France will be bound to come to its assistance, and Britain and Russia will certainly stand by France”. The London market crashes in the most spectacular session since the World War.

The Chinese claim the recapture of Loshan. The regiment of British Seaforth Highlanders at Shanghai leaves for Hongkong on 4 hours notice, where all major British warships in the Far East are also concentrating. The British Durham battalion is remaining in Shanghai for the time being.

Sept. 27.—A note to the British government signed by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Minister to London, declares “in all solemnity that Her Hitler’s demands in their present form are absolutely and unconditionally unacceptable to my government. Against these my government feels bound to make its utmost resistance, and we shall do so, God helping. The nation of Saint Wenceslaus, John Huss, and Thomas Masaryk will not be a nation of slaves”. The demands “go far beyond what we agreed to in the so-called Anglo-French plan. They deprive us of any safeguard, merely to yield larger portions of our carefully planned defenses and to admit the German armies deep into our country before we would be able to organize or make any preparation for defense. Our national and economic independence would automatically disappear. . . We rely on the two great Western democracies whose wishes we have followed much against our own judgment, to stand by us in our hour of trial”. Chamberlain in a worldwide radio broadcast declares that Britain is “ready to fight for democracy’s survival” and “any power seeking to dominate the world by fear of its force” but appeals to Hitler not to plunge Europe into a “nightmare”. He states he finds Hitler’s attitude in not wishing to allow Czechoslovakia “time to work out terms of transfer” of the minority areas, unreasonable, and that he understands why the Czechs feel unable to agree, yet “it is horrible, fantastic, and incredible that Britain should be digging bomb-shelters and fitting gas-masks because of a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing” and that it seems “still more impossible that a quarrel already settled in principle should become the subject of a war”. “However much we may sympathize with a small nation confronted by a big and powerful neighbor, we can not in all circumstances undertake to involve the whole Empire in a war simply on her account. If we have to fight it must be on larger issues than that, but war is a fearful thing and we must be very clear before we embark on one that it is really a great issue that is at stake. For the present I ask you to await as calmly as you can the events of the next few days. Britain regards itself morally responsible for seeing its promises fulfilled fairly and fully and with reasonable promptness, provided Germany agrees to a settlement of terms and conditions for transfer by means of discussion, not force. . . I appreciate his [Hitler’s] references to efforts I have made to save peace. I can not abandon these efforts.” Mussolini is reported to have told the Fascist Grand Council that he has “abandoned hope for peace”, that a general war is “inevitable”, and that Italy will fight with Germany; he expects events to come to a head “within 2 or 3 days”. King George declares a state of emergency” to exist and volunteers are digging trenches and air-raid shelters in various parts of London; similar preparations are being made in Paris. Schools have been closed and people urged to leave the capitals. Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, at Doorn, Holland, is reported praying for peace. Hitler replies to Roosevelt stating, “It is now solely in the hands of the Czechoslovakian government to decide whether it desires peace or war. . . The German government is not wanting in patience or a sincere will for a peaceful understanding”. Russian officialdom welcomes the Roosevelt appeal, but believe the only possible check to Hitler is a show of force on the part of France and Britain. Chamberlain states that Britain “responds to the Roosevelt appeal in all sincerity and earnestly hopes the governments to which the appeal

was addressed will do likewise.” Reported that Daladier appealed to Roosevelt, recalling that “the democratic traditions of Woodrow Wilson were the principal motivation behind the creation of Czechoslovakia”. Polish frontier guards attack Czechoslovakian guards on the Silesia frontier. Benes has sent a personal letter to President Ignatz Moscicki of Poland, stating his willingness to terminate the Polish minority question even at the cost of a revision of the frontier on the basis of mutual agreement.

The League Council in secret session agrees to authorize members to apply individual economic and financial sanctions against Japan as coordinated action has been rendered impossible by contemporary events.

The Italian cruiser *Monte Luccoli* and the destroyer *Lepanto* suddenly leave Shanghai on 30 minutes’ notice with only a part of their crews aboard for an unknown destination. The last British warship, the destroyer *Duncan*, has also left for Honkong.

The S. S. *Queen Elizabeth*, world’s largest ship, is launched at Clydebank, Scotland, by Queen Elizabeth.

Sept. 28.—General Sirovy states in a radio broadcast that Czechoslovakia will resist “self-vivisection”. At the request of German government, British newsmen leave Berlin. Hitler states, after reading Czechoslovakia’s answer to his “final” memorandum: “I can not bring myself to understand those arguments or admit they can be seriously put”. Chamberlain appeals to Pope Pius “to aid in averting war.” Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, is reported to have asked Mussolini to “persuade Hitler not to invade Czechoslovakia,” and that Hitler has accepted Mussolini’s offer of mediation. Unconfirmed Reuter and United Press reports from Berlin stating that Hitler has ordered his armies to march immediately if there is no favorable reply from Prague by 2:00 p. m. today, are officially denied by the Nazi news agency. Britain reported to have mobilized its army and navy. Reuter’s reports from Tokyo that in event of a European war Japan would do its utmost to remain neutral as it has its hands full in China, but that in case of trouble, British nationals in Shanghai may be taken to Manila as Honkong is not considered safe and Singapore is too far away. A run develops on Shanghai banks. The U.S.S. *Canopus* and 5 submarines of the Asiatic Fleet leave Philippine waters for Honkong. A French flotilla of 2 cruisers and 2 submarines leaves Manila suddenly for an unknown destination. Chinese press reports tell of a concentration of 20 Japanese warships and transports near the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea. The French fleet is reported concentrating in the Gulf of Tongking. Chamberlain tells an excited House of Commons, just convened, that Hitler, acting on President Roosevelt’s suggestion, has agreed to holding a 4-power conference to be held at Munich tomorrow, and to postpone mobilization for 24 hours, “thus averting a march on Czechoslovakia by only a few hours”. The German papers carry only deleted versions of Roosevelt’s message to Hitler. With respect to Roosevelt’s second message, the German Foreign Office spokesman states that the “time of the exchange of friendly messages is past and that a reply will not be made as else there would be no end to the messaging back and forth”.

Reported that Mussolini has ordered the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain and that the Spanish government has ordered demobilization of the International Brigade.

Sept. 29.—The Russian Foreign Office announces acceptance of Roosevelt’s suggestion that Russia address peace appeals to Germany and Czechoslovakia and endorsement of his proposal to hold an international conference, offering to participate in such a meeting. *Izvestia* expresses the view that Chamberlain is only strengthening the hand of Hitler in agreeing to an immediate conference at Munich. Foreign Minister Gen. K. Ugaki is quoted as saying Japan desires a peaceable settlement of the Czechoslovakian crisis and upholds the “sincere desire of the American President to prevent war”. It is stated at the Foreign Office, however, that Japan has decided “to reserve its attitude”. The League passes a resolution associating itself with Roosevelt’s messages to the heads of world powers in behalf of peace. Pope Pius prays for peace in a radio broadcast. France is reported to be ready on a moment’s notice to mobilize in case the Munich conference fails. Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain, and Daladier meet at Munich, reportedly on the basis of assumption that Germany on October 1 will take over Sudetenland, the question now concerning only the “method of occupation”; stated that Czechoslovakia has accepted in principle the new British plan for the execution of the Sudeten cession and will send an observer from the Foreign Ministry; also participating are Italian Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano, son-in-law of Mussolini, German Foreign Minister Baron J. von Ribbentrop, former German Ambassador to London, and the British Ambassador to Germany, Sir Neville Henderson. Mussolini is given the place of honor at the conference and is assigned quarters in Prince Karl’s Palace where Hitler himself conducted him; the others are staying at hotels. Benes is understood to have given Daladier

virtually blanket authority to defend Czechoslovakia's rights and Daladier is also believed to have contacted Moscow before proceeding to Munich. Czechoslovakia informs the United States of its readiness to cede to Germany territory in which the population is more than 50% German, but suggests that should the negotiations fail, the issue be laid before Roosevelt or an international conference for arbitration.

Japanese government issues a statement that if sanctions are applied to Japan, it would be obliged to reconsider its fundamental policy of respecting foreign interests and concessions in China and would have to take free action in its military operations there.

Ugaki resigns following a disagreement over the creation of a government organization to direct Japanese affairs in China. Japanese troops occupy the fortified Yangtze town of Tienkiachen, reportedly afterward slaughtering the Chinese garrison of 5000 men.

Sept. 30.—The “Big Four” at Munich are reported to have agreed last night on Czech evacuation of certain Sudeten areas without destroying any fortifications beginning tomorrow, to be completed in 10 days, conditions of evacuation to be laid down by an international commission including Czechoslovakian representatives; German occupation of “predominantly German” areas to begin tomorrow; in other Sudeten areas plebiscites to be held, international “bodies” to occupy these areas pending the plebiscite; final frontiers to be delimited by the international commission; another B-4 conference to be held within 3 months to consider Hungarian and Polish demands; France and Britain to pledge themselves to guarantee the new frontier and Germany and Italy to follow suit after the Hungarian and Polish claims have been settled. The Czechoslovakian Legation in London announces Czechoslovakian acceptance of the plan after receiving the terms with a British note which, it is stated privately in the Legation, was “tantamount to an ultimatum”. Chamberlain and Hitler sign a joint statement: “We regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement as symbolic of the decision of our two peoples never to war with one another again. . . We are determined to continue our efforts to remove all possible sources of differences endangering the peace of Europe.” Daladier stated earlier: “I believe the Munich meeting will mark a historical date in Europe. I am glad to see for myself that Germany entertains no feeling of hatred or hostility. Be assured France feels no hostility toward Germany. The two nations must agree.” Taking leave of his guests, Hitler assures them of his personal gratitude and that of the German people and declares his great satisfaction over the fact that the “danger of conflict” has been set aside. German crowds cheer Chamberlain. Hitler is hailed throughout Germany as the “world’s greatest living statesman” with some of the “credit” accorded to Chamberlain. Mussolini on his return to Rome is hailed as the “savior of European peace”. Czechoslovakia is reported stunned and incredulous at terms of dismemberment such as never have been imposed upon any state in peace time and seldom on one defeated in war. The Pope is reported to have wept joyously at the news of the Munich agreement and to have thanked God for the “miracle”. Belgium is already demobilizing. Apparently ignoring the Munich agreement, Poland sends an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanding the surrender of the Teschen border area of 100 square miles, largely populated by Poles.

The League closes its sessions after adopting a resolution advocating the separation of the Covenant from the Treaty of Versailles. Litvinoff states, “It is regrettable that we must limit ourselves to such a modest resolution when outside the League so much is being done to encourage aggression and insure its success”.

Prime Minister Fuminaro Konoye takes over the Foreign Ministry.

Oct. 1.—General Sirovy states in a radio broadcast: “Superior force compelled us to accept the demands. It was my duty to consider every aspect of the situation. We have accepted the unheard-of sacrifices required of us. It was a choice between the death of our nation and the ceding of some of our territory. The main thing is that we remain ourselves. I appeal to the people to maintain confidence in their leaders. There are smaller states than we shall be.” No disorders are reported as the people mourn. Hitler appoints Henlein Reich Commissioner for Sudetenland; Henlein telegraphs Hitler, thanking him for the freedom he has won for the Sudeten Germans who have been “tormented for 20 years. German troops begin the occupation of the first area, a 60-mile stretch paralleling the Danube. Within 10 days Germany will occupy a 1000-mile frontier-strip of about 7,000 square miles, with a 3,000,000 population. Britain advises Poland to use moderation. Czechoslovakia accepts Poland’s demands in full, agreeing to turn over the city of Teschen tomorrow and the rest of the Polish-populated districts within 10 days. Chamberlain states in a radio address that settlement of the Czech problem is “only a prelude to a larger settlement

involving all Europe". A. Duff-Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, tenders his resignation to Chamberlain, stating he "profoundly distrusts the foreign policy which the present government is pursuing and will likely continue to pursue". The French Cabinet approves the Munich agreement. Daladier expresses hopes for better relationships with Italy. France orders demobilization of over 1,000,000 reserves.

Oct. 2.—The German press renews propaganda for the return of the German colonies. Hungary demands the cession of areas of Czechoslovakia inhabited by Magyars. The *Giornale d'Italia* states it is fantastic to jump from black pessimism to a roseate optimism, and deplores the tendency in Britain and France to "pass over in silence Signor Mussolini's decisive work for peace". Gen. Rudolf Medek, Czech soldier and author, returns all his British and French medals and honors.

Gen. Francisco Franco radiocasts that "the hour of victory is near".

Oct. 3.—Hitler triumphantly enters Sudetenland near Asch. The German troops of occupation are fully equipped for military action—artillery, tanks, machineguns, and anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns. Polish troops enter Teschen carrying flowers. Czechoslovakia informs Hungary it is ready to negotiate regarding its minority claims. Italy warns that delay with respect to the Hungarian demands may cause "new complications". Chamberlain defends the Munich agreement in the House of Commons, and is frequently interrupted with hisses and cries of "shame" to which his supporters reply with cheers. He states he has nothing to be ashamed of. "Last Wednesday we sat under the shadow of an imminent menace; today we all join in thankfulness that the prayers of millions have been answered. . . The conference was not a triumph for any one person or nation; the real triumph was that the representatives of 4 great powers can find it possible to agree upon ways and means of carrying out a difficult and delicate operation by negotiation instead of the catastrophe of war. . . Our relief at escape from this peril is mingled with profound feelings of sympathy for Czechoslovakia in the hour of its national grief. It has earned our admiration and respect for the magnificent restraint and discipline it has shown." He reveals the British government is prepared to arrange for an immediate loan of £10,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of Czechoslovakia for its urgent needs. "Hard things are being said about the German Chancellor, but the House ought to keep in mind the difficult position of a man who has found himself forced to draw back from such emphatic declarations as he had already made. . . Signor Mussolini's contribution was notable and perhaps decisive. It was his suggestion that the final stages of mobilization be postponed for 24 hours while the situation was being discussed. . . The French Premier's courage and readiness to accept responsibility, his pertinacity, and his unfailing good humor were invaluable throughout the discussion." Chamberlain also praises Roosevelt "persuasively expressed viewpoint". He declares, "I entered no pact and made no new commitments; our conversation was hostile to no other nation". He warns against too great an optimism, stating that peace requires effort. "Let no one think that because we have signed the Munich agreement we can afford to relax our efforts or call a halt to the rearmament program. If disarmament is to come, it must come by steps and with the agreement and cooperation of other countries. It is to winning back confidence and the gradual removal of hostilities between nations until they feel they can safely discard their weapons one by one, that I wish to devote what energy and time may be left to me before I turn my office over to a younger man". The speech is, as a whole, received in a dead silence, relieved only when Chamberlain's followers rose to a man whenever the opposition attempted to taunt the speaker. Replying to Chamberlain, C. R. Attlee, Opposition leader, bitterly criticizes the Munich agreement, describing it as one of the greatest diplomatic defeats Britain and France have ever sustained. "We all feel relief that war has not come at this time, but we can not feel that peace has been established. This has not been a victory for reason and humanity but for brute force. We have seen a gallant and civilized, democratic people betrayed and handed over to a ruthless destiny." He states that the "bearing of Benes, assailed in the most shameful language in Germany, showed the difference between a civilized man and a gangster." "No state on the continent of Europe has treated its minorities better than Czechoslovakia. A comparison of the lot of these minorities and the treatment of Jews, Catholics, and Socialists in Germany shows the difference between heaven and hell. Hitler has recreated the law of the jungle and the whole of Europe is now under the constant menace of armed force. . . Sooner or later we shall be over the abyss into which we have been looking. . . Let us call in the good offices of the United States and not exclude Soviet Russia". Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, states: "We shall live to rue the day when the British government laid open the way for Germany's march into Central Europe". Duff-Cooper, explaining his resignation, states that the Chamberlain policy is characterized by "treachery and perfidy". Eden states that "foreign affairs can not be conducted on the basis of 'stand and deliver' ". Government forces thwart the rising challenge of the Opposition by tabling a motion for parliamentary ratification of Chamberlain's action for the time being.

Japan Foreign Office releases a statement declaring that the League's resolution "makes it difficult for Japan to maintain the policy of cooperation with the League which it has hitherto pursued." The Tokyo *Hochi Shimbun* gives prominence to an article stating that the resignation of Ugaki marks a new stage in Japanese diplomacy in which the "pro-British policy will be broken once for all" and the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome axis strengthened.

Reported that 10,000 Japanese have been killed in a 3-day battle 75 miles southeast of Hankow, and that the advance there has collapsed. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tells press that Russia has helped China but only in simple fulfilment of its League obligations. He states that the ability of members of the League to carry out their obligations is largely dependent on effective American cooperation, and that America must play an important role if the crises in China and Europe are to be fully settled.

Oct. 4.—Authoritative Prague sources indicate that future Czechoslovakia foreign policy will be linked with that of Germany. Premier Sirovy is reported to have yielded to the Slovak demands for full local autonomy; they do not desire secession. The Chamber of Deputies approves the Daladier policy by a vote of 535 to 75. Reported that the Anglo-Italian friendship pact may go into effect almost immediately and that Mussolini will make at least a "token withdrawal" of Italian troops in Spain while Britain will recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. The *Journal de Moscow* states that Russia no longer regards itself as an ally of France and that France no longer has an ally in Europe except Britain, the value of which is very doubtful. "By not consulting the Soviet government, France nullified the Soviet-Czechoslovakian pact which is corollary to the Franco-Soviet pact and one of the most important elements in the Eastern Regional pact. . . The loss of its allies and isolation is the price France is compelled to pay for capitulating to the aggressor." *Pravda* states, "all nations see through pretty phrases indicating Chamberlain allegedly saved peace, and know that there has been committed an act which by its insolence exceeds everything since the first imperialist war. There will be far-reaching consequences". *Izvestia* states the Munich agreement "brings war nearer under conditions immeasurably worse for Britain and France".

The Polish Ambassador informs the Japanese Foreign Office that Poland will not apply sanctions against Japan.

The British Seaforth Highlander regiment, which hurriedly left Shanghai for Honkong a few days ago, is reported returning to Shanghai.

Oct. 5.—The resignation of President Benes of Czechoslovakia is officially announced. He states in a radio broadcast, "As a democrat I believe it is better that I go. I feel that what was demanded of us was not the just thing, but now we must reach terms because Germany's overpowering might is too great for us".

Several high-ranking Czech army officers commit suicide. Unexpected difficulties are met by the International Commission charged with the arrangement of the cession of Sudetenland in delimiting the 5th zone to be taken over. Reported that Hitler will demand "reparations for injustices" inflicted by Czechs on the Sudetens since 1918.

A Paris report states that a plan of "obscure origin" to divide Spain into two nations, one a democracy and the other a dictatorship, has been rejected by the Spanish government; Alvarez del Vayo states that Spain is determined to avoid the "terrible and monstrous" fate of dismembered Czechoslovakia and fight until the country is free from foreign invasion.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that if sanctions are applied against Japan, it will declare war on China and enforce a naval blockade—in which case "the nations applying the sanctions will be guilty of changing the China incident into a Chinese-Japanese war".

Oct. 5.—Czechoslovakia issues a declaration promising friendly relations with foreign nations, especially its neighbors. The International Sudeten Commission hands Germany a 5th zone, about 5,000 square miles, containing the coal basin of Dux Bruex, Gablanz glass center, and the textile center of Reinchenberg. German officers in zone 3 complain because the Czechs in evacuating confiscated all but 2 of the 10,000 automobiles in the region and all motorcycles. Winston Churchill states that Chamberlain's submission to Hitler was an "unmitigated defeat", and urges that Britain "regain its old island independence and secure supremacy in the air". He warns that "all of Central Europe will be drawn toward the vortex of power politics which radiates from Berlin". Sir John Simon states that

Britain has “no intention of excluding Russia from any future settlement in Europe”. The House of Commons votes 313 to 150 in favor of a government motion to adjourn, equivalent to a vote of confidence in Chamberlain. Atlee opposed the motion, stating that in view of “events proceeding in Central Europe, which are being followed with grave anxiety and increasing disturbance of mind, it would be a mistake to adjourn while matters are in such jeopardy”. A motion approving the government’s policy is adopted by a vote of 366 to 144.

Japanese warships shell Taicheng on the South China coast, and Japanese planes bomb the Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Hankow railroad lines.

Oct. 7.—Josef Tiso, leader of the Slovak People’s Party announces an autonomous status for the Slovaks, with himself as Premier, but within the framework of the Czechoslovak Republic; the Slovaks are closely related to the Czechs.

Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, signs an agreement with Turkey at Ankara providing that Germany will lend \$65,000,000 for armaments and industrial development to Turkey, believed to signal the beginning of a German struggle with Britain and France for economic domination of the Dardanelles; Turkey recently rejected at British offer believed to be due to Moslem anger at the British treatment of the Palestine Arabs. Some 60 Arabs are killed in Palestine in continuing disturbances.

Oct. 8.—Reported the German occupation of Sudetenland will halt just west but within firing distance of Pilsen, site of the important Skoda munition works in which French financiers have invested millions of dollars. The Czechs give up to Germany the western end of the formidable Schoeber line, constructed under French military supervision and employing many of the heretofore secret features of the French Maginot line. Sudeten authorities requisition one-third of all cattle and send all unemployed to work camps. Czech delegates to the League of Nations ask the British and French to reexamine the decision of the International Commission, sitting in Berlin, on the delimitation of the ceded areas, claiming many injustices are contained in it.

Italy announces it will withdraw those Italians who have been fighting for more than 18 months in Spain, but Britain is holding out for the withdrawal of at least 40,000 men. Spanish officials say that “token” withdrawals will not be satisfactory and that complete withdrawal will be necessary before they will consent to entertain peace proposals.

Oct. 9.—Hitler speaking at Saarbrücken warns other powers not to seek to interfere with Germany’s internal affairs. Reported that some 160,000 Czechs are included in the population of the area ceded to Poland, constituting a new and larger minority than the old Polish minority of 80,000. Nazi mobs attack the Vienna palace of Cardinal Innitzer, shouting, “We’ll tear him apart! Kill all priests!” A precious old library in the building is almost completely destroyed and a 60-year-old priest is thrown out of the window, breaking both his legs and giving him concussion of the brain. The Cardinal is placed under arrest in the palace; he was one of the advocates of Austrian-German union.

The British and French governments are reported from London to be “stiffening” their policy in an effort to block Hitler’s apparent determination to expand outside of Central Europe.

Oct. 10.—*Pravda* publishes a statement signed by 10 Russian air heroes and the Civil Aviation chief, charging Charles A. Lindbergh of lying about the “weakness” of Soviet aviation in order to give Chamberlain arguments in favor of surrendering Czechoslovakia to Germany. Hungary demands immediate cession of certain territories containing important towns and a plebiscite for the remainder of Slovakia, with a separate plebiscite for Ruthenia. Reported that Mussolini will demand France renounce its alliance with Russia as necessary to any Franco-Italian reconciliation.

The Chinese claim an overwhelming victory northwest of Tehan, reportedly killing some 20,000 Japanese. Said that total Japanese casualties in the Yangtze Valley during the past 4 months is over 340,000, including over 100,000 killed.

Reported Japan is considering broadening the anti-Comintern pact to a formal military alliance with Germany and Italy.

Oct. 11.—German troops are today in possession of about 1/5 of the territory of Czechoslovakia, some 15,000 square miles, populated by some 3,800,000 people of whom at least 800,000 are Czechs. Reported that Hitler is demanding a customs union and the adoption of German currency throughout the country which would mean the end of all economic and financial independence. Czech troops occupy border areas to resist threatened Hungarian invasion before the present negotiations are completed. Lindbergh leaves London for Berlin, refusing to talk to newspapermen.

Japan denies claims of a great Chinese victory at Tehan, but states a strong Chinese attack was repulsed. Heavy fighting is reported around Yangsin.

Oct. 12.—Some 50,000 Japanese troops make a moonlight morning landing at Bias Bay, pirate center 10 miles north of Honkong and 80 miles east of Canton, with the object of cutting the communications between Honkong and Canton and Canton and Hankow.

Henri Pichot, war veteran leader, demands a dictatorial government for France with powers to rule by decree for two years, as the “only means” to solve the country’s problems.

Italy forbids the further issuance of shop, café, and restaurant licenses to Jews.

Oct. 13.—More than 100 Japanese planes bomb railways and roads around Canton. Chinese troops are reported withdrawing to get out of the range of the naval guns, but believed they will make a stand at Waichow. Chinese say the signing of Munich agreement convinced Japan that Britain would not go to war to defend its interests in South China. Premier Konoye sends a note to foreign representatives in Tokyo recalling the difficulties arising at Shanghai because the Chinese constructed defense works near foreign-owned property, and urging that the powers prevent such a move in South China; he also asks that they refrain as far as possible from moving ships or troops or aircraft in the region without advance notice. The Chinese claim a number of successes in the Yangtze Valley.

Czechoslovakia complains to the International Commission that German troops have occupied areas beyond those agreed upon, but the Commission decides that the line already occupied by the troops shall form the new border and that plebiscites will not be necessary.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Coordination of Defense, states in a speech that he believes “Britain is at last on the road to friendly relations with Germany”.

British and American units in the Spanish International Brigade (loyalist) leave Barcelona for France; some 5,000 Italian troops who have been fighting for Franco arrive in Cadiz on their way back to Italy.

The assassination of Hassan Sidky Jajany, 40-year old Arab lawyer and spokesman for the Arab nationalists in Jerusalem, shocks Jews and Arabs alike.

Oct. 14.—Under government pressure to avoid antagonizing the Nazis, Czechoslovakian Jewish, communistic, and masonic bodies disband and various newspapers cease publication. Funk states in Sofia, Bulgaria, that Germany is planning long-term credits to Balkan countries and declares that German trade supremacy is already firmly established in the region. Hungary postpones mobilization at the request of the powers, it is reported, and will submit the minority issue to Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. The German press embarks on a campaign against British rearmament propaganda and in the presence of rumors that Germany will insist on air supremacy in Europe, it is reported that the British will maintain an airforce on a par with any on the continent. Daladier establishes a radio censorship requiring advance submission of the text of “news or anything concerning matters of political, economic, or financial character”.

Japanese ships shell South China coastal towns as their troops smash through the Chinese defense forces. Tamshui is in ruins and Waichow in flames, with tremendous civilian casualties due to aerial bombardments. Pamphlets are dropped on Canton demanding the city’s surrender in 24 hours on pain of terrific air-raids. City authorities order

noncombatants to evacuate; thousands of refugees pouring in from the countryside complicate the problem. British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie in an interview in Tokyo with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, refers to the difficult situation Honkong would be placed in if any trouble occurs on the Chinese-British border and points out, according to the Japanese spokesman afterward, that the colony would suffer a shortage of vegetables and other market supplies.

Oct. 15.—Authoritative Munich sources say Hitler has taken over the role of mediator in the Czech-Hungarian dispute and that Britain, France, and Italy will not participate in the settlement. The German press attacks Baruch, stating that his speech in New York urging military preparedness “marks a new chapter of the worst sort in the American hate campaign”.

The Brazil government informs Hitler it does not wish the present German Ambassador to Brazil, who has been in Europe arranging a trade agreement between Germany and Czechoslovakia, to return to his post, and Hitler in retaliation demands the resignation of the Brazilian ambassador to Germany.

A radio broadcast of Premier Juan Negrin in Barcelona in which he declares that foreign intervention is aimed at “strangling Spain” and that the democratic powers have played into the hands of dictators, is ended by a rebel air-raid over the city.

British troops begin a big-scale offensive against Arabs who demand the resignation of the British administrators in Jerusalem and other cities and are reported to be planning a mass attack against the Palestine capital.

Said that Konoye has accepted the British proposal to resume the Anglo-Japanese conversations in connection with British interests in China which were broken off at the resignation of Ugaki.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: October 13 – November 11, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

Oct. 13—Dr. Otto Schobl, for many years connected with the Philippine Bureau of Science and head of the vaccine and serum laboratory, outstanding leader in bacteriology and pathology, and retired in 1932, dies in Tokyo, aged 61.

Oct. 17.—President Manuel L. Quezon inaugurates a block of government-owned houses for laborers in Tondo, Manila. The President orders Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur placed under Constabulary control following the killing of a former municipal official by a policeman at Sinait.

The Baguio branch of the University of the Philippines is inaugurated. A strong faculty is headed by Dr. Vidal A. Tan, Dean.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, accompanied by Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas, Benito Razon, technical assistant to the President and a member of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, Dr. José Reyes, Dean of the Cebu Junior College, and Amador Buenaseda of the Department of Public Instruction, leaves for the United States. H. Foster Bain, adviser to the President on mining matters, and Director Q. Abadilla of the Bureau of Mines leave on the same ship for Japan to study the market there for Philippine iron ore.

Oct. 18.—President Quezon issues a proclamation stating that though the Election Law is intended to safeguard against corrupt practices, its effectiveness depends largely upon the honesty and impartiality of the officials charged with the responsibility of executing it, and warning that he will hold them strictly accountable for any violation of the law.

Edgar Snow, American newspaper man and author, states in a lecture in Manila that a Japanese victory over China would mean the doom of democracy in the Far East and that when America leaves the Philippines by the front door, Japan will enter through the back door. He warns those who think that this would mean only a “change in masters” that the Japanese would have no use for the Filipino upper and middle classes, and would be eliminated, and that the masses would become their slaves. He vigorously attacks the “neutral attitude” of the United States and Britain in the continuation of a trade which furnishes Japan with the materials without which it could not wage its campaign of aggression.

Oct. 19.—At the inauguration of Bacolod, Negros, as a city, the seventh in the Philippines, President Quezon calls attention to the paradox of the extreme wealth side by side with the extreme poverty in the province and appeals for a better distribution of the products of labor, warning if this is not brought about he will recommend to the Assembly a tax on centrals the proceeds of which would be used for the benefit of the workers.

Oct. 20.—H. B. Pond, President and General Manager of the Pacific Commercial Company, states in an address before the Manila Rotary Club that the “basic principle of future Philippine-American trade relations, as set forth in the instructions to the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, is both unsound and unwise, and that it should, at the proper time, be opposed by those who will be affected by its affirmation, both Filipinos and Americans”.

Oct. 23.—Assemblyman Camilo Osias (who is not running for re-election), accompanied by Marcelino Bautista, Assistant Superintendent of Manila Schools, and Mauro Baradi, leaves Manila “for the purpose of investigation and study of the educational systems in the United States and foreign countries”, stating “we hope to be able to contribute to the ‘regeneration of the Filipino’ which, as President Quezon recently informed the nation, constitutes the paramount interest of his administration”.

Oct. 24.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, arrives in Manila. With his former service in the Philippines and many years of service in Japan, he is considered an outstanding Army authority on the Orient.

Prudencio Langcauon, City Superintendent of Schools, is appointed Assistant Director of Education.

Iwao Yokota, Japanese tourist expert, arrives in Manila, engaged by the Manila Railway Company as an advisor. He has been engaged in Los Angeles and other Pacific coast cities in similar work.

The Director of Education in his report for 1937, published recently, recommends a general increase in the salaries of elementary school teachers to bring them to a level more in keeping with the qualifications demanded of them.

Oct. 26.—The Department of Justice registers opposition to the naturalization of two Chinese, thereby seeking to reverse a long line of court decisions that Philippine-born aliens may be naturalized, on the ground that all those who could not or have not been naturalized under the Treaty of Paris have no right to naturalization. A decision to this effect would be in line with a recent ruling of the A. S. Supreme Court which barred an American-born Japanese from being naturalized on the ground that he is not subject to naturalization. The Department's contention, if upheld, would affect the citizenship rights of some 100,000 Chinese and some 20,000 Japanese who may bear children here.

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader recently returned from Japan and facing trial for sedition, states in a Manila political meeting that he will continue to work for independence and that Japan would not take an independent Philippines unless Philippine business and commerce continues to be controlled by foreigners. He praises President Quezon as being a "Sakdal at heart". Ramos and his followers are supporting the candidacy of the official Nacionalista candidates, Gregorio Perfecto and Pedro Gil, as members of the Assembly for Manila.

Oct. 27.—President Quezon orders Abra placed under Constabulary control because of the tense political situation. Abra was declared a "free zone" and former Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes and Assem. A. Garduque, both Nacionalistas, are pitted against each other. Reported that President Quezon has asked the United States government for an expert on immigration matters to advise him. An investigation of corruption in the Immigration Division of the Bureau of Labor is in progress.

Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres leaves Manila to study labor conditions in Russia and other European countries and also in the United States. It is stated he will also make a study of newspaper management.

Former Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison returns to the Philippines for a visit.

Rear-Admiral George G. Myers, Commandant of the Sixteenth Naval District, Cavite, in a Navy Day Address, states that the Philippine area is "one of special interest to the United States, if not excluding, then certainly transcending the interests of all other nations. The moral obligations that we have assumed here remain and can not be shaken off by the mere enactment of a statute". He speaks of the partnership in responsibility for the defense of the territory undertaken by the Commonwealth government and that this has been "partly met by setting in motion the machinery for the creation of an army of defense, and suggests that "one other step that might prudently be taken at this time is the appropriation of a substantial part of the coconut-tax refund for the creation of coastal defenses, particularly at strategic points suitable for naval bases". He also emphasizes the necessity of measures to hold within Philippine control the national resources—lands, minerals, forests, and fisheries.

Oct. 29.—President Quezon at the inauguration of the new Candelaria, Tayabas, municipal building, reveals plans for the organization of agricultural cooperatives and banks.

Oct. 30.—A Communist convention opens at the Manila Grand Opera House and James S. Allen, here to gather materials for a book, expressing rejoicement over "the new turn toward freedom and democracy in the Philippines", stating that President Quezon's program of social justice has enheartened all progressive elements". He urges Americans here to protest against the machinations of the fascist powers and their cliques in the Philippines.

Guillermo Capadocia, Secretary of the Party, states that workers are treated no better than slaves in many factories and on many plantations, that the vitality of the people is being drained by undernourishment, and that children are growing up in ignorance in many places, and offers President Quezon the support of the Party in his program. He warns the masses against the “unprincipled advocates of independence right now and at any cost”. At another Communist Party meeting in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Maximo Gutierrez warns of the danger of Japan’s “barbaric invasion” of China being extended to the Philippines, and charges that Benigno Ramos is “too sympathetic” to Japan.

Oct. 31.—President Quezon orders the entire province of Cavite placed under Constabulary control following a shooting at a political candidate by an unidentified gunman whose aide was seriously injured. The President suspends 21 officials and employees of the Immigration Division of the Department of Labor and designates Judge Luis P. Torres, Malacañan technical adviser, as acting head. At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, presided over by President Quezon, the transfer of the institution to the Mariquina estate is approved, although the necessary authority must still be obtained from the National Assembly. An appropriation of P12,500,000, with an initial outlay of P6,000,000, will be required.

Pio Duran, Filipino attorney for extensive Japanese interests in the Philippines, asks permission of the Court of First Instance to appear as *amicus curiae* in the naturalization case, as the “issues raised . . . may affect very seriously the relations between the Philippines and neighboring Oriental nations and therefore are of great public interest to every Filipino”.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Gen. Jose Alejandrino at a political meeting in Pampanga attack President Quezon for his alleged silence on the independence question and interpret this as a “change of front”. “There has never been and there never will be a better chance for us to acquire independence than at the present time; yet President Quezon is not lifting a finger,” states Aguinaldo.

The Communist and Socialist parties in Manila decide to merge “to work for the triumph of democracy, progress, and peace against the inroads of fascism and militarism” and resolutions are adopted of a generally liberal rather than radical nature. Crisanto Evangelista is elected President of the consolidated party, Pedro Abad Santos, Vice-President, and Guillermo Capadocia, National Executive Secretary. The convention was attended by nearly a thousand delegates from all parts of the country.

Nov. 1.—Leopoldo Kahn, prominent Manila business man, dies, aged 69. He was born in Alsace and came to the Philippines in 1888 as an employee of the firm Levy Hermanos of which he later became President. He leaves a wife and 12 children.

Nov. 2.—Speaking in Iloilo, President Quezon states that the institution of the Torres land title system in the Philippines years ago by the Philippine Commission was one of the greatest and most costly mistakes committed here.

Opposition leaders are stating in election campaign speeches that Vice-President Osmeña has been sent to the United States to work for the retention of the Islands by the United States—“thus are the people once more betrayed”.

Reported that a Bureau of Commerce field agent has sent in a report expressing alarm over the economic penetration by the Japanese of Cotabato where they are said to be following the same procedure as in Davao.

Nov. 3.—General Burnett, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Paulino Santos, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, sails for Mindanao.

Radio-telephone service is inaugurated between Manila and Saigon.

Nov 5.—Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty returns from a 6-months visit to Europe and America and tells the press that the terrorist rulers in the totalitarian countries have no regard for human rights and that people are forced to live a life of falsehood if they do not wish to be assassinated. He states that a lot of bludding has been going on and that in spite of all the recent mobilizations, war is improbable as the nations which are loudest for war would back out first if war should actually be threatened as these governments are not supported by the people they oppress.

Paul Steintorf arrives in Manila to succeed J. Bartlett Richards as U. S. Trade Commissioner. He has spent many years in the Far East and has been commercial attache to the American Embassy in Tokyo.

A Constabulary soldier and 5 *pulahanes* are killed in a clash near Dumarao, Capiz.

Nov. 6.—President Quezon places Bulacan and Cebu under Constabulary control as reports of pre-election disturbances and bloodshed come in.

Nov. 7.—Reported that the Philippines has advanced to first rank among customers of American cotton piece goods, surpassing Cuba as the leading American market for this important item in United States exports.

Nov. 8.—Elections for members of the National Assembly are generally orderly, and the Nacionalistas make a clean sweep although opposition candidates in Manila lost by only small margins. Former Secretary of Justice José Yulo, slated for Speaker, receives the largest majority of any candidate—34,585 to 690 for his nearest rival. Former Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino loses by 1,511 votes to Assem. Benito Soliven. Francisco Delgado, former Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, who opposed an officially proclaimed candidate, loses in Bulacan. Former Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes wins in Abra. Assem. Jose Veloso, who hired 20 manicurists to help him in his campaign by giving the women in the district free manicures, is defeated. Assem. Tomas L. Cabili defeats Hilario Camino Moncado in Lanao. Gulamu Rasul wins in Sulu.

Nov. 9.—President Quezon states: "I am very happy over the results of the election, not so much because of the defeat of every candidate of the opposition, as because this has been the cleanest and most peaceful election ever held in the Philippines". Benigno S. Aquino, Nacionalista campaign manager, states that the victory is a full endorsement of the Quezon administration.

Nov. 12.—Secretary of Agriculture Eulogio B. Rodriguez, Secretary of Public Works M. J. Cuenco, and Secretary Jorge B. Vargas present their resignations to give President Quezon a free hand in organizing a new Cabinet. Vice-President Osmeña has also tendered his resignation as Secretary of Public Instruction.

Nov. 11.—The Balintawak Beer Brewery opens at Polo, Bulacan—a Philippine corporation controlled by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Osaka Boeki-Kaisha and a number of Filipinos including Vicente Aldanese, Jose Cojuangco, Pio Duran, Manuel Lim, and L. Q. Vidal.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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News Summary, Philippine Magazine: November 14 — December 13, 1938

News Summary The Philippines

Nov. 14.—Announced that President Manuel L. Quezon has appointed Manuel A. Roxas Secretary of Finance and Justice Jose Abad Santos Secretary of Justice. The President pardons 64 prisoners, including a number of Sakdals involved in the 1934 uprising.

Nov. 15.—The third anniversary of the Commonwealth is observed, and Secretary Roxas in a speech extols the statesmanship of President Quezon and makes a plea for strenuous work. “Let us glorify work and the right to work . . . Let it be . . . that those who by choice remain idle shall be considered outcasts in every community. Let no one say that in a country like ours, where vacant public lands are so abundant, that any man is denied the opportunity to engage in productive toil.”

A Constabulary patrol arrests a gang of 25 Pulahans at Gibato, Capiz, who killed a soldier and another man last week.

Nov. 16.—Malacañan announces that at Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde’s request, Francisco Varona will go to Washington as assistant in labor matters.

Assemblymen Benito Soliven files several resolutions, one to amend the Constitution to permit the reelection of the President and another to reestablish the bi-cameral system.

The *Manila Daily Bulletin* reports that a “small but potent bloc of local political opinion” favors the postponement of political independence until 1960.

Nov. 18.—Secretary Jorge B. Vargas by order of the President calls on Carmen Planas, woman member of the Manila Municipal Board, to prove charges publicly made by her a few days ago on pain of dismissal from office; she claimed that the President had violated the Constitution in taking part in the elections, that the whole machinery of the government was used to prevent the election of candidates of the people, and that Nacionalista candidates won through wholesale fraud and violation of the Civil Service rules.

Nov. 19.—The new P250,000 Scottish Rite Masonic Temple is inaugurated in Manila with U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and General Douglas MacArthur among the speakers. The High Commissioner speaks on the reign of law as being replaced in the world by the sanctification of force and of the denial of freedom of thought and conscience.

The Court of Appeals, through Justice Manuel V. Moran, affirms that “the right of a person to the exemption of his home from the hazards of contractual relationships is as fundamental as his right to the necessities of life” in a decision declaring an attachment and sheriff’s sale of a piece of real estate null and void.

Reported that a police chief on the island of Coron killed one Japanese fisherman and wounded two others when they attempted to assault him.

At a meeting representing numerous civic and religious organizations, presided over by Assem. Quintin Paredes, some 18 speakers attack the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

Nov. 20.—Announced that President Quezon has appointed Rafael R. Alunan Secretary of the Interior.

Nov. 22.—Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, states he “favors a protectorate or any form of government guaranteeing the political and economic security of the Islands in view of Japanese aggression. The Filipino working

class is not very much concerned with independence. Independence with the Japanese menace next door is but an illusion”.

A committee named by President Quezon, with Secretary Roxas as Chairman, decides to raise P500,000 through contributions to finance Philippine participation in the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Investigation of the Coron incident takes a new turn as it appears that certain officials or their wives are involved in the ownership of fishing boats manned by Japanese.

Miss Planas appears before Civil Service Commissioner José Gil, designated as special investigator, but files a memorandum challenging the jurisdiction of the Civil Service in investigating an elective official. She was accompanied by Judge Juan Sumulong, Vicente Sotto, Lorenzo Sumulong, and Wenceslao Vinzons, opposition leaders, who sent a cable to the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday appealing for help.

Nov. 24.—Reports are published that some 200 Japanese fishermen mobbed the Municipal Treasurer of Coron when he attempted to collect dues and taxes and that the Constabulary Commander has asked for reinforcements and transportation, as the Constabulary launch is not capable of the trip from Puerto Princesa to Coron in bad weather. There are said to be from 600 to 1000 Japanese in the province and only some 60 constabulary men.

Bureau of Health reports that the population of Manila at the end of October was 365,893, including 1989 Americans, 1170 Spaniards, 849 other Europeans, 31,213 Chinese, and 2964 persons of other nationalities.

Nov. 25.—The formation of the following completed Cabinet is announced: Rafael R. Alunan, Secretary of the Interior; Manuel Roxas, Secretary of Finance; José Abad Santos, Secretary of Justice; Benigno Aquino, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce; Mariano J. Cuenco, Secretary of Public Works and Communications and Acting Secretary of Labor; Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, Secretary to the President and Member of the Cabinet without portfolio. President Quezon will act as Acting Secretary of Public Instruction.

Nov. 26.—President Quezon states at a Cabinet meeting that he is relinquishing the close personal supervision he has exercised over the executive departments and will limit himself hereafter to the formulation of the larger policies of the government.

Reported that the Philippine business community has underwritten the entire P500,000 needed for participation in the Golden Gate Exposition.

Nov. 28.—President Quezon appoints former Speaker Gil Montilla Sugar Administrator, vice Mr. Alunan.

The Supreme Court dismisses the quo warranto suit instituted by the ousted Manila Judge Francisco Zandueta against his successor Sixto de la Costa, applying the principle of estoppel and not ruling on the constitutionality of the Judiciary Reorganization Act which was assailed by the petitioner.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett leaves for the United States after telling the press little except that he had noted “very encouraging conditions” in the Philippines and that he is favorably impressed with the government plans for the settlement and development of Mindanao.

Palawan authorities are reported to have decided to prosecute some 100 Japanese believed involved in the mobbing of municipal officials on Coron and some 38 warrants of arrest have already been issued against persons charged with illegal possession of dynamite, serious resistance, and assault against persons in authority.

The swelling of the Cagayan River is reported to be causing the worst flood damage of the century. Towns along the east coast of Luzon also reported suffering from floods.

Nov. 29.—The Report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs is released simultaneously in Washington and Manila together with a statement of President Roosevelt that it “has the approval of the President of the United States as the basis of Congressional consideration for the purpose of correcting the imperfections and inequalities of the Independence Act of March 24, 1934, against which the Filipinos have complained, and for the purpose of making more definite the future commercial relations between the United States and the Philippines after Philippine independence is attained. The accomplishment of two objectives is important and urgent. Changes must be made in existing law before November, 1940, if the disruption of several Philippine industries is to be avoided. In addition, it is desirable that at an early date some definite indication should be given by the legislative and executive branches of the United States government as to the future commercial policy toward an independent Philippines so that the official and commercial representatives of the two countries can make such adjustments as may be required because of the relinquishment of United States sovereignty over the Philippines in 1946”. The Report is accompanied also by a statement of President Quezon declaring: “The Report has my complete endorsement and I sincerely hope that the Congress of the United States will pass the necessary legislation that will correct the imperfections and inequalities of the Independence Act . . . in line with the recommendations . . . in the Report . . . The stability of the future Philippine Republic and of its national economy will not be possible unless the recommendations . . . are given effect. The Filipino people confidently hope that the Congress of the United States will not deny us this relief”. Business elements in Manila express disappointment and in some cases disapproval of some of the recommendations; members of the Assembly generally praise it and commend the efforts of President Roosevelt and President Quezon. H. B. Pond states that while the recommendations would represent a considerable improvement over the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, “nevertheless it seems to me that they do not give the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to readjust its economy. While theoretically trade preferences and trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are to be extended to 1961, practically that is not the case, for long before 1961 these trade preferences will be of little practical value either to the United States or the Philippines. The recommendations are not, however, unexpected, for the Committee was limited by its instructions . . .” Placido L. Mapa states that “just the same, the complete liquidation of the sugar industry sooner or later is inevitable. Any little concession, however, must always be welcomed”. Kenneth B. Day states, “I think the Committee has done a good deal for the coconut industry. The recommendations if approved, will give the industry another 5 years of life”. Philip and Alexander Frieder state that the tobacco industry will “at least have a breathing spell of 5 years before its destruction”. (See editorial in the November issue of the Philippine Magazine.)

President Quezon instructs the Solicitor-General not to appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Gold Creek Mining Corporation, declaring that it is his “very strong conviction that the Government of the Commonwealth should both as a matter of principle and as a matter of policy accept the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines as final . . . except in those cases provided by law to be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States . . . The Filipino people should show their faith and confidence in their own Supreme Court.

Nov. 30.—High Commissioner McNutt confers with President Quezon on the Joint Committee Report, and the President presents the High Commissioner with a portrait of the High Commissioner painted in oil by the well known Filipino artist, Fernando Amorsolo.

Assem. Paredes, former Resident Commissioner and member of the Joint Committee states that it is “inevitable that the issue of retention or independence will be raised in Congress and that then would be the time for the representatives of various elements in the Philippines to take an unequivocal stand on the issue, those favoring retention coming out openly, if they dare, and those favoring independence to reiterate firmly their traditional stand”. He states that in his opinion, “the economic phase of the Philippine problem can not be considered thoroughly without going into the political aspects”.

Dec. 1.—President Quezon appoints Hermenegildo Villanueva Secretary of Labor. He was Governor of Oriental Negros for two terms, served in the former House of Representatives and also for twelve years in the Senate. The President issues an order restoring to the Department of the Interior supervision over the municipal police.

Bids closed today show that the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company is the only bidder for the right of exploration and exploitation of the mineral oil resources of the Islands.

The *Bulletin* states that as the significance of the Joint Committee's Report sinks in, the view in business circles is that the High Commissioner's proposal of a "realistic re-examination" offers the only way out. Vicente Sotto, President of the Philippine Civic Union, telegraphs Charles Edward Russell in Washington that the Union dissents from the recommendations of the Report, which only mean a playing for time by the big interests involved that wish to postpone independence indefinitely, and that the best solution would be the granting of independence during the Roosevelt administration without prejudice to securing economic adjustments by means of reciprocal treaties.

Dec. 2.—The Coast Guard cutter *Arayat* is reported to be searching for a score of Filipino-owned fishing launches manned by Japanese wanted for the assault on Coron peace officers after they were found in illegal possession of dynamite.

Dec. 3.—José Yulo, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee and head of the Filipino membership, states that the Commonwealth administration has taken preliminary steps aimed at the effectuation of a program of economic readjustment in accord with the recommendations of the Committee and urges that the people give their wholehearted cooperation.

José Alindogan, prominent Chinese, deported some years ago as an undesirable alien and here under bond while his case for gaining admission to the country as a citizen is pending before the courts, dies.

Dec. 4.—Glicerio Opinion, lawyer for the Japanese Fishing Corporation, states that the boats searched for by Palawan authorities are in Manila.

Dec. 5.—In the first press conference for some months, President Quezon states that he wholeheartedly supports the Joint Committee Report as he believes the provisions recommended are the best the Philippines can get and that he believes the Assembly will endorse them. As to the question whether he believes better terms could be obtained with a change in the political set-up, he states that there has been no favorable response to this idea in the United States and that he does not think the Filipinos will ask for a change. The McNutt proposal served merely as a feeler and was not taken up, and he states he believes people are wasting time in talking about the possibility of a change in the independence date. Asked whether conditions in the Far East during the next 5 years might not change the situation, he states he does not think so, but that there is only one being who knows what will happen and that is the Supreme Being. He states he believes the Filipinos will not change their attitude on independence unless world conditions are radically changed. He states he is not planning to make a trip to the United States and will probably not do so during the remainder of his term of office. He states he would favor admitting selected refugees from Europe who could be accommodated here, preferably scientists and medical men who would be an asset to the country. He says he wants the Philippines to be as hospitable as a country as the Filipinos individually. He also points out that the Filipinos can not afford to entertain anti-foreign ideas both because this not right and because it is dangerous. The Filipinos can not afford to provoke anybody, for the country is not strong enough to defend itself against all comers for any length of time and safety must lie in just and fair dealing with all. Speaking of the Planas case, he states that the right of free speech does not mean the right to lie, and that as Miss Planas accused him of violating the Constitution and charged that the elections had been won through wholesale fraud, she would have to prove it, declaring that he would resign if she can. He states he was not unaware of what the public reaction would be to his putting the "sweetheart of Manila" on the carpet, but that for years the opposition has howled of fraud to explain its defeat and that he had been looking for a case which would focus public attention on the matter. Commissioner Gil was selected to hear the case not as head of the Civil Service, but because of his integrity and impartiality. Instead of attempting to prove her charges, he says, Miss Planas and her backers raised the cry of persecution.

Dec. 6.—The German land plane, which extended its goodwill flight to Japan to the Philippines, is forced by the failure of 3 of its 4 motors because of a defective gas line, to land in shallow water, 200 feet off-shore, near Tanza, Cavite, only a few minutes from the airdrome. None of the 6 men aboard are injured. Two little American-Filipino girls, 9 and 5 years old, are drowned when they set out on a small bamboo raft with a 7-year old brother to look at the plane and their raft capsized.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon announces the appointment of Justice Moran of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Former Rep. Mariano R. Marcos, his brother Pio Marcos, a lawyer, and his son, Ferdinand, a University of the Philippines law student, are arrested and held without bail for the murder of Rep. Julio Nalundasan in 1935, after the latter had defeated the former in the Ilocos Norte elections.

James Caffrey, Regional Administrator of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, announces in New York that President Quezon would cause an official of the Philippines, Assem. Felipe Buencamino, allegedly involved in a plan to sponsor legislation for the redemption of Philippine Railway Company bonds by the Philippine government, to proceed to the United States for questioning in connection with the arrest of William P. Buckner on charges of using the mails to defraud. It is charged he organized a protective committee of the bond holders, electing himself chairman, and then mulcted the committee and others on the promise that the Philippine government would redeem the bonds. José Bonto, of Albay, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, is also involved, allegedly having signed a letter, prepared in Buencamino's office, intimating the government might pay as high as 65%, although President Quezon several times denied the government would redeem the bonds, being under no obligation whatever to do so. Buencamino has presented an explanation, together with copies of letters, cablegrams, and radiograms exchanged between him and Buckner on the subject, to President Quezon in compliance with his demand "since my own administration might be involved in these unsavory activities", stating that he is ready to go to New York to render such assistance as may be needed of him, but declaring he never made any promises, written or verbal, regarding the redemption of the bonds nor promised to sponsor a bill to that effect in the Assembly; that Buckner engaged his services as counsel during his stay here; that he assumes all responsibility for what Assem. Bonto did in connection with the case; and that when he was informed by then Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas that Buckner was a crook, he wrote him a letter declaring he would have nothing further to do with him.

Dec. 8.—Quirino R. Lizardo, Public Defender and brother-in-law of Marcos, is arrested in connection with the Nalundasan murder case.

Dec. 9.—A severe typhoon sweeps the Bisayas and Southern Luzon, in which some 300 people lose their lives, and some 50,000 are rendered homeless.

Assem. Prospero Sanidad files a resolution seeking the creation of a committee of 11 members to investigate the bond scandal.

Dec. 10.—President Quezon orders the withdrawal of the Constabulary from the Buenavista Estate in Bulacan in order to avoid an armed clash with some 6000 tenants who face ejection and confiscation of their crops for unpaid rentals and for defying a court judgment rendered against them.

The tenants claim that the case is still on appeal and that if their crops are taken, they will starve. The President also orders an intensification of efforts to negotiate a government lease of the Estate as authorized by law.

Assem. Tomas Clemente of the Railroad Committee states that no measure concerning the proposed Buckner deal was ever brought before the Committee directly or indirectly.

Buencamino is reported to have asked his friends in the Assembly to give up the plan of launching his candidacy for floor leader until his name is cleared.

Two Japanese cruisers, carrying some 350 cadets, arrive in Manila Bay for a 5-day visit.

Dec. 11.—The hulk of the German plane is brought to Manila on a barge of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. Motors and other valuable parts will be shipped to Germany for inspection.

Dr. Cecilio Putong, Chief of the Research Division of the Bureau of Education, is appointed Superintendent of Manila City schools.

Dec. 13.—High Commissioner McNutt states on the occasion of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the University of the Philippines that in educational matters a government “is dealing with one of the deathless values of civilization, a value more vital to this modern phase than to any civilization of simpler centuries”. He declares an unschooled generation is forever lost and is a source of danger because the people who compose it go through life “poisoning the processes of popular thought and political action with their undisciplined judgments”. He notes that the modern university is apparently more concerned with the training of students for action than for thought and states that while the object of training for some niche in life and to earn a living is legitimate, he rather doubts its value as in the long run “that training is most practical which contributes most to the intellectual growth of the student”.

Secretary of Finance Roxas proposes the leasing of the Buenavista Estate by the government for 25 years and to use it as an experimental, self-governing, and self-administering organization in charge of the tenants themselves but under government supervision. The government would establish an agricultural station there to teach the farmers better methods, especially in rice culture. San Juan de Dios Hospital, which owns the Estate, wants P150,000 a year rent, but the Secretary believes that the rent should not exceed what the owners are getting now, some P80,000 to P100,000 a year. Some time ago the owners set a selling price of P3,500,000, but this was considered excessive.

Dr. Raymond Foss Bacon, former Director of the Mellon Institute (1914-1921) and a chemist in the local Bureau of Science from 1905 to 1910, arrives in Manila to make a study of various local research organizations with a view to their reorganization.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 31(1), 5-7.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: December 14 – January 12, 1939

News Summary The Philippines

Dec. 14.—James Fugate, former Governor of Sulu, is found early in evening with his head almost severed by a clean cut of a kris, 25 meters from Episcopal mission house at Upi, Cotabato, where he had been living with the Rev. L. G. McAfee. He came to Philippines 35 years ago as teacher in the Bureau of Education, then became Lieut.-Governor of Siquijor, later went to Indanan. Sulu, where he opened the school now known as Willard Straight Agricultural school, and was made Governor of Sulu by Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis, continuing in that position until early part of President Manuel L. Quezon's administration.

Dec. 15.—President Quezon in a conference with Manila Railroad workers promises to recognize their labor organization, investigate charges of abuses by subordinate Railway officials, and raise the minimum wage to P1.25. He emphasizes his confidence in General Manager Jose Paez.

Maj.-Gen Basilio Valdes, acting Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, exonerates Maj. E. Montilla on charges of helping certain candidates during the last entrance examination for the Military Academy, upholding the recommendations of a board of inquiry but disregarding the fact that reviewing officers in the Judge Advocate's service found fault with the trial and its conclusions.

Dec. 16.—President Quezon praises the late Governor Fugate as "one of those Americans who have written their names in the history of America's noble work in the Philippines" and states that no stone will be left unturned to punish those guilty of his murder.

Manila Railroad Company announces it has cut the 9-hour labor day to 8 hours.

Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines following investigation of excessive prices charged for textbooks written by members of faculty, decides to relieve Prof. G. A. Bernardo as Chairman of the Textbook Committee and to "admonish" Dean José Espiritu of the College of Law, and Professors V. Cinco, I. Concepcion, G. Florendo, P. Ylagan, F. Capistrano, and V. Santiago.

Dec. 17.—The University confers honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Rafael Palma, former President of the University and one time Secretary of the Interior. Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas states in an address that "in our eagerness to enjoy the blessings of Western methods and institutions during the past 40 years, we have permitted ourselves to erect in this country the only Occidental civilization in this part of the world. In fact, we have so lived our lives that our tastes and even our prejudices are more Occidental than Oriental. This condition of affairs need perhaps not cause us any serious concern if our economic structure, so far entirely dependent on free trade with the United States, could be maintained without substantial impairment after independence. Otherwise it would be well for us to ponder on the question whether or not we would be doing right by our people whether we would be insuring their happiness and well-being, by maintaining the present order and forgetting that after all, we are in and of the East."

Dean Espiritu and Dr. Ylagan resign from the University. A group of some 100 students, chiefly from the College of Law, marches to Malacañan to protest against the decision of the Board of Regents. Professor Bernardo asks for a reconsideration of his case.

Mons. José Bustamente, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Manila, dies, aged 76.

Dec. 19.—President Quezon issues executive order laying down rules of procedure to be followed in military trials. He also confers with shipping men on reduction of inter-island passenger and freight rates.

Dec. 20.—The Communist Party of Philippines issues statement declaring that date for the declaration of independence should remain July 4, 1946 and that imposition of tariffs as recommended by Joint Preparatory Committee should also begin on that date and not during the second half of the transition period. It also recommends the negotiation of trade treaties in the mean time, and a treaty providing for the help of the other if one is attacked.

President Quezon in a conference with admonished University professors, prevails on them not to resign as he states the action of the Regents carried with it no reflection on their character or integrity.

Dec. 21.—Reported that shipments of Christmas trees from United States have been delayed and that Philippines may have to fall back on Baguio pine trees for the holiday season.

Dec. 22.—Anselmo Balagtas, convicted of murder on one charge and up for trial on other charges, escapes from two constabulary guards while returning to prison from court. The guards who showed him unusual “courtesies” and did not keep him hand-cuffed, are arrested.

Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino states at popular farewell banquet that President Quezon told him he believes he is innocent in the Philippine Railroad Company bond case, and resolutions of confidence are handed him voted by members of the Nueva Ecija Provincial Board and the municipal mayors of province.

Dec. 23.—Malacañan announces that Under-Secretary Guillermo Gomez has been made permanent Collector of Customs and that Alfredo L. Yatco has been promoted from Collector of Internal Revenue to Under-Secretary of Finance. Crispin Llamado, head of the Income Tax Division, has been made Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

Dec. 24.—President Quezon states at a farewell luncheon in honor of former Governor-General F. B. Harrison that time has vindicated not only his political attitude but his work in promoting the economic development of the country as it was under his administration that the sugar industry was built up, the National Bank established, and road mileage increased more than during the administration of any other Governor-General. “The Filipino people are grateful to him”.

President Quezon pardons 95 prisoners, including 13 communists and 38 “Colorums”, the latter convicted in connection with the Tayug, Pangasinan, uprising in 1931. Among the 31 given absolute pardons are all the communists.

Chief of Police of Cabanatuan and a Constabulary corporal kill Procopio Tecson, 33, while asleep in his bed at 4 in the afternoon, allegedly on information that he was Balagtas.

Two Manila Railroad employees in charge of mail car of Ilocos Express are found murdered when train reaches Manila, apparently attacked by revolvers and bolos. The two men were last seen alive when train stopped at Malolos.

Provincial Fiscal of Palawan is reported to be considering filing charges of perjury against 4 municipal policemen and all private persons who were to testify in the case against the 200 Japanese fishermen in Coron, all of them having changed their testimony. The Japanese who pleaded guilty to mistreating the Chinese storekeeper was given sentence of 3-days’ imprisonment by local Justice of the Peace.

The Christmas trees arrive.

Dec. 25.—Balagtas, accompanied by lawyer, gives himself up at Constabulary Headquarters, stating he escaped because he was not allowed to receive visitors at Bilibid and wanted to make arrangements to pay lawyer.

Dec. 26.—Charges of murder are filed against the Police Chief of Cabanatuan and the Constabulary corporal who killed Tecson.

Dec. 27.—Supreme Court rules that the decision of ex-Judge Francisco Zandueta in dismissing the charges against M. F. Tolentino in a P100,000 estafa case, is null and void as, though dated May 18, it was not promulgated until May 20, and Zandueta ceased to be a judge on May 19 when the Commission on Appointments of the Assembly turned down his appointment.

Dec. 29.—*Philippines Herald* publishes statements by Dr. H. Otley Beyer and Dr. José I. del Rosario, handwriting experts, that the “retraction” of José Rizal, dated December 28, 1896, apparently written in his own handwriting, and released by Archbishop of Manila some 3 years ago, is genuine.

Dec. 30.—Dr. Rafael Palma wins first prize with a two-volume biography, Camilo Osias second prize, and Carlos Quirino and Miss Asuncion Lopez honorable mention in Rizal biography contest sponsored by President Quezon.

Dec. 31.—President Quezon relieves Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos as Chief of Staff and appoints Deputy Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Basilio Valdes in his place. General Santos will be retired from active service to take charge of government’s Mindanao settlement project. The President appoints Arsenio N. Luz and Arthur W. Fischer, Philippine delegate and Deputy Philippine delegate, respectively, to the Golden Gate Exposition.

Jan. 2.—President Quezon accepts the application for retirement of Dr. Eugenio Hernando as Director of Health and names Dr. Eusebio Aguilar in his place.

Jan. 3.—Dr. Agaton Cecilio is elected President of the Manila Municipal Board.

Jan. 4.—With reference to the report of Admiral Hepburn recommending the fortification of Guam, General Douglas MacArthur states: “The establishment by the United States of a great naval and air base in Guam could not fail to have the most profound and favorable effect upon the Philippines. It would immeasurably strengthen the position of the United States in the Far East and additionally solidify the bonds of mutual cooperation that have traditionally characterized the American-Filipino relationship. So far as the defense of this Archipelago is concerned, it would matter little strategically whether such a base were situated at Guam or on one of the islands of the Philippine group. With the establishment of a base of this character, no effective blockade could be maintained by any hostile fleet and no successful invasion could take place. Thus the perpetual neutrality of these Islands could be assured in a most practical and effective manner”.

Jan. 7.—Philippine shipowners reported to have reached an agreement with Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas, head of committee appointed by the President, to immediately reduce freight and passenger rates by 10% and to make further reductions after fuller study.

Jan. 8.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and wife and daughter leave on a Dutch steamer for a vacation trip to French Indo-China and Siam.

Jan. 9.—Twelve passengers and a number of members of the crew of the Norwegian ship *Hoegh Silvercrest*, which ran aground at Montufar Point, Sorsogon, on the 7th, reach Manila on the *M. S. Silveryew*.

Jan. 10.—Assem. Gregorio Perfecto states that proposals to postpone independence do not represent popular sentiment and emanate from a bloc intent on safeguarding its economic interests. “The nation has manifested its desire for independence, and nothing can alter this sentiment”. Other legislators refuse to give their views in connection with release in Washington of the High Commissioner’s annual report for 1937.

Binalbagan Sugar Central, cleared of its P10,000,000 debt to the National Bank, pays first dividend in 20 years—50%.

Jan. 12.—José Yulo is unanimously nominated Speaker in a caucus of Assemblymen.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36(2), 52-54.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: January 13 – February 14, 1939

News Summary The Philippines

Jan. 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon, in surprise visit to Pampanga, orders Constabulary detachment of 12 men and sergeant relieved from guard duty at a sugar central and later issues order that Constabulary should only intervene when there is actual disturbance of peace or danger is imminent.

Jan. 14.—G. H. Enosawa, editor *Philippine Japan* monthly Tokyo, arrives Manila and states he is at work on biography of President Quezon. “There are few national leaders in Far East today who have captured attention of the Japanese as has President Quezon”.

Jan. 15.—Secretary of the Interior Rafael R. Alunan in speech in Batangas asks people to cooperate with government but states he does not mean they should agree to every government action but “criticize and offer suggestions, for this is essence of democracy and only in this way can intelligent opinion be created”.

Jan. 18.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt arrives in Singapore for two days stay as guest of Governor Sir Shenton Thomas.

Supreme Court dismisses petition of prohibition filed by Miss Carmen Planas, of Manila Municipal Council, ruling in effect that Commissioner of Civil Service may proceed with investigation as to her allegedly unjustified statements about the President and the conduct of the elections.

Jan. 19.—After a number of caucusses, Assemblyman Quintin Paredes is unanimously named for Floor Leader.

Provincial governors and city mayors in Manila convention adopt resolution calling for constitutional amendment permitting the President to seek reelection.

Solicitor-General Roman Ozaeta in annual report to Secretary of Justice advocates extension of right enjoyed by other foreigners to become citizens to all Orientals as matter of justice, but urges at same time the raising of standards of eligibility, suggesting that formal declaration of intention to apply for citizenship should be possible only after 5 years of continuous residence and actual filing of an application in witness than 2 more years, requiring also that a foreigner desiring citizenship should send his children to public or private schools of the country not exclusively for children of any particular nationality, that he should be able to speak and write in addition to English or Spanish any one of vernacular tongues, should have a lucrative trade or profession and “should not only have conducted himself in an irreproachable manner, but have fully identified himself with our ideals and aspirations and have really decided to cast his lot and that of his children among the Filipinos”.

Strikers in Pampanga reported to be demanding a 10% share in net profits of sugar centrals, declaring that owners have become very rich while they still lead hand-to-mouth existence.

Coast Guard cutter *Banahaw* ordered to Batanes Islands to investigate the facts in reported fight between Constabular patrol of 3 men and some 26 Japanese fishermen at Mauyen, Itbayat, in which one was Japanese was wounded and arrested, rest escaping.

Malacañan announces another Quezon-sponsored biography contest, this time on life of Andres Bonifacio. Manuscripts must be submitted not later than September 1, 1940; prizes are P3,000, P1,000, and P500.

High Commissioner McNutt states at Singapore that Anglo-American unity is the “surest safeguard I know to restore world sanity. . . I was greatly impressed by Singapore’s defenses”.

Jan. 23.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila.

The Second National Assembly opens. José Yulo is elected Speaker and Paredes Floor Leader. In an address, Yulo quotes from Washington's address to the U. S. Senate of May 7, 1789, stressing need that its members divest themselves from "local prejudices and attachments" and devote themselves to laying "the foundations of our national policy . . . on private morality. If individuals are not influenced by moral principles, it is vain to look for public virtue". Yulo declares that fact that entire Assembly belongs to one party entails so great a responsibility that "it behooves us to see to it that . . . every law passed by this body reflects the free, untrammelled opinion of at least a majority . . . and be free from all selfish and improper influences". He quotes from the declaration of the Party's principles of August, 1934, that "the fundamental principle of the Party is establishment at earliest time possible of an independent and sovereign Philippine Republic founded on liberty and justice and dedicated to peace and encouragement of progress, serving in this part of world as an everlasting bulwark of democracy". He reviews past creditable work of Assembly and "outstanding accomplishments of Executive Branch of Government under dynamic leadership of our great President" and states that important as the work of the First National Assembly was, the measures awaiting consideration are no less vital. He states that Party commitment to conduct negotiations for the amendment of the economic provisions of the Independence Law "has practically been accomplished by the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs" and that "most vital problem that will confront Assembly during coming triennium will be the consideration and adoption of measures designed to readjust national economy so as to permit it eventually to sustain and maintain an independent government without bringing unnecessary suffering upon our people". He points out that in exchange for trade preferences in American market "our people have been made to bear burden of paying for many of life necessities a price much higher than would otherwise be paid by them were it not necessary to afford reciprocal protection to goods coming from the metropolis. . . In past under protection offered by free trade arrangement with United States, our people have been prone to get into ventures that result in immediate and tangible profits without regard to their ultimate ability to withstand exigencies of future. . . Now we are gravely confronted with problem of how to conserve these industries or to find others to take important role they have so far played in national economy. It will take every measure of our vision and patriotism to solve this problem rightfully and without injury to larger interests of nation. . . Upon wisdom of our decision will depend whether in end we shall successfully establish an enduring independence Philippine Republic or utterly fail in greatest experiment in democracy so auspiciously begun in this part of Orient. . . Let us face future with faith and fortitude, and with aid of Divine Providence, consecrate ourselves to service of Fatherland in hope that through our common efforts we may eventually attain for our people the blessings of liberty and happiness. . ."

Jan. 24.—President Quezon in address to Assembly declares in part: "The Philippines is our country and we shall make it the home of a free people—not alone politically, but economically as well. And this economic freedom must not be limited to the concept of national self-sufficiency, but must extend to every hamlet and hearth in this land. For of what practical value can the 'right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' be to a person, if he does not actually enjoy it and his only freedom consists in the freedom to starve or die? This then is our ultimate goal: That the political rights vouchsafed to all our people by the Constitution be made real and effective by affording every person willing to work the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood." He expresses hope that Assembly will resist every temptation to divide itself into blocs, as one of reasons why people did not elect members of opposition to Assembly was their realization of the importance of avoiding waste of time in political bickerings "in these anxious days when every single energy we can command should be devoted to the difficult task of preparing our nation for an independent existence in an international situation so fraught with danger. . . Moreover, organized groups or blocs within a party are inconsistent with party responsibility and majority rule". He speaks of social unrest among farm laborers as [missing word]* entirely to activity of agitators but to real grievances and that Government "will not cease efforts to better their condition until ample justice is secured to them." After reviewing educational and public health developments, he states that the "national defense program has been carried out as planned" and that "acquisitions of arms, equipment, and supplies are in approximate step with the production of tactical units." He urges that Assembly give to "all matters concerning our future security" the earnest consideration their fundamental importance deserves, declaring "If eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, let us then be eternally vigilant". Following comment on country's foreign trade and finances, and work of the Joint Preparatory Committee, he recommends approval of Committee's recommendations as it is his hope that Congress will approve legislation putting these into effect "in order to place American-Philippine trade relations on a more fair and equitable basis, and to permit the Philippines properly and intelligently to plan its economic adjustments in preparation for independence". He states he will shortly submit an administration bill providing for the settlement of sparsely populated-sections of Mindanao and other areas (see article in February Philippine Magazine), and makes various other recommendations, closing with the statement: "The world in which we live today is an entirely different world from that which we knew only a few years ago. Whereas before the World War, democracy was gaining ground

everywhere, mankind is now divided into two great camps—those who believe in democracy and those who feel contempt for it as a completely discredited system of government. By our political education, by our convictions, and by a inclinations, we are a democracy. We have established a democratic system of government and the perpetuation of this system will depend upon our ability to convince our people that democracy can be freed from those vices which have destroyed it in some countries and that it can be made as efficient as any system of government known to man. It behooves us, therefore, to prove that through a wise use of democratic processes the welfare and the safety of the people can be promoted, thus contributing our share to the preservation of democracy in the world”.

Jan. 26.—Malacañan denies press reports from Tokyo that Philippine government is negotiating for favored treatment of Philippine sugar in Japanese-occupied areas in China, stating these are “absurd and without foundation”. Political circles state that Japanese business men here have hinted at possibility of such arrangement.

Secretary of Agriculture Benigno Aquino opens campaign against illegal fishing activities by cancelling licences of number of Filipinos said to be acting as dummies.

Governors and mayors’ convention closes. Among resolutions passed was one requesting the Assembly to establish 6-year term for governors.

Jan. 27.—Some 2,000 Manila Spaniards celebrate fall of Barcelona with Te Deum in San Beda Church. Spanish Nationalist, Italian, and German flags are displayed.

Two German army lieutenants reach Manila from Cebu on good-will flight in small two-seat monoplane, coming by way of Borneo and completing a 15,000 mile journey.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of British naval forces in China, arrives in Manila for a visit.

Jan. 28.—Total value 1938 Philippine gold production reported to be P63,308,976, 24% increase over 1937, ranking country second only to California under the American flag.

Jan. 29.—The two German flyers take off at Manila for their return flight.

Singapore *Free Press* states that frequent interchange of visits between American and British officials and warships at Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore are indication of existence, if not of an understanding, at least very close friendship and of close Anglo-American cooperation in Far East. It praises the progress of Philippine Commonwealth and laments poor communications between Malaya and Philippines.

Jan. 30.—The President visits Buenavista Estate and warns tenants that violence will not be tolerated; he explains he can not buy a piece of property with the money of all the people and then distribute the property free among citizens of one section, but proposes the government lease the estate and convert it into an agricultural community under cooperative management, also stating he will arrange for a plebiscite on matter.

Court of Industrial Relations orders employees of Arayat Sugar Company and the Pampanga Sugar Mills to return to work in 24 hours or forfeit right of employment; similar order is issued to Antamok Mine workers in Baguio.

The President places Constabulary under Interior Department, separating it from Philippine Army, but officers may still be transferred from one service to other, retaining their respective rank, and supplies and equipment of a military character will come from the Army.

Police reported to have arrested some 100 “socialists” in Porac and Angeles, Pampanga on order of Baluyot on charges of grave coercion, it being claimed they terrorized the people, but leaders state they were only attempting to persuade field workers to quit and that there has been absolutely no violence.

Four British destroyers arrive in Manila Bay, bringing total British warships in harbor to 6.

Jan. 31.—Assem. I. Vamenta of Or. Misamis denounces in Assembly alleged acts of racial discrimination by management of Balatoc Mining Company, declaring that at least 9 American and foreign employees have been discharged because they married Filipino women.

Feb. 1.—The President rejects bid of Standard Oil Company to explore and develop possible oil resources on ground that a contract clause advanced by Company would have suspended activities in case a suit was filed attacking the validity of the contract.

Manila Railroad Company opens new branch to San Jose, Nueva Ecija, 174 K. from Manila, gateway to Cagayan Valley.

Feb. 2.—President Quezon at press conference states that National Development Company will undertake oil survey, and explains that objectionable clause in Standard Oil contract would have placed the enterprise at mercy of anyone who started a suit. He reiterate that labor in Philippines is not treated as well as it should be and that his sympathies are entirely with working class, but that strikes are not best weapon as labor is not in position to win them because of lack of organization and funds. He states he can not interfere with right of persons to work and that he would have to protect those wanting to work and that this would almost inevitably lead to violence, adding he could not permit mass picketing as this implies threat of violence. He states practice of using Constabulary to guard private property when there is no threat of violence is illegal, as is also practice of granting police powers to private watchmen and guards. Guillermo Capadocia, National Secretary of Communist Party, tells newsmen he believes in President Quezon's sincerity and thinks he is right about strikes, but charges that men around President are frustrating his policies. "I shall name them if he asks me to".

Feb. 3.—Veterans of Philippine Revolution in annual convention score Administration for withdrawing Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's pension as "unpatriotic and reflecting adversely on Philippines abroad". Aguinaldo states he has no regrets but deplores small amount set aside for pensions to veterans generally and the small number benefited. He states he is opposed to continuation of Commonwealth or establishment of a dominion government, and reiterates his stand for "early independence".

Constabulary and police reported to have found 12 home-made bombs in a Pampanga town and make several arrests. U. S. Army Ordnance Department states they are "fire-crackers, not powerful enough to destroy property". Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, states "discovery" was a police frame-up and that Constabulary and police are resorting to terrorism.

Feb. 4.—Reported that American textile imports more than doubled in 1938 due to decrease in Japanese imports because Chinese distributors' disinclination to handle Japanese goods, higher Japanese prices, and difficulty in obtaining deliveries.

Asscm. Ruperto Kapunan of Leyte former member of the Philippine Legislature and also of Constitutional Convention, dies of pneumonia, aged 64.

Feb. 5.—Labor leaders meet in San Fernando and draw up resolution requesting temporary suspension of Governor Baluyot as means of easing tension. Santos announces strikers will return to work Tuesday, ending the 15-day strike, as planned, but Baluyot stages the strike is being abandoned because it is receiving no support from the people.

Feb. 6.—Census Commission reports to President that there are reasons to believe population is much larger than the 15 or 16 million estimated and may reach 17 or 18 million, and that Manila has a population of 600,000.

Feb. 7.—The President submits regular budget for fiscal year 1939-40 totalling P83,406,930 against an estimated income of P85,500,500, and makes no mention of new taxes. The proposed outlay is some P46,000 less than for previous year, but takes no account of public works which will be covered in a special budget.

The President having asked labor leaders at conference to name the officials who are alleged to be sabotaging his social justice program, Capadocia submits list headed by three Cabinet members. Capadocia states wages and labor conditions in Pampanga are intolerable and also protests against numerous unwarranted arrests.

The Assembly adopts revised rules restoring former powers of the Speaker of which the First National Assembly divested this official, who became merely a presiding officer.

Feb. 8.—The President in special message asks for P150,000 for expenses of mission in Washington headed by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

Feb. 9.—Fire in San Fernando destroys large part of business district, damage being estimated at around P1,000,000. The President inspects area.

Feb. 11.—Secretary of Justice José Abad Santos renders opinion for Secretary of Labor to effect that belief in communism on part of an alien, provided he does not believe in or advocate violent overthrow of government, can not be grounds for denying him admission to country.

British cruiser *Medway* and 10 submarines arrive in Manila from Hongkong for week's visit on way to Singapore and Netherlands Indies.

Feb. 12.—The President and Mrs. Quezon and various high officials attend pontifical requiem mass in Cathedral. Most Rev. William Piani, Apostolic Delegate, extolls the late Pope Pius XI as father of charity, science, peace, and of the poor, and points out that the President had profitted largely from the pontiff's writings about labor which he applied in his social justice program.

Feb. 13.—The President sets aside over 170,000 hectares of land in Cotabato, Agusan, and Davao for the government settlement projects, and 30,000 hectares in Bukidnon for the National Development Company, presumably for pineapple cultivation.

At order of President Jorge Bocobo to "throw that man out", 12 Philippine University cadets forcibly eject M. de Gracia Concepcion from Villamor Hall when the poet rose to ask a question from a Japanese exchange professor speaking on "Bushido". Concepcion states he will file a complaint with the Board of Regents.

Feb. 14.—The President talks to 50,000 farm workers in San Fernando requesting them to give the government time to work out its plans. He states that in view of large profits of sugar industry and protection it receives from government, centrals must give planters increased milling participation so they can pay better wages. He criticizes the 50-50 milling arrangement in Pampanga when this in other provinces runs to 60-40 and states that if centrals do not change this within 6 months he will ask Assembly to take action. He again warns against violence and rejects a suggestion of Pedro Abad Santos that the people, like the rich, be permitted to bear arms to enable them to resist abuses. He states that while there may be officials who do not understand what the Constitution and the laws dictate in social justice, he does not believe officials around him are deliberately sabotaging his program, but that Cabinet and Assembly are with him. He tells people to respect constituted authorities, the provincial governor and the town mayors, and says they must not consider their unions above the government. He promises to study present procedure on bail condemned by Santos as unfair to poor who can not furnish it when accused and arrested for even minor offenses.

Announced at Malacañan that government has informed the U. S. State Department it is ready to receive Caribbean political refugees from time to time not to exceed total of 10,000, especially farm technologists, engineers, doctors, etc., for settlement in sparsely settled areas provided a responsible committee representing the refugees will submit satisfactory plan of financing such settlements and the refugees agree to become Philippine citizens.

The Assembly unanimously passes resolution endorsing recommendations of Joint Preparatory Committee. Assem. J. E. Romero declares Commonwealth government wants to keep faith with Washington in return for spirit shown

by Administration in drafting bills effectuating the recommendations and that the Philippine administration is opposed to throwing the Philippine question “wide open”.

A. F. Duggleby, acting General Manager of the Balatoc Mining Company, addresses a letter to the Assembly declaring the Vamenta charges unfounded and asking for an immediate investigation.

The Assembly passes a resolution of condolence for the death of Pope Pius XI, and adjourns.

* Missing word due to document damage

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36(3), 101-103.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: February 15 – March 14, 1939

News Summary The Philippines

Feb. 15.—Pedro Abad Santos, socialist lender, states Pampango tenants and laborers were deeply impressed by President Manuel L. Quezon's address to 50,000 people at San Fernando yesterday, and that socialists will support him.

Feb. 16.—Reported that Philippine Army will shortly establish second of ten proposed regular divisions at Parang, Cotabato; headquarters of first division are at Camp Murphy near Manila. Reported that delivery of newly-built speed torpedo boat of the Army's off-shore patrol, scheduled this month, will be delayed because British government temporarily commandeered it for British navy during recent war scare.

Government and local Jewish refugee committee reported to have agreed on plan to survey areas in Mindanao for Jewish settlements, the refugees agreeing not to engage in competitive agriculture such as growing sugar, hemp, and coconuts.

National Development Company sets aside P350,000 to begin oil exploration work.

Col. W. E. Dosser retires from Constabulary.

Feb. 20.—President and Mrs. Quezon reported marooned in Baler by mountain-slides on new Baler-Bongabon road which they went to inaugurate.

Feb. 21.—Eighteen-year-old Iluminada Tuason of Tayabas is proclaimed Queen of Philippine Carnival.

Feb. 22.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, addressing annual meeting of United Spanish War Veterans, states conditions make it imperative that America arm itself sufficiently to obtain respect for its rights and principles. The Veterans adopt resolution opposing use of American territory, soil and air, by foreigners for propagating un-American teachings and another resolution thanking President Quezon for his impressive celebration of last Occupation Day.

Gen. Paulino Santos leaves Manila on *S.S. Basilan* with staff of officials, technicians, and 100 settlers and laborers to begin work on Koronadal project under National Land Settlement Administration.

Feb. 24.—President Quezon again visits Buena-vista Estate and tells people that as he is informed a boycott is being instigated against government plan to hold plebiscite on lease plan, he has cancelled it and will proceed with original plan and promises that they will not need to pay government more than 25% of their crop as against 50% to present owners of estate. He censures Juan S. Rustia, lawyer, for misleading instead of leading the tenants.

With reference to proposal of J. W. Haussermann that unofficial Americans and Filipinos launch movement for continuation of Commonwealth under American sovereignty, local opinion reported to favor extension of Commonwealth period but not permanent Commonwealth status, Placido L. Mapa and others so expressing themselves.

Speaker Jose Yulo states that defeat in House Guam phase of the naval fortification bill indicates the isolationist sentiment in America; Assemblyman P. Sabido says "Philippines has to prepare its own defenses and do it quick!"

Feb. 25.—*Manila Tribune* states the rejection of Guam item "fell like a bombshell in legislative quarters last night, producing a division of opinion with regard to independence on which there had heretofore been complete unanimity. Yulo interprets action as indicating America's determination to withdraw from Orient. Assem. J. E. Romero states "implications are such that they merit serious consideration". Assem. F. Pimentel states "there is now

more reason for welcoming independence since it has been demonstrated Americans do not want to defend Philippines”.

Reported National Food Products Corporation has purchased 2 motor boats for deep-sea fishing to supply newly established government cannery at Guagua, Pampanga.

Mrs. J. E. Fabella, wife of Commissioner of Public Health and Welfare, reported to have filed civil complaints against agent of Department of Agriculture and Commerce and deputy fiscal of Batangas to recover P20,000 damages for charging her with being “dummy” for Japanese fishing Meet owner, claiming she is the real owner and operator.

Feb. 27.—Reported President has named his assistant secretary Jose Son victores manager of Buenavista Estate cooperative project.

Assem. M. Tolentino (Batangas) uses half-hour privilege to speak in favor of second term for President Quezon but is interpellated by Assemblymen from Bohol, Ilocos bur, Pangasinan, and Samar, some of these, however, not expressing opposition.

Plans to organize Coconut Centrals Inc., with capital of P600,000 and Assem. F. Lavidas as temporary head, are announced. The company would manufacture oil and soap from copra, creosote and charcoal from coconut shell, and various products from the husks, and would also study possibility of manufacturing gasoline out of coconut oil.

Mar. 1.—Assem. M. Cuenco (Cebu) states in half-hour privilege speech that defeat of Guam project should not discourage Filipino people but should be incentive in their struggle for independence. Not even so-called Japanese menace is strong enough to induce any Filipinos to ask for retention by United States, he declares, adding that Japan having its hands full with China and threatened by war with Russia, “there can be no possible danger to Philippines”. Nevertheless, he urges training of 80,000 instead of 40,000 men a year for Philippine army. Floor Leader Quintin Paredes blocks interpellations. Assem. H. Abellana (Cebu) expresses personal opinion in favor of extension of political relations with United States beyond 1946 because of international situation, but states he does not advocate permanent retention.

William J. Shaw, President and General Manager of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Company, one of best known old-timers in Philippines, dies of heart disease, aged 62. He came to Philippine in 1901.

Mar. 2.—President Quezon by executive order creates Rural Progress Administration, composed of Secretaries of Finance, Justice, and Agriculture, Ludovico Hidrosollo, and Ramon Fernandez, to enter into negotiations with owners of large estates for their lease by government with option to purchase within 25 years for purpose of subdivision. Some 15 tenants are shot and wounded and many more arrested after fight between tenants and guards of hacienda of Ramon Santos, Candaba, Pampanga, in which Constabulary intervened, though most of shooting was done by guards.

Assem. I. Vamenta warns against antagonizing either China or Japan and states Philippines must adopt good neighbor policy. “With independence just around the corner and United States appearing bent on cutting off not only political but also commercial relations with Philippines, we will eventually have to look to China and Japan for exchange of products”.

First of Philippine Army’s torpedo boats is unloaded from S.S. *Mecklenburg*. It is 55 feet long, with 11-foot beam, draws less than 2-1 2 feet water at full speed, and can go over 50 miles an hour. It is propelled by gasoline motors and equipped with torpedo-tubes, mine-layers, machine-guns, and other armaments, and is considered superior to Italian and English torpedo boats now patrolling Mediterranean. It was built by Thornycroft Company of England and is planned to buy 3 a year so that by 1946 Army will have a fleet of 30, costing about P5,000,000.

Giant, 74-passenger Boeing Clipper arrives in Manila, having made crossing from San Francisco in 52 hours, 20 minutes flying time—7 hours, 27 minutes less than time of first Clipper flight in 1935, although no speed effort was made.

Jose F. Fernandez, Manila shipping executive, dies, aged 67.

Mar. 3.—President Quezon in special message to Assembly asks P500,000 to deal with agrarian situation, stating necessary to provide Department of Justice with adequate means to detect violation of rice-tenancy law and bring guilty parties to justice and to provide Department of Interior with necessary Constabulary forces to prevent lawlessness and suppress violence. “Both landowners and laborers and their leaders should be made to realize that government is determined to settle their controversies with fairness to both parties and to exact respect for law by use of force if necessary”.

At urging of President, Assembly passes resolution expressing “strong and decided opposition and protest against any measure designed to increase present excise tax on Philippine coconut oil” as industry is already suffering from low prices and increased tax will bring further misery to millions of Filipinos.

Mar. 4.—President Quezon signs Buenavista Estate lease contract with Catholic Church and later leaves with Mrs. Quezon and one of his daughters for San Fernando, for another personal inspection of conditions. Some 400 additional Constabulary have been sent to Pampanga and Nueva Ecija.

The President accepts resignation of Jose Garrido, City Engineer, the department to be placed directly under the Insular Bureau of Public Works.

Assem. T. S. Clemente criticizes Veteran Pension Board for alleged favoritism in selection of pensioners.

Five additional military aviators graduate at Zablan Field, Camp Murphy, bringing number of Filipino flyers in army to 30 with 5 more taking special courses in United States. The army has 21 planes and 18 more have been ordered.

Mar. 5.—Newton C. Comfort, retired official and prominent Mason, dies in Manila after 41 years of residence in Islands.

Mar. 6.—President Quezon leaves on an unannounced inspection trip to Nueva Ecija.

Guillermo Capadocia, Executive-Secretary of Communist Party, and Abaci Santos state landlords are “hiring thugs and ex-convicts to kill tenants and laborers” and say they will ask President to permit workers to bear arms to defend themselves.

Assembly passes the P500,000 emergency law enforcement bill, first bill passed.

Mar. 7.—President Quezon transmits report of Tax Commission to Assembly with special message recommending bill establishing and codifying internal revenue laws and stating that present laws are hodgepodge out of line with modern economic concepts and failing in distributing tax burden according to ability to pay and resources of different economic classes, weighing heavily on consumers and too lightly on those better able to pay. The bill broadens scope of income tax and reduces deductions and credits, as only some 8,860 people out of 16,000,000 now pay the tax. Inheritance levies are increased and also taxes on luxuries. Sales tax is retained, but small merchants whose gross sales do not exceed P200 a quarter will be exempted. Retail sales of domestic food products in public markets will continue to be exempt. Cumulative effect of sales tax is narrowed and on such products as sugar, hemp, copra, and rice a uniform commodity tax of 1-1/2% is substituted. If business conditions remain substantially the same, the new taxes would yield an ultimate increase in total collections of about P20,000,000, half of which would accrue to central and other half to local governments. President praises work of Commission and states underlying principles of its work are in line with basic policies of his administration. He says he is convinced that with approval

of new code, it would not be necessary to amend laws for at least 10 years unless economic and social conditions materially change.

Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos is elected Chairman of Board of Philippine National Bank.

Mar. 9.—President Quezon directs Secretary of Interior Rafael Alunan to reprimand Councillor Carmen Planas, publicly, upholding the Secretary against Civil Service Commissioner Jose Gil, special investigator, who recommended she be removed from office, the Secretary having held that she should be treated with leniency in view of her immaturity and inexperience.

Pedro Abad Santos states that if P500,000 secured by President “is to be spent in sending soldiers to troubled areas to shoot down workers, it is too much, if it is to improve the situation of the ten ants, it is too little” He asks that government “provide accused workers with bonds for their provisional release as they are too poor to provide bail for themselves and that government also provide them with counsel of prestige and ability to defend them in court, otherwise the accused may go on a legal sit-down strike by refusing to defend themselves in court and, who can tell whether the worker at large will not declare a general strike in sympathy?”

John T. Pickett, head of Johnson-Pickett Rope Company and proprietor of once noted Pickett Harness Company, dies of pneumonia, aged 71. He was a Canadian but fought in the Spanish-American war.

Mar. 11.—In a radio broadcast President Quezon declares there is need of improving working and living conditions of laborers and tenants, that there are abuses, that their income is too low to permit of substantial improvement, and that to ameliorate their lot is prime concern of his administration. But he states situation is complicated by traditional practices, by lack of habit of continued and sustained work, and by unscientific production methods, and that it will be impossible to effect improvement in a short time. It is impossible under Constitution to confiscate lands, and even if every fool of arable land were distributed and tenants become land owners, present conditions would not be greatly alleviated. Minimum wage laws and strictest enforcement of Tenancy Law would not alone solve problem. Credit facilities must be created, new methods of farming adopted, better yields obtained, tenants must learn to work throughout year. He states he is certain Assembly will enact necessary laws to carry out policy of social justice, but that first need is to maintain peace and order. “I am determined to prevent and suppress all kinds of violence and lawlessness, and I call on every law-abiding citizen to cooperate with government in maintaining peace and order and carry out social justice program”. He warns those labor leaders who are engaged in provoking trouble as means of livelihood and states he knows who they are and that government will deal severely with them, but bespeaks cooperation of labor leaders honestly interested in welfare of laboring class, stating they should counsel patience and use only legal means to secure redress of grievances. He states strike is legal, but that there “seems to be no occasion to employ it” as Department \

of Labor and Court of Industrial Relations have been created to afford labor right and means to secure justice. He states strikes declared before grievances have been presented to Department of Labor will not have his sympathy and that he will protect by force if necessary those who may offer to do work of strikers in such case. He states practice of forcibly taking crops must be stopped. Gathering of armed men will be considered threat to commit violence and will be dispersed. He states tenants with grievances under Tenancy Law should go to nearest public official, barrio lieutenant, councillor, mayor, governor, fiscal, or public defender, and submit their complaint, and orders these officials to render help forthwith to bring such cases before courts. “Failure on part of officials to give prompt assistance will be considered grave dereliction of duty and dealt with accordingly. “Once more I urge people to have faith in ability of government to right wrongs they suffer, to redress their grievances, and to do justice promptly and fairly”.

Mar. 12.—Archbishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of Philippine Independent Church, aged 79, marries Miss Pilar Jamias, of Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, 64, for many years a teacher. He has for many years opposed celibacy among the priesthood, but was not himself married.

Mar. 13.—President Quezon calls 40,000 men of the 1937 class of trainees to a 10-day training period, opening May 4. The 11 planes of the Philippine Army air corps returns to Manila from 7 days of maneuvers in Mindanao and Visayas, covering 25,000 miles, without “even a minor accident”.

Pedro Abad Santos states the President’s speech was “plainly reactionary”, “disclosing no constructive program”. “Now more than ever workers and peasants must unite and stand together in their struggle for amelioration of their living and working conditions, and, particularly, in case of peasants, to shake off bonds of feudal landlordism and peonage under which they are oppressed and starved. The Workers must rely on nobody but themselves”. Quirino Abad Santos, brother of Pedro Abad Santos, however, and also Pedro L. Nabong, head of the Ganap (Sakdal) Party of Nueva Ecija, and Capadocia, express endorsement of the Quezon address.

Alunan reprimands Miss Planes, warning her “to exercise the care expected from one who occupies public office”.

Mar. 14.—President Quezon in a proclamation reserves virtually entire province of Surigao, adding extensive mineral areas to these previously set aside by Governor-General Leonard Wood. Stated that Dr. H. Foster Bain, adviser, is now in United States to engage expert oil-prospectors and also to look into possibility of interesting American steel companies in Philippine iron ore development.

The President by executive order opens ports of Siasi and Batobato (Sulu) and Malanga (Zamboanga).

Source: Philippine Magazine

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36 (4), 148-150.

News Summary, The Philippines: March 15 — April 12, 1939

President's Week in Review: December 13, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

CONVOKED TO A SPECIAL SESSION by the President to consider war legislation, the National Assembly, at its opening meeting last December 11, approved by a unanimous vote a resolution pledging the full support and cooperation of the Filipino people to the Government of the United States and authorizing the President to place all the resources of the country at the disposal of the American Government "for the prosecution of the war to its successful termination." The Assembly also released a large amount of public funds for national defense and civilian protection, and proclaimed the reelection of the President and the Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and the election of the 24 Senate candidates of the Nacionalista Party. The resolution of support to the American Government was approved by the Assembly after hearing a special message of the President reiterating our loyalty to the United States and urging the enactment of necessary legislation to meet the existing emergency.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT Franklin D. Roosevelt sent President Manuel L. Quezon a message commending the Government and people of the Philippines for their "magnificent defense against wanton invasion," stating that the overwhelming majority of all the people in the world are watching "your splendid work." The President replied saying that "we will do our duty to the end."

In a separate message to Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in the Far East, President Roosevelt extended his personal and official congratulations "on the fine stand you are making." He added that "all of you are constantly in my thoughts."

President Roosevelt likewise cabled United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre saying: "Keep up the good work. Best of luck to you all. God bless you."

PRESIDENT QUEZON during the week issued an Executive Order instructing banking institutions not to allow the withdrawal of deposits in amounts in excess of P200 every week, as well as prohibiting all dealings in foreign exchange, except upon special license issued by the Bank Commissioner or any of his duly authorized agents.

The President also: revised Administrative Order No. 107 creating the Emergency Control Board; extended the scope of the powers vested in the Sugar Control Authority so as to include the control and regulation of the shipment of export sugar to countries other than the United States.

ACCORDING TO an opinion rendered by the Secretary of Justice, aliens who have been born in this country are not required by law to apply for a legalization of their residence under the Immigration Act. This ruling includes the following: (a) wives of aliens, whether *Filipinas* or of other original nationality, if born in the Philippines; (b) the native-born children of aliens, whether minors or of age, irrespective of the original nationality of the mothers; and (c) children similarly situated as those mentioned in (b) who have left the country and have returned after an interval.

In other opinions published in this issue of the *Gazette*, the Secretary of Justice held: (1) that the crime of simple seduction alleged to have been committed by a private in the United States Army comes within the meaning and scope of Executive Order No. 151, series of 1938, and must, therefore, be investigated and disposed of according to the provisions of military and naval laws relating thereto; (2) that under sections 2088-A and 2090 of the Revised Administrative Code, an assistant provincial treasurer has specific authority to administer oaths concerning official matters arising in the office of the provincial treasurer and the provincial assessor; (3) that when a tract of land acquired by a private individual from the Government by sales patent is subjected to a right of way for public roads compensation shall be paid for damages caused to the improvement and none for the value of the area used.

News Summary, The Philippines: April 12 — May 15, 1939

News Summary The Philippines

Apr. 12.—President Manuel L. Quezon holds radio-telephone conversation with Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in Washington during which latter informs him he would likely not be able to leave Washington before June and requests him to proceed with appointment of new Secretary of Public Instruction.

Apr. 14.—Cabinet endorses P6,000,000 Philippine National Bank loan to De la Rama Shipping Company for purpose of building up merchant marine. President Quezon nominates Jorge C. Bocobo for Secretary of Public Instruction.

Apr. 15.—Cavite Assemblyman Justiniano S. Montano resigns from Assembly which subsequently adopts resolution expressing “strong condemnation of acts of Montano—acts unworthy of member of Assembly”. President Quezon in letter to Speaker Jose Yulo congratulates Assembly on action taken, as this “sets high standard of integrity in public service which other branches of government will be compelled to emulate.” Special Assembly committee recommends exoneration of Balatoc Mining Company, United Paracle Mining Company and International Engineering Company of charges of racial discrimination.

Apr. 18.—President Quezon orders forced saving of 5% for all government offices except in school appropriations because revenue collections are falling below estimates. President withdraws nomination of Marcial Kasilag for Under-Secretary of Public Works and Communications pending final determination of court case against him involving charges he attempted to circumvent homestead law; President also approves his resignation as Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu. Judge Teopisto Guingona taking oath of office as Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu.

Floor Leader Quintin Paredes moves case of Felipe Buencamino be referred to Committee on Internal Government for study and recommendation. Assem. Emilio Paz opposes motion as investigation in his absence would be unfair. Paredes states he wishes to give Buencamino and also Assem. Jose Bonto, linked with Philippine Railway bond scandal, opportunity to defend themselves, Assem. Tomas Cabili opposes motion stating Committee would exercise functions of both prosecutor and judge, whereupon Assem. Prospero Sanidad charges Buencamino with “disorderly conduct” and moves that matter be referred to Committee “from which I hereby resign”. Yulo refers Sanidad charge to Committee.

Supreme Court orders stay of effectivity of Public Service Commission’s order reducing rates of Manila Gas Corporation.

Apr. 19.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas states, with reference to Washington reports, “I do not know of any plans of President Quezon to go to United States”.

National Land Settlement bill is meeting with opposition in Assembly on ground that P20,000,000 is too much money to be poured into one region, that administration should be entrusted to Bureau of Lands, etc.

Apr. 20.—Vargas explains that President Quezon sent cable to Sen. B. C. Clark to effect that Filipinos are committed to complete political independence and that passage of Philippine bill would in no way effect political settlement and that, in fact, Filipinos would be willing to accept independence even in 1940 provided the recommendations of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs were enacted. President Quezon later issues statement that “whole he is of course disappointed... action taken by Senate Committee (postponement) is not wholly unexpected. In his statement Senator Tydings made it perfectly plain that refusal of Committee to act at this time does not in any way involve any change in policy agreed upon between United States and Philippines regarding independence.

Recent development in international situation must have had something to do with decision... as indicated by reports received. Vice-President Osmeña and Commissioner Elizalde have done fine piece of work and I do not believe that under circumstances any one could have done better, if as much, as they have.... Confident in sense of fairness of United States, I have not lost hope that we will secure remedial legislation before 1941 when export taxes, if allowed to take effect, will have serious consequences upon our national economy. I am satisfied Congress is aware of difficulties we will encounter.... Senator Tydings and Congressman Kosciolkowski... are well acquainted with our problems and we have every reason to rely upon their friendly and sympathetic interest.”

Board of Regents of University of Philippines elect Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez, President. He is 45 years old, born in Apalit, Pampanga, graduate of College of Agriculture at Los Baños, and has M.Sc. from University of Wisconsin and D. Sc. from Johns Hopkins University. He succeeded late Dean Charles Baker as Dean of College of Agriculture.

Reported number of local shipping agents are sending ships to Europe via Cape of Good Hope instead of Mediterranean although voyage takes 10 days longer.

Manila German community celebrates Hitler’s birthday with only Germans, Italians and Japanese invited.

Teodoro R. Yangco, shipping man and former Resident Commissioner in Washington, dies aged 77.

Apr. 23.—President Quezon, speaking at Bangued, Abra, gives high praise to Yulo and Paredes stating they make the best combination of leadership; some express belief President is preparing ground for their candidacy as president and vice-president, respectively, in coming elections.

Apr. 24.—U.S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announces provisional recognition as Acting Consul-General for Spain has been granted to Enrique Zobel of Manila.

Apr. 25.—Paredes states he favors reelection of President Quezon and suggests amending Constitution by calling a constitutional convention.

Apr. 26.—Malacañang announces appointment of former Senator Jose Avelino as Secretary of Labor.

President Gonzalez appoints Dr. L.B. Uichanco Dean of College of Agriculture. He is head of Department of Entomology and holds degrees of B. Sc. and M. Sc. from University of Philippines and M.S. and D. Sc. from Harvard.

Apr. 27.—Philippines Herald quotes various government and business leaders as favoring second term for President Quezon.

Apr. 28.—Announced that 1939 Census shows population of 15,984,247, a 55% increase over figure reported in 1918 of 10,314,310. and representing average annual rate of increase of 2.21%. The 1903 Census gave 7,635,426, and annual rate of increase between 1903 and 1918 was 1.91.

Apr. 29.—Juan Mencarini, prominent Manilan, dies.

Apr. 30.—G. Capadocia, Executive Secretary of Communist Party, charges that agents of fascist Japan are now in Philippine Army, National Assembly, and various government offices. Crisanto Evangelista, President of Party, urges Filipino to support China morally and materially and as to Philippine-American relations, states that “most dangerous enemy of Filipino people now is Japanese militarist fascism which is preparing for occupation of Philippines and thus threatens our people with same enslavement, robbery, and terrorism as were established in Korea, Formosa and China.... Our people can hinder and defeat this Japanese invasion only with help of United States”.

May 1.—Large but orderly labor demonstrations are held in Manila, Cabanatuan, and elsewhere, and communist flags and placards are much in evidence. President Quezon in three speeches during day urges labor peace and support of new Secretary of Labor. Secretary Avelino lays down what he calls the 6 cardinal rules that should guide labor—respect for law, achievement of solid unity, sane and sincere objectives, justice to be basis of all petitions, doing away with pride and selfishness, faith in honest aims of social justice program of administration. Evangelista in speech at San Fernando, Pampanga, charges Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, as being “traitor” and “spy for Japan.”

Secretary Bocobo rules that teachers may use vernacular languages as auxiliary medium of instruction in primary grades, reversing existing methods of instruction.

May 2.—President Quezon at Baguio medical convention urges doctors not to crowd into cities but to go into towns where there is need for them and states he will soon open charity clinics in towns and employ young doctors on part-time basis to encourage them starting practice there.

Assem. Carlos S. Tan (Leyte) in half-hour privilege speech urges reexamination of political situation in view of fate of Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Albania and China, stating Filipinos should not let themselves be deceived by statements of imperialistic nations as Hitler just before his annexations declared he had no such intentions. He excepts America, stating it is “only altruistic, only idealistic nations, only nation that, if it keeps its flag waving over the Philippines, will do so to protect us”. He praises High Commissioner McNutt for courage in launching reexamination proposal “in face of diametrically opposed opinion”. Assem. Miguel Cuenco asking whether it would not be “unworthy” to assume stand contrary to independence, Tan replies it is not matter of worthiness or unworthiness, but of self-preservation.

Annual mobilization of Philippine Army opens to test national defense plans.

May 3.—President Quezon designates Brig.-Gen. Vicente Lim Assistant Chief of Staff.

Vargas states with reference to Washington reports that President Quezon would not object to early independence provided there are economic guarantees to sustain in.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo sends radio message to Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs expressing gratification in connection with reported plan to grant independence in 1940, adding, however, “we favor commercial treaties beneficial to both America and Philippines after independence”.

Placido Mapa, head of the Philippine Sugar Association, S.F. Gaches, President of American Chamber of Commerce, and other business leaders endorse speech of Assem. Tan in Assembly. Administration circles state that Party in power is committed to independence and can not go back on platform.

Dr. Alexander Lippay, noted conductor and composer, Musical Director of Manila Symphony Society, Director of the Academy of Music of Manila, and previously for 5 years Director of the Conservatory of Music of University of Philippines, dies of heart-attack following week’s illness of influenza at Baguio, where he was spending his vacation. He was of Hungarian and Italian parentage, born in Venice, and brought up in Vienna. He came to the Philippines in 1925 and was 47 years old at time of death.

May 4.—Court of Industrial Relations dismisses claims of Federation de Obrera de Filipinas, headed by Jose Nava against Lopez Sugar Central Mill Company, Cadiz, Oriental Negros, condemning its acts of violence and sabotage, and denying petition that strikers be reinstated.

Salvador Araneta in speech before University of Manila advocates indefinite continuation of political relations with United States, declaring that if these are severed, Philippines would speedily come under Japanese control.

May 5.—S.S. *Mayon*, recently purchased by Manila Railroad Company, runs on reef south of Cebu, and 186 passengers are safely transferred to S.S. *Corregidor*.

May 6.—Court of Industrial Relations orders “La Nobleza” cigar factory to reinstate workers discharged because they joined a cigar-makers’ union.

May 7.—High Commissioner McNutt announces he will leave May 11 for China and United States together with his family, naval aide, and a secretary, making no reference to a possible return to the Philippines.

May 8.—Announced that President Franklin D. Roosevelt has designated J. Weldon Jones, Financial Adviser to High Commissioner and former Insular Auditor, Acting U.S. High Commissioner, in which capacity he has served several times.

President Quezon states Camp Murphy speech that army camps are schools of democracy as they are based on idea of equal privileges for all.

Flotilla of 4 new Russian mine-sweepers arrives in Manila on way presumably to Vladivostok where they will be equipped with armaments.

May 9.—President Quezon places towns of San Rafael and San Ildefonso, situated within Buenavista Estate, under Constabulary control as May 15 approaches by which time tenants must sign new leases with Rural Progress Administration in charge, few tenants having as yet done so because they refuse to recognize title of Catholic Church to land leased from it by government.

British freighter *Lindenbank* after running on reef in Sulu Sea, pulling off and steaming some 5 miles in effort to reach port, sinks; passengers and crew are saved by destroyer U.S.S. *Pope*.

May 10.—High Commissioner McNutt states at press party that Philippine problem still looms large in United States and that he believes he can be of greater assistance to Filipinos by being in Washington. Earlier in day, addressing American Legion chapter, he states “As long as American Legion exists, I hope there will be a Philippine Department and that it will always be under American Flag.

Rear-Admiral G.J. Meyers, relieved as Commandant of 16th Naval District, Cavite, leaving today, urges Philippines to “think over” question of independence, warning that it may mean opposite go what it promises.

May 11.—High Commissioner McNutt and family leave Manila after a spectacular send-off by Commonwealth government and City of Manila and United States and Philippine Armies. President Quezon presents him with American and Philippine flags “to be conveyed to President of United States as symbol of eternal friendship between America and Filipino people”. In letter to High Commissioner, he states, “I wish to make or record my deep appreciation of sympathetic attitude you have shown toward problems of Commonwealth government, bringing about friendly understanding based on most cordial relations and conducive to highly satisfactory conduct of business between American and Philippine governments....”

Assembly leaders express favorable reaction to Washington reports with reference to new emergency Philippine bill.

May 12.—Benigno Ramos is arrested on charges of estafa in connection with collections of money for a P6,000,000 fund allegedly required by Japan as “guarantee of financial stability” when Philippines becomes independent.

May 13.—Assembly members in 8-hours caucus vote 55 to 15 in favor of plan to amend Constitution by direct proposal of Assembly permitting second presidential term, previously rejecting 49 to 20 proposal to hold constitutional convention for purpose. Absent members numbered 28.

May 15.—President Quezon addresses Assembly and declares he may consider running for second term if Constitution is amended by a constitutional convention for the purpose and provided term of office be made 4 instead of 6 years so he would be called upon to serve not longer than 8 years if reelected. He states argument frequently heard that there is no effect on him as “there are many among our countrymen who are possessed of exceptional qualifications to head our government,” but that doubt was created in his mind as to whether it was wise for him to attempt to oppose consideration of question by people when Speaker Yulo expressed view that 6-years term is too long for bad president and 4 years too short for good one. “I would recommend to Convention that no more than one reelection be allowed, and that, in any case, no person be permitted to main in office as president for more than 8 consecutive years... George Washington was as great a patriot as any man ever born. He certainly was endowed with far superior qualifications to lead his people than I can ever hope to possess. Yet he did not consider it his duty to be head of his nation for more than 8 years. That precedent is enough for me....” He also expresses himself n favor of revival of senate; and advocates, too, abolition of electoral commission, its power to be vested either in whole legislature or in courts, and for changes on the location of the power of impeachment as present commission may act as prosecutor and judge at same time.

Source: Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36(6), 237-239.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: May 17 – June 16, 1939

News Summary Philippines

May 17.—Decided at conference between President Manuel L. Quezon, Cabinet members, Assembly leaders, and Governors of nearby provinces, to postpone action on proposal to amend Constitution until next regular session of Assembly. President states in press conference that he is not sure what tenure of office for presidency would be best, but that he is certain bicameral legislature should be revived. Question of presidential tenure of office should be considered on basis of principle and not of personalities, he states, pointing out he would be around 70 at end of second term and that it is also possible situation might develop in which Assembly would not want him to have second term. He emphasizes danger of one-chamber legislature as in these days of excitement and struggling social forces, when country is facing fundamental political changes, there must be protection against hasty action. He states serious clash between executive and legislature might lead to dictatorship if executive won and to oligarchy if legislature won. Constitution is not untouchable in so far as form of government is concerned, provided fundamental rights of people are preserved; constitutions get their real strength from the convictions and practices of people themselves. He states additional terms of office for president are not necessarily undemocratic so long as people periodically have opportunity to register their will, but that even George Washington set precedent that patriotism did not require him to serve more than 8 years and that he (Quezon) believes he need not serve longer than that. He declares there are at least 4 persons who would make able presidents, but refuses to name them, adding, however, that since he has indicated he will not serve longer than 8 years even if Constitution is amended, country may be expected to turn to weighing of various candidates which, at first, he did not wish to encourage in order to avoid splits in Nacionalista Party. As to Constitutional Convention's action in abolishing the Senate, he recalls that majority favored senate but were divided on question of how senators should be elected, this dispute resulting in its elimination entirely. He states he favors election of senators by entire country and not by districts.

U. S. battle cruiser *Astoria* leaves Manila for United States with orders to conduct search for Chinese junk with 12 American passengers headed by Richard Halliburton with which radio contact was maintained up to March 23 after which it has not been heard from.

May 19.—National Assembly adjourns at 8:15 p.m. with President Quezon in gallery, who issues statement declaring never before in one single session have so many and such far-reaching measures been passed. His recommendation that Floor Leader Quintin Paredes leave as promptly as possible to assist in obtaining enactment of Philippine legislation in Congress is accepted and resolution to that effect is passed. Another resolution designates Assemblyman Maximo Kalaw and Pedro Sabido to make trips abroad on behalf of coconut and abaca industries respectively; expenses will come out of special P300, 000 fund. A committee presents Speaker Jose Yulo with resolution commending him for his able and impartial leadership.

May 20.—President Quezon tells press he does not care to say anything about charges of Representative J. G. Alexander that he is conducting pro-Japanese policy, except that State and War Departments and the U. S. High Commissioner are "in position to prove their utter falsity."

Paul P. Steintorf, American Trade Commissioner in Manila, states Philippines is leading United States market for 105 commodities and second best market for 55 others.

May 22.—President Quezon addresses directorate of Nacionalista Party, stressing importance of bicameral legislature and retreating from his previously expressed willingness to succeed himself as President of Commonwealth. Yulo is elected President of Party and Paredes Vice-President.

At farewell banquet to Paredes, President Quezon is reported to have reversed stand taken by Osmeña Mission in Washington and expresses opposition to proposed abolition of excise tax on non-edible coconut oil imports from Philippines, stating that as proceeds are refunded, Philippines would lose up to P20,000,000 a year of much-needed revenue. He states also: "It is high time we begin thinking about next person to occupy office of President rather than about my reelection", and declares that revival of senate is more important than proposal to reelect him. He

states he has no plans to go to United States as Philippine cause is safe in hands of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, but if Congressional leaders ask him to testify he would feel it his duty to go. He states Paredes was chosen to represent Assembly in Washington as he is a leader in Assembly, was member of Joint Preparatory Committee, and has many friends in Congress.

Assem. Hadji Gulamu Rusal states he will shortly go to Borneo to investigate living conditions of some 5,000 Moros living there and to seek facilities for their return to Philippine; most of them left Sulu and neighboring islands during early American campaigns against Moros.

Government-owned S. S. *Mayon*, which ran aground on May 5, is refloated.

National Foreign Trade Week observance open in Manila, speakers stressing Philippine dependence on United States market and Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce B. S. Aquino emphasizing mutual benefits. S. F. Gaches, President of American Chamber of Commerce, and V. Madrigal, President of Philippine Chamber of Commerce, declare American market must be retained "for posterity".

E. A. Rowe, prominent Manila insurance man, dies.

May 23.—President Quezon authorizes National Power Corporation to proceed with construction of Caliraya River (Laguna) project, the first of number of hydro-electric plants to be built by government; cost will be around P8,500,000 and agreement with Manila Electric Company (privately owned) is said to provide it may buy such surplus power as the NPC may be willing to sell; NPC is capitalized at P20,000,000 and may issue bonds to that amount for revolving fund.

Secretary to the President Jorge Vargas tells press that President Quezon is not against abolition of coconut excise tax as Philippines is committed to stand that it is wrong in principle, but that he had merely wanted to emphasize loss in government revenue and reduction in government expenditures that would result.

Solicitor-General R. Ozaeta rules that Mr. Jose Fabella is real owner of 6 questioned fishing boats and has not acted as "dummy" for Japanese interests.

Paredes leaves on *Philippine Clipper*.

Rafael Palma, former President of University of Philippines, politician and author, dies aged 65. President Quezon orders flags half-masted.

May 26.—Board of Regents of University of Philippines creates post of Assistant to President and names Prof. Hermenegildo B. Reyes to position. Reported that Fernando Amorsolo, well known artist, will be appointed Director of School of Fine Arts. Announced at Malacañang that Dean Francisco Benitez, who has been in charge of Bureau of Private Education, will return to College of Education of University.

May 27.—President Quezon designates Under-Secretary of Public Works Vicente Cruz to head Immigration Division of Department of Labor, effective June 1.

H. B. Pond, head of Pacific Commercial Company, delivers closing address for American business in observation of Foreign Trade Week and advocates Philippine and American "open doors" to be kept open indefinitely; he states "background for campaign for maintenance of present trade arrangement is more favorable today than at any other time in recent years".

May 28.—Rafael Alunan states in Bacolod, "speaking not as Secretary of Interior but as son of Province and friend," that he feels it his duty to call attention of people to danger lurking around next corner. "When our sugar loses American market our standard of living will be set back 30 years. The future of sugar industry is dark. You should begin preparing for the catastrophe now. If you wait 2 more years, it will be too late".

May 29.—Two reviews are held in honor of President Quezon, one in connection with graduation at 389 student officers of Camp Dao ROTC and other of Camp Stotsenburg. Col. Fidel Segundo's introductory speech is startlingly brief: "It was Napoleon who said, 'Men do not count; it is the leader alone who counts'. Regiment, Attention!—His Excellency, the President; our Commander-in-Chief; our leader!" President Quezon responds with briefest speech of his career, stating: "These are the kind of speeches that a soldier should learn to deliver, for a soldier is a man of action and not of words". He also quotes Napoleon: "Only those are fit to live who are not afraid to die", and "Only those are fit to live who live in honor".

Crisanto Evangelista, President of Communist Party, states in Tarlac speech that Benigno Ramos, Ganap (Sakdal) leader, is "a spy of Japan who is ambitious to be installed as puppet ruler of the Philippines." "Japan has sinister plan to conquer Philippines, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and New Guinea. It is high time for Malayan groups to come together and make concerted efforts against common enemy". He advocates boycott of Japanese goods, refusal to send raw materials to Japan, and extending financial aid to China.

May 31.—Rear-Admiral John M. Smeallie assumes command of 16th Naval District and Cavite Navy Yard.

Esteban Vasquez, President of Philippine Labor Union, states in view of present close dependence of Philippine economy on American market and menace of Japan, Philippine, should remain under United States until it can stand by itself.

June 1.—President Quezon sends congratulatory telegrams to Osmeña and Elizalde for their "good work" in connection with passage of Philippine bill by Senate and send, telegram of thank, to Senator M. F. Tydings and others. Assemblyman Kalaw, President of Philippine Coconut Planters Association, expresses disappointment over striking out of clause which would have eliminated excise tax on denatured coconut oil. Assem. Gregorio Perfecto states Senate action is "further proof that American people want to do justly by Filipinos". Mr. Pond states bill "takes care of those industries which would have been eliminated almost immediately after export taxes went into effect; it affords a breathing spell for at least 5 years".

Supreme Court reverses Court of Industrial Relations, ruling in case of Ang Tibay shoe company that management can not be forced to re-employ laborer, laid off for lack of work when shops resume activity.

Richard R. Ely, Assistant Administrative Assistant to High Commissioner, leaves for Washington to assist in projected transfer of handling of Philippine affairs from War to Interior Department. President Roosevelt termed this "a functional transfer of obvious desirability" but added that he would direct, when necessary, that certain correspondence from High Commissioner should be transmitted to President through State Department.

Students, mostly school teachers, at University of Manila summer school, vote 109 to 41 for indefinite continuation of Commonwealth.

June 2.—President Quezon reported to have asked Department of Justice to study Supreme Court decision of Ang Tibay case.

June 3.—Andres Soriano, prominent Manila Spanish business man, reported to have received Grand Cross of Naval Merit placed on him by Minister of the Navy who praised help given by Philippine Spaniards to Franco cause.

June 5.—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, speaking in Shanghai, states that if United States wishes to retain its voice in Far East and prevent irrevocable closure of Open Door in Orient, American flag in Philippines must not come down. He states Philippine, is "unable to stand alone amidst violent forces now loosed in Far East" and that "if American flag in Islands descends, result will be bloody struggle for control of archipelago". He expresses belief "Philippine leaders realize that complete independence is not possible under present Far Eastern conditions and have altered their position accordingly".

Some 100,000 worker, parade and hear President Quezon on occasion of celebration of union of number of large labor organizations, pact having been signed by some 30 labor leader, the central governing body of which will be "National Commission of Labor". The President praises them and Secretary of Labor

Avelino for their success stating such union is something he always hoped for a. it will result in a strength which he does not believe will lead labor to trample on rights of others. He declares government will not interfere but only wishes to guide and help. He states labor should think of good of all and, as for its relations with capital, must not kill hen that lays egg. He says, however, that labor is more valuable than capital and that labor rights are more important than property rights because former are human right. Mrs. Quezon also speaks, stating that when she was a girl she pounded rice, washed own clothes, planted and harvested in field, and weaved and sold buri mats; that she and the President saw hard times, and that President therefore understands plight of common man and is at heart with labor.

President Quezon holds hearing at Malacañang on newly enacted tax code bill and Messrs. Gaches and Pond and others offer criticism and suggestions, Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas defending various provisions.

June 7.—Reported that division superintendents of schools and Dr. L. B. Bewley, former Director of Education and now adviser to the President, have filed a memorandum opposing order of Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge Bocobo that teachers may use local dialects for purposes of instruction in primary schools; memorandum holds that order would lessen teaching efficiency, cause administrative confusion, and is contrary to principles on which public school, have been established, and also against provisions of Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act which requires that schools be conducted primarily in English language.

Announced that Father Louis L. Morrow. Secretary to Apostolic Delegate, has been appointed Bishop of Krishnagar, India.

June 9.—After 3-hour conference with rice landlords, President Quezon signs new rice-tenancy bill, stating government has waited long but in vain for voluntary action on part of landlords to improve tenant-owner relations and that there is not least indication that they would ever do so unless forced to. He state, government is not interested in perpetuating backward feudal tenancy system and would much prefer daily wage system. He states similar law is necessary in industry and business, as employers should not be permitted to discharge employees without justification. He confesses authorship of rice-tenancy law and promises it will be repealed if it fails to achieve objectives in 2 years.

President Quezon states compulsory military training for college students will be required in all private educational institutions, government to provide instructors and equipment, after heads of schools giving such instruction complain that students flock to schools that do not.

June 12.—Some 10,000 Filipino veterans parade in Kawit, Cavite, home of General Emilio Aguinaldo, on 41st anniversary of first proclamation of Philippine independence, the General in speech criticizing lack of interest in occasion on part of high Commonwealth officials. Among those present is Admiral Smeallie. Commonwealth spokesman states officials would have been present if General did not turn such observances into political rallies.

June 14.—Miss Sarah Spaulding Metcalf, noted Manila resident, dies of heart-attack, aged 81.

June 16.—Philippines *Free Press* closes poll showing 54% against amending Constitution to permit reelection of President and 59% against amendment to re-establish bicameral system; of 12,500 ballots sent out, 9,500 were marked and returned.

Source: University of Michigan

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37 (7), 277-278. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: June 17 – July 15, 1939

News Summary Philippines

June 17.—Assemblyman P. Sanidad states he has asked Committee on Internal Government to request certified copies of proceedings in Buckner case. Personally, I believe Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino should be charged with misconduct by Chamber even if he is acquitted by Court in New York City”.

Assem. M. Kalaw states in speech that until few years ago Philippine coconut oil was used principal in manufacture of soap but that American laboratories have found new and varied uses for product especially in manufacture of plastics and higher alcohols.

June 19. —President Manuel L. Quezon names Salvador Lagdameo manager of new Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

Dr. Teodulo Topacio, leading veterinary pathologist and bacteriologist, dies, aged 52.

June 21. — Court of First Instance rules that ownership of Buenavista Estate by San Juan de Dios Hospital is “incontrovertible”, but some 6,000 tenants of estate which comprises 23,000 hectares and whole towns of San Rafael and San Ildefonso and parts of Bustos and Baliwag, decide to carry case to Supreme Court. Due to popular unrest, government recently signed lease to sub-lease to tenants on cooperative management basis, but many tenants have refused to sign sub-leases on ground that Hospital does not own land and government lease is invalid.

Some 2000 of Manila sari-sari stores, on which Manila’s poor classes depend for meals and food supplies, usually open from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m., adopt uniform hours from 5 to 10 and 4 to 7 allegedly to comply with 8-hour labor law, Chinese owners claiming they can not afford to employ double shift.

June 22.—Department of Labor arrests number of Chinese sari-sari store employees found to be without landing certificates.

Some 40 members of National Assembly, headed by Speaker Jose Yulo, start on week’s visit to Negros, Iloilo and Capi.

June 23.—President Quezon lifts 5% forced saving order issued earlier in year, after receiving report that revenue collections for first 5 months exceed estimates by P2,000,000. Just returned from a few days’ trip to nearby Luzon islands, he leaves on inspection trip to Visayas and Mindanao, accompanied by Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas.

Dr. Herbert Zipper, new Director of Manila Symphony Society Orchestra, arrives in Manila from Paris.

June 24.—Narcisa Rizal Vda. de Lopez, oldest of 4 sisters of Jose Rizal and third of 11 children, dies in Manila, aged 86.

June 25.—At request of French government, U. S. S. Pigeon, salvage vessel, leaves Manila for Camranh Bay to assist in salvage of the submarine Phenix which recently sank with 71 men aboard.

Yulo in Bacolod speech expresses regret some colleagues have spoken of him as candidate for presidency, stating President Quezon is only man today who can lead nation, considering present state of world. As for independence, he stands by it unless a contrary stand is taken by the people. Assem. Jose Romero states that in view of utterances of outstanding Filipinos, move to change independence program must come from people themselves, and he reminds press there is overwhelming sentiment in United States against responsibility without authority and that many members of Congress favor getting out of Philippines as soon as possible, despite statements of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

E. Schradieck, in Philippines for 27 years and since 1931 Philippine Manager of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, leaves to make his home in Brooklyn, New York.

June 27.—Secretary of Agriculture B. S. Aquino states, “Whatever changes are to be made regarding political set-up of Philippines will be suggested by Filipinos themselves, and they, I believe, will prefer independence to dominion form of government”.

June 28.—President Quezon, speaking in Davao in presence of Japanese officials, states American officials began policy of developing Mindanao by foreign capital, specifically naming Governor-General C. W. Forbes and Governor F. W. Carpenter, and says he believes “so far the Japanese have done no harm in Davao May I hope that no harm will come in future. It is our duty to treat Japanese fairly; then we have right to expect them to obey our laws. If there is really a Japanese problem, the Filipinos themselves should be blamed. If Filipinos in Davao sell their birthright and love money more than their country, nobody can save the country.”

Yulo, speaking in Capiz, pleads for unity, stating that people should also forget there once existed “pros” and “antis”. He praises Secretary Roxas, former “pro”-leader, and son of the province, as the country’s greatest economist.

General Douglas MacArthur issues statement on defensibility of Philippines (see editorial in this issue of Philippine Magazine).

Joint committee of American and Philippine Chambers of Commerce in Manila approves resolution urging present free-trade relations with United states be continued indefinitely as vital to Philippines and advantageous to both countries, and as imposition of tariff would destroy Philippine industries and trade, upset economic and social stability, and wipe out one of best American markets, still rapidly growing.

June 30.—Members of Assembly express regret over conviction of Buencamino but state immediate action on charge of misconduct should be taken.

President Bienvenido M. Gonzalez of University of Philippines asks Regents to lift ban on prohibition of priests and ministers addressing students on campus and that he be given discretionary power in matter; ban followed conflict over attacks made on faculty members by Father J. McCarthy in 1936.

Alvaro de Maldonado, new Spanish Consul, arrives in Manila.

July 1.—Wreckage of plane of Philippine Aircraft Corporation which disappeared April 8, is reported found at headwaters of Sicaba river, Occidental Negros, including skeletons believed to be those of J. Mercer, F. Emens, and R. Goco.

July 2.—Commission of American experts, after 6-week survey of sparsely populated areas as possible sites for Jewish colonization, returns to Manila and issues statement expressing thanks for help received from government agencies and declaring it was greatly impressed by magnificent scenery, immense virgin forests, “fertile soils, and splendid climate of Mindanao, and foresees a great future for it. Of outstanding importance is government’s road program . . .” In accordance with its instructions, commission must forward findings and recommendations to principals in United States who may release them for publication.

Judge J. W. Haussermann returns from United States and states he stands behind his proposal that Americans and Filipinos outside government “break ice” and start revaluation of Philippine-American relations. “If I were king and had the power, I would say that present political and economic relationship should continue with understanding that Filipino people could withdraw and become politically independent at any time upon two years’ notice”. He states present situation in Washington is “hard to understand” and that he does not know what chances are for reopening question; he indicates first move would have to come from Philippines. “Interest, however, in Philippines is growing and people are sympathetic and have no desire to do Filipino people an injustice. I am confident if real situation is

made known in America it will result in Congress taking more reasonable attitude toward requirements of this country”.

July 3.—Reported that at recent meeting of Davao Provincial Board resolution was adopted protesting against charges of Representative Alexander, and declaring that since President Quezon’s assumption of office no new public land leases have been executed in favor of any foreigners, while many have been cancelled or not renewed.

Secretary to the President Jorge Vargas states he is puzzled by Buencamino’s reference to “the government” and that he has no knowledge of any letter to or from Buckner on date indicated.

Two men convicted of murdering two railroad agents on Ilocos Express mail car on Christmas eve are condemned to electric chair.

July 4.—U. S. Army, Philippine Scouts, and Philippine Army units march in parade and acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones in address states, “America, as custodian and trustee of priceless possessions and reservoir of hope for future, must on one hand keep its might intact and lose not one iota of prestige, and, on other, remain immune to mass hysteria that sweeps world. . . All men ought to pray that America will not be forced into mortal combat. We must not dream war, but we must grimly prepare for war, and prepare in such a way as to avert it by our very might. . .” He speaks of peaceful conditions in Philippines, “superficially so detached from the world scene”, and of “its role in interpreting Christianity, Democracy, and the American way of life in the Orient”, but warns of the “threat of tragedy that falls across Islands” and which lies “in the dissolution of Philippine-American relationship”. “To my mind, both peoples are responsible for culmination of our ties; both peoples benefit from relationship; both people will suffer from its dissolution”.

Congress for Democracy and Collective Security (under chairmanship of Antonio M. Bautista, Manila lawyer, adopts resolution calling for boycott of Japanese goods, and sends message to President Roosevelt: “Filipino Congress . . . acknowledges your leadership of progressive American democracy for collective security; urges boycott and prohibition of sending munitions to aggressors”.

July 5.—President Quezon and party return from Mindanao. Secretary Roxas, a director of National Land Settlement Administration, states there is no truth in report that colonization plan has failed and that as work is in initial stage it is premature to pass judgment. He states enterprise is progressing satisfactorily but that personally he believes it not advisable to send colonists at this time as land must first be selected, surveyed, and prepared; plans are being adjusted to hasten this.

Government takes steps to investigate rise in prices, especially in Manila restaurants, groceries, bars, and movie houses. Assemblymen say there is absolutely no reason for general increase, especially in foodstuffs, and that it is move to take advantage of new tax code and labor law.

Bureau of Education reports it has received requests for opening of 5,040 new primary classes from different parts of country, but that no funds are available; all primary classes of last year were reopened.

Japanese Consul in Manila expresses surprise that boycott meeting was allowed to commit “unnecessary provocation to a friendly nation and entirely against neutrality policy proclaimed by President of Philippines. I don’t understand how some Filipinos can defy their own government. In Japan national discipline is such that no one would dare defy a government official. Boycott would be detrimental to Philippine consumers and also very harmful to existing friendly relations between Philippines and Japan”. Mayor Juan Posadas has requested City Fiscal to study means of prosecuting leaders, stating Congress violated conditions under which permit to hold meeting was granted and that government did not sanction “imprudent demonstration”. Bautista states he promised Mayor nothing except he would keep law and order and would not advocate violence and that he had warned Mayor he would not submit to other conditions curtailing freedom of speech and right of peaceful assembly.

July 6.—Socialist *Ing Calata* (San Fernando, Pampanga) compares President Quezon to President Cardenas of Mexico and urges his reelection.

Nacionalista Party Convention opens in Manila with some 600 delegates present. Yulo, President of Party, urges amendment of Constitution permitting reelection of President Quezon and reestablishment of Senate, "the necessity for unity of purpose and action during remainder of transition period requiring the continuance of present order particularly as regards leadership of man who has laid foundation of Commonwealth Government and initiated economic reforms and put into practice new social policies enunciated in Constitution".

Secretary Vargas addresses letter to Bautista expressing President Quezon's "extreme displeasure and disapproval at manner in which you abused permit granted you to hold meeting. . . While rights of people peaceably to assemble and enjoy freedom of speech must be safeguarded, it should be remembered that exercise of such rights must be kept within due bounds so as to avoid, whenever possible, international conflict and ill will. At this stage of our national life, both wisdom and prudence require that we should assume toward all nations an attitude of friendship and strict neutrality."

July 7.—Congratulatory telegrams are exchanged between U. S. High Commissioner and President Quezon and Department of the Interior officials, as Philippine affairs are shifted to that Department. President Quezon invites Secretary H. L. Ickes to visit Philippines.

Nacionalista Party convention adopts resolution favoring "reduction of presidential term to 4 years, applicable to present incumbent, with reelection". Secretary Roxas in final speech praises 4 delegates who registered their opposition and admitting contention of those who would spare President Quezon difficulties of office in his declining years, argues that his reelection would help stabilize political conditions in Philippines. Precisely by proposed change, Philippines would be spared political chaos which has convulsed South and Central American republics, he states. He also advocates 4 instead of 3-year term for other officials to coordinate elections. Assem. P. Sabido urged reelection of President Quezon as Philippines is now in "state of emergency". Assem. E. Orense opposed change in Constitution as it might be interpreted as sign of instability.

Bautista is arrested on charge of violating Art. 118 of Revised Penal Code: "The penalty of reclusion temporal shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee and that of prision mayor upon any private individual who, by unlawful or unauthorized acts provokes or gives occasion for a war involving or liable to involve the Philippine Islands or expose Filipino citizens to reprisals on their persons or property". Penalty is from 6 to 12 years, and this is the first time provision has been invoked. Bautista states, "Fundamental question is whether freedom of speech or right of peaceable assembly really exists in our country". He states he was surprised by President's letter. Congress for Democracy and Collective security and Civil Liberties Union goes bail for P6,000.

Agent of Fish and Game Administration reports that Japanese in south arc kidnapping Moros to gather coconuts and forest products for them in uninhabited islands, later leaving them to swim back to their homes instead of bringing them back in order to avoid arrest.

July 8.—Convention adopts resolution favoring reestablishment of bicameral system, with very little opposition. A delegate proposing resolution reaffirming stand of Party on independence, Yulo states this is unnecessary as Convention had already ratified platform of Coalition which includes an independence plank. President Quezon addresses Convention and states he will be candidate for reelection on 4-year plan if Assembly carries out Convention's resolution and nation in plebiscite endorses it. He states jocularly that as Convention would reduce his term from 6 to 4 years, it is necessary for him to find out if people disapprove of his administration. He states he considers matter of term and reelection of President of secondary importance to restoring Senate whose members would be elected at large and that former alone would not justify amending Constitution. He dismisses argument that 4-year term would lead President to "play politics" and points to example of American Presidents Principle of 4-year term is more democratic. He states there are many Filipinos qualified for presidency, but "what we do not have as yet is man who can get solid support of all classes to support his administration". He again points to example of Washington who did not feel called upon to serve more than 8 years and intimates he would not live long enough to do so. He states it would be good for Juan de la Cruz and good for the country to see one-time President stand in line like any other plain citizen and that he personally would like to have opportunity to be on outside looking in and criticizing those in office if he felt like it, as he has so far always been on inside looking out. He states senators should be elected at large for then Senate would be training ground for statesmen, as the Cabinet now is. He says country needs all of its best men and incidentally attacks theory that two parties are indispensable to

democratic government as “a nonsensical fiction”. “This talk about democracy needing opposition is nonsense . . . Washington warned people against evils of party politics. . . It is true that sooner or later in a democracy political parties may arise, but that it is necessary to fabricate them is not only nonsensical but injurious . . . Parties develop as result of differences of opinion. Are there such big differences of opinion in Philippines? There is no such difference; it is not necessary to have two political parties, since there is agreement on vital national issues. The only thing I am afraid of is that after I leave presidency, the country may be divided not on political issues but on my successor, and that you may line up accordingly. The country is not prepared for a great division among our people. We need good men and we can use them all.” He pleads for solidarity, declaring “if you are not able to agree at the beginning regarding the proper man, let it be so, but once he is elected, join hands and support him”.

President Quezon issues proclamation enjoining celebration of Rice Planting Day. “I have chosen to exalt planting rather than gathering of crop because I wish to give importance to labor itself instead of merely to its fruits. For labor is always honorable and dignifies a man; productive labor creates wealth and adds to human happiness”.

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, is convicted of illegal association and sentenced to from 6 months to 3 years imprisonment and fine of P1,000, court finding he waged seditious campaign during years from 1930-1935. He has already been convicted in 3 estafa cases and 4th such case is pending.

July 9.—President Quezon goes to Buenavista Estate, San Ildefonso, to lead Rice Planting Day celebration. Earlier in day he ordered investigation of price increases and told committee of labor leaders that 8-hour labor law applies to government employees as well as others.

July 12.—President Quezon designates Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu Teopisto Guingona as his representative in supervising and coordinating work of various bureaus and agencies of government in Mindanao, with headquarters at Dansalan.

Don Jose de Leon, 72, President of Pampanga Sugar Development Company, said to be wealthiest Filipino, Augusto Gonzalez, 52, Treasurer of Company and brother of President of University of Philippines, also a millionaire, and Captain Julian Olivas, 44, Provincial Commander, are shot and killed in Company office at San Fernando by Gregorio and Carmelino Timbol, two sugar planters, Dalmacio Timbol, a nephew, and Geronimo Buan, a policeman of Angeles, who was on leave, following an argument on the planters’ participation in milling profits. Captain Olivas went to office unarmed when trouble was reported and shots were fired point blank after his arrival.

July 13.—Leodegario Victorino, Superintendent of Schools of Bulacan, dies at Malolos of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 47.

July 14.—Reported National Land Settlement Administration is being reorganized and that extensive soil and climatic studies will be made prior to expanding colonization movement.

July 15.—President Quezon bestows posthumous Distinguished Conduct Star on Captain Olivas and orders San Fernando military training camp to be named after him.

United States

June 16.—Sean Russell, reputed chief of outlawed Irish “Republican Army”, addressing New York Irish-Americans, calls on them to lend moral and financial support to organization’s “will-o’-wisp bombing” of English cities which he states will continue until Britain withdraws its troops from Ireland and releases Irish prisoners in English jails.

Rep. L. Kocialowsky introduces Philippine economic bill containing added proposal to permit Philippine government to allocate refined sugar marketing quotas.

L. S. Walden, government witness in trial of W. P. Buckner, Felipe Buencamino, and others in Philippine Railway bond case, states Buckner told him on return from Manila: “Those fellows are Filipinos, Orientals, and couldn’t be

depended on; if you wanted something, you had to fix them”, and that Buencamino “must be carried to extent of 200 bonds”. Buckner’s lawyer asks, Buencamino’s lawyer, protesting: “Do you mean this was Buencamino’s price for transaction?” Federal Judge H. W. Goddard asks whether question means he admitted bribery took place and Minton replies: ”Not bribery; but we are to show this was the accepted method of doing business out there”

Source: **Philippine Magazine**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36 (8), 316-318.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: July 16 – August 15, 1939

News Summary Philippines

July 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon, at “unity celebration” at Cabanatuan of National Commission of Peasants organized by Secretary of Labor Jose Avelino, explains new tenancy law and states he hopes 15 or 20 years from now there will be no more big landed estates and property will be more evenly divided. Other speakers advocate his re-election.

July 17.—S. F. Gaches, President of American Chamber of Commerce, declares that whole Far Eastern market of United States depends on foothold in Philippines and calls on business men in United States to stop “intermittent sniping” at Philippine market.

Reported Philippine Red Cross last week sent China second shipment of million doses of cholera vaccine, first having gone 2 weeks ago; vaccine made at Alabang laboratories of University of Philippines Institute of Hygiene for Chinese community in Manila at nominal price of 2 centavos a dose.

July 18.—Secretary Avelino announces plans for formation of National Labor Syndicate to coordinate activities of National Commission of Labor (commercial and industrial unions) and National Commission of Peasants with view to eventual dissolution of all small labor unions.

July 18.—Reported that proposed amendments to Philippine Constitution have been sent to Washington for comment.

July 20.—President Quezon warns some 60 labor leaders calling at Malacanan against becoming involved in any radical movement, to avoid imperiling stability of country. Radical members of Labor and Peasant Commissions reported threatening to bolt unity movement if government supports plan to organize “Legions of Peace” in each province headed by governors which is called fascist move. Letter is introduced in trial of Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, in which he urged followers to burn Manila and seize leading officials and residents; letter allegedly written at time of 1935 uprising in Central Luzon.

Reliable reports said to have reached Manila from Washington that officials there have no objection to proposed amendments to Constitution. General Emilio Aguinaldo attacks President Quezon for “trampling” on Constitution and states he would not be candidate for Senate if it is revised.

July 21.—Reported government will change plans to advance funds to Mindanao settlers but will make it possible for settlers to earn wages on government projects.

July 23.—President Quezon is quoted as having stated at dedication of Quezon National Park, Atimonan: “I want to rest after my present term expires. I prefer retiring to private life. I would not run for re-election if the whole world asked me to.”

Maj.-Gen. John H. Hughes, outgoing commander of Philippine Department, U.S. Army, leaves Manila, assigned to Governor’s Island, New York, new commander is Maj.-Gen. Walter S. Grant.

Dr. Antonio G. Sison, Dean of College of Medicine, University of Philippines, is also appointed Director of Philippine General Hospital.

July 25.—President Quezon commutes death sentence of Melchor Tagasa to life imprisonment; man murdered fellow-prisoner in Bilibid and would have been first to be executed during present administration.

July 26.—Juan S. Rustia is given 3-months imprisonment and barred from practice as lawyer until further order of court on conviction of contempt charges for advising tenant farmers to cart away rice from a Candaba hacienda contrary to court order.

Officers of government cutter *Apo* report many Japanese have illegally entered islands of Palawan group and are living there without papers.

July 27.—Regarding appointment of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre as U.S. High Commissioner, President Quezon states no better appointment could have been made; “he is sympathetic with policies of United States to grant Philippine independence under most favorable conditions possible”. Acting High Commissioner Jones states it is excellent appointment—“Perhaps no other man could have been named with better knowledge of recent Philippine-American relations. His past association with Siam ought to be excellent background”. Business community is somewhat noncommittal as there is belief he was largely responsible for original instructions to Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs to take into consideration termination of trade preferences with political ties or as quickly thereafter as possible which is contrary to trend of thought here in favor of continued present trade relations regardless of political set-up.

High Commissioner Jones comments on fact that Japanese Consul-General in Manila protested direct to Washington against restrictions placed on entry of certain Japanese, stating British Consulate protested against restrictions on British Indians but filed them with High Commissioner’s Office; he states regulations apply to all immigrants regardless of nationality.

Rules are made public, following conference between President Quezon and officers of Philippine Writers’ League, governing awarding of 21 prizes of P2000 each for winning entry in each of following categories: novel, short story, poetry, drama, history, biography, and essay, with object of giving “Filipino authors that dignity which comes with adequate remuneration for work well done” and of “discovering talent, rewarding genius, and encouraging those who have taken up writing as life work”.

Acting Japanese Consul states negotiations regarding Japanese immigration here are between Japanese Embassy in Washington and State Department and were not initiated here.

Kenichi Nukaya, Japanese newspaperman, arrives in Manila to open *Domei* news agency service.

July 30.—Communist convention in San Fernando, Pampanga, adopts resolutions demanding expropriation of lands and distribution to peasants in view of failure of tenancy laws to relieve misery and clarification of President Quezon’s stand on labor and capital; labor unions independent of government control, trial by jury, and protesting against government endorsement of “Knights of Peace”—“a strike-breaking, fascist outfit.”

July 31.—Under-secretary of Finance Alfredo Yatco is named Director of Government Service Insurance Board, vice Salvador Lagdameo named General Manager of new Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos rules that 8-hour labor law does not apply to officers, employees, and laborers of government as it is rule of common law that general words of a statute do not include government unless government is particularly named and because Administrative Code provisions governing working hours of government employees have not been repealed. He points out that application of law would seriously affect police forces, fire services, hospitals, sanitariums, prisons, customs and internal revenue services, army, etc. He states however there is no provision in law which would prevent government from granting employees benefits of Act “in degree with public interest. . . . This is question of administrative policy which must be determined by President of Philippines”.

Motorship *Pepita* sinks 5 miles from shore between Nasey and Balangiga, Samar; 32 persons are known to be safe, 12 bodies have been recovered, 32 persons still missing. Passenger-capacity was 32, but ship carried over 80.

Aug. 1.—Secretary to President Jorge Vargas states government is committed to application of 8-hour law to government employees and laborers.

Floor-leader Quintin Paredes returns on *Philippine Clipper*. Commenting on passage of Philippine emergency economic bill by House of Representatives, he states passage by Senate is also certain. He expresses opinion Felipe Buencamino has a 50-50 chance in his appeal. President Quezon cables his congratulations to members of Philippine Mission and his thanks to Congressional leaders.

Aug. 2.—Manila commentators on Sayre statement (see under “United States”) say there is no real difference between McNutt and Sayre stands as both have stressed that re-examination could come only on demand of Filipinos, but that McNutt goes further by trying to educate United States on necessity of reopening question thereby preparing way for the Filipinos to act.

Filipino leaders deny misuse of tax refund as charged in Congress, stating that no appropriation measure has been adopted without first consulting the High Commissioner on its legality and that after enactment President of United States still has power to nullify it if it violates Federal Revenue Act.

Paredes expresses personal objection to shortening presidential term as people elected President Quezon for 6 years and establishment of 4-year term with re-election would give him only 2 years more; he also objects to shortening or lengthening present term of assemblymen as this would arouse severe criticism in United States.

Aug. 3.—Members of Assembly praise Sayre stand on independence.

Auditor-General Jaime Hernandez issues order warning bonded government officials against frequenting race tracks.

Mayor Juan Posadas excludes police, fire, and city school teachers from benefits of 8-hour law to “avoid crippling the services”.

Aug. 4.—Sisters of Immaculate Conception, of various nationalities, leave Chinese General Hospital on order of new board of directors because of their alleged attitude of non-cooperation.

Motorship *Dixie* plying between Oras and Laoang, Samar, reported lost with 10 persons aboard. Reported 14 of 32 missing people in *Pepita* wreck were saved.

Aug. 5.—President Quezon states in press conference that approval of Sayre statement voiced here indicates there is for present no strong sentiment in favor of reopening political question. He reiterates he is not candidate for re-election if he is allowed to complete his 6-year term, but that he would be forced to seek re-election if his term is shortened, adding he agrees with Paredes that shortening of term would constitute dangerous precedent and that under Constitution a president can be removed only by impeachment. He states he has offered International Jewish Refugee Committee large tract of land between Bukidnon, Cotabato, and Davao, but told committee of experts here they could not have certain site in Lanao, desirable because of its altitude of 1200 feet, as Lanao is small province and he wants to reserve this site for Moros of the region and will not even permit Christian Filipinos to settle there.

Aug. 7.—President Quezon appoints Apolinario S. de Leon Assistant National Treasurer.

Child born in Manila maternity house with heart outside body (ectopia cordis).

Aug. 8.—President Quezon calls special session of Assembly from August 15 to 19. Malacañan announces organization of P20,000,000 government Abaca Corporation with Pedro Sabido chairman and Mariano Locsin, Mariano Garchitorea, Cornelio Balmaceda, and Benito Razon, members.

La Puerta del Sol, famous Escolta firm founded in 1870, announces closing-out sale.

Aug. 9.—Urbano Oro and Patricio Gamit are sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of former Governor James R. Fugate; the third accused, Pedro de Guzman, was granted separate trial.

Aug. 11.—President Quezon in extempore address at Santo Tomas University conference on character education, criticizes trend of students to seek to take part in political activities as it is not good to let enthusiasm of youth guide country; the youth must first develop their intelligence and character. The youth may be the saviors of tomorrow, but not today; now they must first save themselves at their examinations. He alludes to undue preoccupation with civil rights stating these are recognized under a constitutional government and that the youth should first think, of duties. "It is very well to talk of freedom of speech, but first one must learn to speak. Similarly, it is very well to talk of freedom of thought, but first one must learn how to think. . . Knowledge does not come in the 'teens. School days are days for study, for meditation, and for learning; they are not for students to intervene in public affairs, and much less to direct public affairs". He states he is glad that educators are beginning to realize their tremendous responsibilities and the need of character training, inculcating love for truthfulness, and a sense of righteousness. He warns against excessive nationalism as this is one cause of present situation in world affairs. "Love for country is one of the greatest virtues, but it must be felt intelligently. Right is above country."

Some 40 assemblymen headed by Yulo and Paredes, leave Manila for trip to southern Luzon.

Aug. 12.—Yulo in speech at Ligao proposes shortening of school term from 7 to 6 years as means of solving recurring crises in school finances; children would not be admitted to school until 8 or 9 years old and curriculum would be simplified. Paredes in Legaspi speech advocates abolition of vice-presidency as being superfluous, holding senate if revived should have full freedom to choose its own leader; ranking cabinet member should act as regent-president in case of death or inability until legislature could choose acting president who would hold office until successor is elected.

Manila court dismisses charges against A. M. Bautista on recommendation of fiscal who alleges that "developments occurring after filing of information make necessary further study of case". Bautista was arrested after acting as chairman of meeting that adopted boycott resolution against Japan.

Reported Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas plans trip to Siam to study ceramic industry in connection with an economic project of government.

Ponciano Aragon, Chief of Immigration Division, Department of Labor, is exonerated by Civil Service Commissioner Jose Gil of all charges against him; Cesareo de Leon is found guilty of negligence and inefficiency and is recommended for dismissal.

Aug. 14.—Baby born with heart outside of body dies after 162 hours 25 minutes of life, of bronchopneumonia.

Aug. 15.—President Quezon sends message to Assembly urging formal acceptance of Philippine Economic Adjustment Act, expressing belief this is not necessary but nevertheless advisable in order to maintain principle of mutuality in Philippine-American relations established by Philippine Independence Act. He states Adjustment Act will prove beneficial to Philippines although it will take care only of most immediate difficulties and does not solve adequately or completely the larger and more important economic problems, explaining that unless preferential trade with United States is continued for at least 15 years after independence. Philippine industries could not hope to survive shock of application of full American tariff on July 4, 1946. He states he sees ray of hope in proposal of new roundtable conference to plan further Philippine-American relations to be held 2 years prior to independence, declaring this provision is new evidence that American people and government are interested in Philippine welfare. He expresses gratitude to President Roosevelt and Congress and pays tribute to Osmeña, Elizalde, and Paredes.

Manila-Hongkong radio-telephone service is inaugurated.

At exhibit of Sino-Japanese war-pictures in Manila some 22,000 signatures have been obtained to petition addressed to High Commissioner Sayre urging that United States impose immediate embargo on shipments of munitions and

war commodities to Japan and that he transmit petition to United States government. Manila police banned number of pictures as “tending to excite feeling”.

United States

July 16.—Well-informed Washington sources agree that neutrality issue will likely not be revived during present session. Sen. H. Johnson states administration’s program would embroil country in war; it amounts to intervention or military alliance and we want none of it even in name of neutrality.”

July 17.—Columnist Walter Winchell quotes anonymous friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt as stating President had told him positively he would run for third term and Paul V. McNutt is his choice for Vice-President. Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, warns Roosevelt that McNutt’s appointment as Social Security Commissioner may jeopardize whole machinery of security legislation, asserting that as Governor of Indiana he used the State’s pension legislation “entirely in interest of himself and his party”.

Works Progress Administration begins discharging 2,500 men a day, to continue for 6 months in accordance with new law providing that all rolls in operation for 18 months must be recessed for a month; feared dismissals will complicate situation and increase workers’ resentment.

On motion of J.P. Wolcott, Philippine bill is laid over when called up on consent calendar, automatically reverting to next consent calendar on first Monday of August unless Rules Committee forces it to floor.

Army and Navy Journal mentions Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Maj.-Gen. Malin Craig for post of High Commissioner.

July 18.—Reported that Vice-President J. N. Garner told President he hasn’t the votes to force favorable action on neutrality issue and that Roosevelt said he would probably take issue to people, warning he might be compelled to call special session in event of European crisis. Secretary of State Cordell Hull tells press, “We have plenty to watch in Europe and Asia”. Later White House issues statement that President and Hull “maintained definite position that failure of Senate to act now would weaken leadership of United States in exercising potent influence for cause of peace among nations in event of crisis between now and January”. Sen. A. H. Vandenberg introduces resolution expressing opinion that 1911 Treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan is out-dated and recommending reconvening of Conference of Brussels to determine whether Japan has violated Nine-Power Treaty; he states it is time to recognize that conditions have changed materially since 1911 and that something should be done to formulate new treaty—“the only logical and legal way to deal with situation”.

National Monopoly Investigating Committee reports that “resources required for economic endeavor are becoming increasingly difficult for the ordinary enterprise to obtain” and recommends strengthening anti-trust and patent laws so as to curb concentration of American economic system into hands of a few men.

President Roosevelt reported to have told Chairman A. J. Sabath of House Rules Committee he urgently desires action on Philippine bill. Rumored that Admiral H. E. Yarnell is being considered for High Commissioner post, also acting High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones.

July 19.—Rep. F. L. Crawford predicts Philippines will remain indefinitely under American sovereignty “unless entire Oriental situation is quickly tranquilized, which seems most improbable”; he says there is growing sentiment in United States for retention if Filipinos do not wish full independence and that American sentiment will likely reach peak within 2 years as result of legislation continuing trade relations and “rising tide of resentment against Japanese policies closely linked with question of our interests in Asia, including the Philippines”.

July 20.—Sen. C. Pepper states, “Our failure to act on neutrality issue has been conducive to war. We were in strong position to restrain aggressors, but isolationists tied America’s hands”. New York Times states postponement of action is “invitation to aggressive nations to use war or threats of war to achieve their conquests. . . It is important

that statesmen of aggressor nations should realize, not less than they did in 1917, that there are specific, vital American interests in all parts of world which would almost certainly be affected by war on large scale. No neutrality act can prevent American people from favoring their natural allies”.

Rules Committee approves bringing Philippine bill to floor next week and allows for one hour debate.

July 21.—President Roosevelt tells press that failure to enact neutrality legislation serves no purpose at all and that every capital in Europe is preparing for an eventuality which is believed to be fairly close. However, he states he will not attempt to revive Administration’s program before January unless developments in Europe make such a move imperative. Republicans reported planning neutrality legislation providing for joint administration of neutrality problems by President and a nonpartisan Congressional committee, according to Rep. R. Corbett; he reiterates suggestion he made in House foreign affairs committee that problem of Chinese-Japanese war, as it affects the United States, should be dealt with before any attempt is made to take up European problem which has not yet crystallized.

July 23.—Military and naval strategists in Washington describe projected construction of Dakar base, in French West Africa, as an outflanking of any possible military blow that Rome-Berlin axis might aim at Latin-America and as tending to greatly aid United States in defending Western Hemisphere; they deny, however, that there was any military collaboration.

July 24.—Hull expresses increasing government concern over growing number of cases of assault on Americans by Japanese in China.

State Department announces textile accord with Japan, restricting importation of Japanese goods into Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually, has been renewed for another year.

Action on Philippine bill again postponed because of continued debate of bill on transportation.

July 25.—Washington officials indicate “parallel courses” of American and British policy in Far East may soon separate as result of British recognition of “Japan’s special position in China” which United States does not intend to recognize New York *Herald-Tribune* states that grumbling at Britain over Tokyo course “will come with poor grace from this country which has given Britain absolutely no encouragement to defend those treaty rights with which ours are bound up, or any reason to believe that we should champion our common rights”.

Source: University of Michigan

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36(9), 356-358. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: August 16 – September 12, 1939

News Summary The Philippines

Aug. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon in address to National Assembly declares he “would consider it inescapable duty not to make myself available for re-election if my present term of office is allowed to run its full length. . . . As I stated to you on previous occasion, I shall be forced to become candidate only if my present term is reduced, but I hope this will not be done. No practical results can be obtained by keeping me in office 2 years more. Proposal to shorten term of president to 4 years may be given a prospective effect so as not to disturb my present tenure”. He again advocates restoration of bicameral legislature with senate elected at large and also a constitutional electoral body, independent of the executive.

Liner *Negros* of Compania Maritima runs aground off Tambisan Point, Siquijor; all passengers safely removed.

Assemblyman Tomas Oppus (Leyte) appropriations committee chairman, states he will not vote cent more for extra support of schools unless entire system is reformed; claims courses are too long, too many subjects in curriculum, too many “unnecessary books” required.

Aug. 19.—On occasion of 61st birthday, President Quezon before group of assemblymen and others at Malacañan, in accepting gift of unmounted pearl from members of Assembly, states best gift he can hope for it that Assembly will refrain from carrying out plan to so amend Constitution as to compel him to run for re-election, asking they accept his decision as final, promising if nation should ever be in need of his services in future he would not turn deaf ear to call. Those present reported deeply moved with Mrs. Quezon, Mrs. Jose Yulo, and others in tears. In subsequent newspaper interview, he states he can make “greater contribution to growth and stability of our democratic institutions by refusing second term. . . . There is deep-rooted prejudice, not precisely against 2nd or 3rd term, but against any one man remaining in power too long. Prejudice seems to have sound basis for experience shows that love of power tends to perpetuate itself. Furthermore, it is extremely easy for a people to get accustomed to one man and to become adverse to changing him, so that election becomes for all practical purposes mere formality and therefore useless”. Later, in radio talk, he warns against evil of party spirit and makes plea for unity, stating he does not mean people must think alike or follow a leader blindly; what he condemns is division founded on mere partisan spirit and on belief that parties should be maintained, issues or no issues, just that there be an opposition. Parties founded on desire for power alone are worst evils in democracy; differences must arise only from fundamental disagreements on political institutions or on social and economic philosophies. He quotes at length from Washington’s Farewell Address on dangers and baneful effects of party spirit. Acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones states over radio that what America did here could not have been done had Filipinos not been kind of people they are and had they not produced leader like Quezon. “Accomplishments and successes of Quezon and Filipino people rebound to glory of United States; any failures or disasters would be debit in ledger of history against United States.”

President issues executive order on 16 principles of good citizenship to be taught in schools—faith in Divine Providence; love of country; respect for Constitution, law, and government; prompt payment of taxes; safeguarding of elections; love and respect for parents; spirit of personal honor; clean and frugal life; veneration of heroes; industriousness; self-reliance; cheerfulness; community spirit; patronage of local industry; use and development of natural resources.

New government Agricultural and Industrial Bank opens.

Aug. 20.—Manila *Tribune* prints unconfirmed report that 3 U. S. battleships may be sent to form part of Asiatic Fleet, operating field to be between Luzon and Singapore; also that new destroyers and submarines will be sent to replace older ships.

Aug. 21.—President Quezon in letter to Assembly “earnestly requests that any amendment permitting re-election of president be not made applicable to present incumbent. . . provision of Constitution should be respected and given

full effect, and since under its terms I am disqualified to succeed myself, the disqualification should not be removed by amending Constitution". Floor Leader Quintin Paredes tells press he favors abiding by President's wishes but would want to provide "fire escape" to permit his re-election in case of emergency.

Aug. 23.—President Quezon suspends Governor of Oriental Misamis Gregorio Borromeo and appoints Gregorio Pelaez acting Governor as latter was declared elected by Court of Appeals though case is still subject to review by Supreme Court but Secretary of Justice states that review would not involve facts established but only law. President in his order quotes court decision stating Borromeo had knowledge of, if he took no part in, scheme to "commit fraud in municipality of Mambajao, which frauds were declared by Court of First Instance to have been actually committed and this finding has been confirmed in every respect by Court of Appeals," calling attention to fact he has held governorship for 1-1/2 years illegally, and declares "I deem it my duty in interest of public service to order your immediate suspension".

Assem. Jose Romero in sponsoring resolution which would amend Ordinance appended to Constitution by mention of new Philippine Economic Act, states that by July 4, 1946, date of independence, Philippines will have wiped out entire national debt with possibly fair surplus.

C. H. Foster, Manager of Philippine Red Cross after conference with High Commissioner announces arrangements have been completed for administrative organization to serve Americans and other nationals in Far East who may seek refuge in Manila.

President Quezon is informed by cable from Samuel Goldwyn, Hollywood film producer, that he has taken out scenes in "The Real Glory" which allegedly reflected on courage of Filipinos as soldiers and which were cause of protest voiced through Commissioner J. M. Elizalde.

Aug. 24.—Tense European situation is said to be cause of German liner *Scharnhorst* returning to Manila 18 hours after leaving port.

Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, states 16-point character-building code issued by President is "reactionary and fascistic. . . . Youth needs opportunities, jobs, and security, but instead it is given empty, platitudinous advice. . . to become pliant tools and servants of capitalism. . . . But not even fascist methods can save this rotten system. Collapse of bourgeois capitalistic society is almost accomplished fact for it is in irretrievable contradiction with itself, in conflict with reason, intelligence, and morality".

Aug. 25.—Assembly passes resolution accepting Philippine Economic Act amending Tydings-McDuffie Act without record vote.

Aug. 26.—President Quezon issues proclamation declaring Assembly may remain in session as long as necessary to complete consideration of matters pending before it, subject to 30-day limit specified in Constitution.

President Quezon is informed by American Ambassador in Paris that he has placed all Embassy facilities at disposal of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and other Filipinos in France.

Miss Belle Murphy, former Principal of Philippine School of Commerce and until recently member of Philippine Normal School faculty, dies in Manila.

Aug. 27.—Some 175 evacuees reach Manila from Hongkong.

Aug. 29.—Reported National Development Company has decided not to carry out plans for expansion of its textile-weaving enterprise and will instead help private weaving enterprises; weavers of Ilocos provinces recently protested against NDC program.

Alleged invasion of Borneo and Celebes waters by Philippine fishing vessels reported to have been cause of protest to U. S. State Department by British and Dutch governments.

P. L. Mapa, President Philippine Sugar Association, Assem. Carlos Tan (Leyte), Salvador Araneta, attorney and member of Constitutional Convention, E. Cojuangco, rice-planter, Luis de Leon, real estate owner, E. I. Vasquez, labor leader, and M. V. de los Santos, President University of Manila, call on President Quezon and acquaint him with plans to organize society to work for extension of present trade relations with United States, and, if this is not compatible with independence, for open advocacy of dominion form of government similar to that of Australia and Canada.

S. S. *Scharnhorst* leaves Manila reportedly for Batavia (but later turns up in Japan).

According to final Constabulary report, 54 *Pepita* passengers were saved and 26 are believed to have been drowned.

Sept. 3.—General Daniel Tirona, revolutionary war hero, dies at Kawit, aged 76.

Sept. 4.—New Chinese bank, Philippine Bank of Communications, opens in Manila headed by Dr. C. T. Wang, former foreign minister and ambassador to United States.

Sept. 5.—President Quezon addresses Assembly on question of cooperation with United States in present European war emergency and eloquently reaffirms loyalty of Philippines to United States (See editorial, September issue).

Sept. 6.—Assembly adopts resolution expressing agreement with statements of President Quezon yesterday and reiterating “in these critical moments of profound anxiety to world at large, its unshaken faith in altruism of American people and in wisdom of their doctrines and principles, and its loyalty to government and people of United States”.

Philippine Department of American Legion addresses letter to President Quezon expressing “appreciation and satisfaction which all Americans will feel as result of your stirring pledge of loyalty and support of your people to America in present grave crisis”.

Sept. 7.—President Quezon appoints Judge Luis P. Torres Judge Advocate General of Philippine Army with rank of Colonel.

Sept. 8.—Reported from Washington that 4-man neutrality board will be organized to supervise Neutrality Law enforcement in Philippines, representing U. S. High Commissioner and War and Navy Department and Commonwealth Government.

Associated Steamship Lines of Manila increase all freight rates 50%.

Sept. 10.—Speaker Jose Yulo in address to University of Philippines alumni states period at present provided to readjust Philippine economy is too short and that country “has not been given means to develop its own foreign trade independent of United States”. Economic self-sufficiency, he states, a “impossible to achieve” and foreign trade must be developed. He urges “preferred attention” be given to economic problems.

Sept. 12.—President Quezon confers with High Commissioner and later with officials of Associated Steamship Lines who subsequently announce decision to reduce war clause rate increases from 50%, previously announced, to 20%.

Source: **University of Michigan**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36(10), 396-397. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: September 13 – October 12, 1939

Tags: Commonwealth of the Philippines, Manuel L. Quezon, The President's Month in Review

Sept. 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon issues proclamation enjoining strict observance of American Neutrality Act in Philippines; also executive order prescribing uniform government office hours—7:30 to 12:30 and 2:00 to 4:00 (no work Saturday afternoons); summer hour April 1 to June 15; Baguio: July 1 to September 15), 7:30 to 12:30.

Sept. 14.—Secretary of Agriculture B. S. Aquino in Rotary Club speech deplores Filipinos' "exchange rated love for everything foreign... which is robbing us of our most precious spiritual treasures to point of threatening national solidarity... So long as nation lives not by its own resources but by charity of others and so long as prosperity depends upon supreme will of its protector, never can that nation feel itself stable nor establish definite pattern for enjoyment of its existence". He dismisses idea of statehood for Philippines because of "radical questions and influence which Filipino vote might have on elections in America" and as to dominion form of government states Philippines would not have "all powers and rights to which a free country can aspire" as America's "instinct if self-preservation and its duty to itself would compel it in actual practice to deny us exercise of those rights which are incompatible with its own interests and sovereignty".

Sept. 15.—National Assembly by vote of 81 to 6 approves all proposed amendments to Constitution. Under new provisions President Quezon could be reelected, but no president could hold office for more than 8 consecutive years. Amendments would also reestablish bicameral system (See September Philippine Magazine).

Sept. 16.—President Quezon praises Assembly for its sense of duty in giving up great powers vested in Assembly in creation of a senate and with reference to his own position states, "Although proposed amendments seem to open door for my reelection for two more years of service, I wish to state once more not only that I am determined not to be candidate but that I would decline nomination if nominated; I believe actually I would be ineligible for reelection under new Constitution". He sends number of new messages to Assembly recommending legislation enabling him to increase tonnage dues in proportion to increase in freight rates, to take over for use or operation by government of any public service or enterprise, to regulate transfer of vessels and shipping facilities, and to suspend wholly or in part operation of 8-hour labor law during period ending March 31, 1941, when next session of Assembly will end, in view of war-time emergencies. He also asks appropriation of P2,500,000 for opening and maintenance of existing primary school classes. President is reported to have already ordered Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas to raise port fees as it has been learned that Associated Steamship Lines reduction of increased freight rates from 50 to 21% applies only to P. L. Mapa, head of Philippine Sugar Association, asking that he be advised whether certain centrals would voluntarily agree to revise their contracts with planters giving them 60% share in our sugar milled, as recommended by Sugar Board, stating he would appreciate answer before October 1 "as I propose to submit matter to Assembly before coming milling season".

University Council, composed of members of University of Philippines from rank of assistant professor, vote to give President B.M. Gonzalez free hand in reorganization of faculty, including elimination by retirement with gratuity.

Sept. 18.—President Quezon sends message to Assembly recommending creation of chartered city to embrace proposed new University site; also message asking authority to reduce expenses of the government if necessary by suspending or discontinuing activities which in his judgment are not indispensable; and another message asking authority to reorganize the immigration division of the Department of Labor.

Assembly adjourns after passing bill providing for submission of amendments to Constitution in two separate plebiscites, one for amendments incorporating new Philippine Economic Act, to be held in October, and another for the general amendments to be held in connection with elections of provincial and municipal officials now scheduled for December, 1940, but expected to be advanced to June so President Roosevelt could still act on them. Assembly also passes primary school aid bill. Other emergency measures were put off for another extra session expected to be called later in month.

Sept. 19.—President Quezon in address to lawyers urges study of trend of international affairs so they may properly lead nation when time for final decision comes. He states that given the intelligence and background of his listeners, he leaves it to them to make their own conclusion. He criticizes law's delays and says Philippine bar should see to it that unprincipled lawyers are given their due and also calls attention to changing social conditions and declares courts and layers should keep attuned to them.

Judge J. Generoso of Court of Industrial Relations orders increase on piece-wage of cigar and cigarette makers, meeting their demands half-way, though report of Tobacco Survey Commission declared that with exception of two factories, industry is not in position to increase wages; ruling affects 12 factories and some 12,000 workers.

Sept. 20.—Aquino states a "territorial" government for Philippines is "unthinkable" and expresses doubt that in case of necessity United States would fight for people for whom it "no longer would have respect "because of renouncement of independence".

Dean Conrado Benitez of School of Business Administration resigns to give President Gonzalez free hand in University reorganization.

Sept. 21.—Board of Regents of University declares Juan Arellano winner in architectural design contest for new University buildings. Domes are designed in shape of native *salacot* hat. Board accepts resignation of Benitez also of V. Lontok until recently business manager of University, and that of Mrs. A. Giron-Tupaz, Director of School of Public Health.

Sept. 22.—President Quezon calls other special session of Assembly to open Monday.

Rear-Admiral J.M. Smeallie of 16th Naval District, issues orders, distributed and posted by Governor R. Samonte of Cavite, restricting use of Cañacao Bay, prohibiting laying of fishnets and traps, and entering or leaving between sunset and sunrise when all vessels must remain anchored.

Sept. 23.—President Quezon gives C. R. Raval permanent appointment as Governor of Lanao.

Supreme Court reverses ruling of Court of Industrial Relations declaring latter has no authority to order employees to give preferential employment against their will to members of any particular labor union.

Sept. 24.—Aircraft tender *Langley* arrives at Cavite.

Sept. 26.—President Quezon in message to Assembly stresses need of anti-profiteering legislation, amendments to the new Tax Code, and revision of the 8-hour labor law.

Fourteen high-speed U. S. Navy hydroplane bombers arrive in Manila from Hawaii; a fifteen plane developed engine trouble and was left at Midway to return to San Diego. Each plane was manned by two officers and 6 or 7 men with Commander Sam LaHache in command. They followed *Clipperroute*. Official reason for assignment here is to assist in enforcement if American neutrality in Philippine territory.

Sept. 25.—Assem. José Romero in speech in Assembly, criticizes attitude of Aquino and urges reexamination of independence issue and states it is time for leaders to cease beclouding issue and be candid and fair with the people and "either present an intelligent and concrete program for coping with difficult situation that will arise in 1946 or frankly admit that there will be little short of economic chaos coupled with dangers from foreign aggression, and prepare our people for the sacrifice. It is not being candid and fair with people when we paint before their eyes glowing pictures of great and glorious independence... when hard facts of economics and international relations stare us in face. Paraphrasing William Jennings Bryan, let me say: Let us pause before we press upon brow of labor the crown of thorns or crucify our nation upon cross of an untimely independence".

Sept. 26.—Romero replying to Aquino statement charging him with being a Sancho Panza, states the Secretary makes himself by implication a Don Quixote. Assem. P. Hernaez attacks Romero speech and calls attention to such small independent states as Cuba and Siam and introduces resolution condemning view of Romero as “cowardly desertion of genuine ideals and aspirations of Filipino people”. Debate is curtailed in view of necessity of dealing with emergency legislation. Assembly approves bill granting President authority to regulate transfer of vessels and shipping facilities.

E. I. Vasquez, President, Philippine Labor Union, praises Romero speech: “It is time somebody should open eyes of Filipinos to necessity of reexamination of independence problem”. Pedro abad Santos, Socialist leader, states that though Nacionalista Party is loud for independence, there never will be independence so long as it is in power because it is contrary to the interests of those who support the Party.

Secretary J. B. Vargas issues statement that President was aware Aquino would speak on independence before Rotary Club and was also informed Romero would make speech, but that “though President feels that every one has right to express freely his opinion on such vital question, it is the duty of Commonwealth government to take every step necessary to prepare country for responsibilities of an independent republic”.

Sept. 28.—Assembly passes bill authorizing suspension in whole or part of 8-hour labor law; Assem. E. Magalona objects stating Secretary of Labor is sufficiently empowered to make readjustments and blaming enforcement officials for misconstruing and misapplying law.

Sept. 30.—Special session of Assembly adjourns at 1:00 a.m. Four of bills passed declare state of emergency to exist as reason for granting President extraordinary powers until end of next regular session of Assembly to guard stability of national finances, deal with profiteering, regulate transfers of ships of Philippine registry, and take over operation of public utilities. Anti-profitteering bill sets aside P10,000,000 revolving fund to control prices of commodities. Public utilities bill sets aside P2,000,000 for purpose. Other bills authorize President to decrease expenditures of executive department through suspension or abandonment of services and operations of no immediate necessity; to increase tonnage dues; to recognize Immigration Office; One bill appropriates P2,500,000 additional for primary schools; another create “Quezon City” on Diliman Estate site. Assembly also by vote of 53 to 7 after debate limited to 1 hour, adopts resolution declaring: “It is hereby resolved to reaffirm, as it is hereby reaffirmed, adherence of National Assembly to independence program provided in Tydings-McDuffie law, which was accepted by Filipino people and government for political independence in 1946”; those voting against resolution were Assemblymen Romero, Ruperto Montilano, Justino Nuyda, Narciso Ramos, Jose Zulueta, and Tomas Buenaflor; several others abstained. Ramos brands resolution “brazen attempt to muzzle those who believe in reexamination of Philippine problem”.

New Philippine Civic League is launched with plans to conduct campaign of education on problem of independence reportedly headed by Assemblymen Romero, Tomas Oppus, and Carlos Tan, and Salvador Araneta.

Oct. 2.—President Quezon suspends Governor A. Pintang of Isabela pending case of malversation against him and designates Lino Castillejos Acting Governor. President names Board to study anti-profitteering measures and another to study 8-hour law modification. Using new powers, he rejects application of Vicente Madrigal to be allowed to sell freighter *Don Jose* to an Argentine citizen. President Quezon and party leave on S.S. *Don Isidro*, new De la Rama ship, to inspect new cellulose factory of Tabacalera at Bais in connection with plans of National Development Company to go into manufacture of paper, rayon, and explosives.

Oct. 3.—New Japanese broadcast “on beam directed to Netherlands Indies” blankets broadcasts from Treasure Island, San Francisco intended for Orient and also partly blankets Hongkong broadcast.

Oct. 5.—Speaker Jose Yulo in Rotary Club speech warns against acting as if eventuality of independence in 1946 may not materialize because this would leave country in state of unpreparedness; he expresses faith that United States “will not leave us to our fate after independence and allow us to be easy prey to any foreign power that may attempt to place us under subjection”.

Oct. 6.—S. Araneta in radiocast speaks of “untimely independence” and urges that question of reexamination be presented to people “untangled from all personal and party considerations”.

Oct. 7.—To escape threatening typhoon, 14 naval bombers proceed south followed by *Langley* for “somewhere in Mindanao” and *California Clipper* flies to Davao.

Oct. 9.—Malacañang statement issued declaring Secretary Rafael Alunan did not act high-handedly as charged by some of Assembly leaders and that suspension of Mayors of Cavite, Imus, and Tanza was ordered by Governor R. Salmonte without knowledge of Interior Department. What threatens to become an Assembly-Cabinet fight was precipitated by Samonte in refusing to recognize replacement of election inspectors in connection with plebiscite registration nominated by faction of J. Montano who recently resigned from Assembly as result of election protest of M.S. Rojas, Samonte standing on Interior Department circular letter stating that present boards of inspectors need not be changed, refusing to recognize new nominations, and suspending Mayors when they refused to carry out his instructions. Mayors appealed to Assembly leaders who were told by Under-Secretary R. Luna and later by Alunan that Department believes Plebiscite Act provides old election boards should continue. The question has been referred by Malacañang to Secretary of Justice José Abad Santos. Dispute said to be ultimately based on larger issue between Yulo and Paredes, on one hand, and all members of Cabinet believed to be on side of Secretary Roxas, “apparent leader of defunct “pro”-faction in Nacionalista Party”.

Oct. 10.—President Quezon orders Secretary of Interior to suspend Samonte for arbitrary acts and abuse of authority and also orders investigation of Vice-Mayor of Tanza who summarily discharged Municipal Secretary as soon as he assumed office after Samonte’s suspension of Mayor of town.

Navy bombers return to Manila from flight to Mindanao.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, on way to Philippines and feted in Japan, expresses gratitude “for America’s continued generosity to Philippines”.

Oct. 11.—President Quezon in radiocast urges people to vote in plebiscite as it is of much greater significance than any election and involves ruin or salvation of millions of Filipinos who depend for living on such borderline industries as coconuts tobacco, abaca, and, to certain extent, sugar; moreover, by voting affirmatively, people will declare themselves in favor of plan to submit matter of further trade relations to round-table conference to be called later by President of United States. He states he expects no negative votes, but that a small vote would give impression Filipinos are not grateful for adjustments made and indifferent to efforts made to adjust country economically.

Cabinet approves in principle organization of Commonwealth Trading Association to go into import and distribution business to combat profiteering.

Paredes issues statement against Alunan and Luna for tolerating illegal action of Samonte, declaring they were prevaricating when they said they were not aware of it as they were advised the day the suspensions were made, and raising question of confidence in entire Cabinet. Samonte states his action in immediately suspending the three Mayors was in compliance with provisions of law.

Electoral Commission gives Rojas favorable verdict in election dispute.

Oct. 12.—President Quezon organizes “Quezon City” and names complete staff of city officials minus the Mayor; most of them are government officials, Director of Public Works Vicente Fragante being named Vice-Mayor. Alejandro Rocas, Sr. is named Councillor and Jacob Rosenthal City Assessor.

University of Philippines Board of Regents appoints Prof. Hermenegildo B. Reyes of College of Engineering, Vice-President of University.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36(11), 436-438.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: October 13 – November 15, 1939

News Summary The Philippines

Oct. 13.—Malacañan announces appointment of Mayor M. Valderosa of Zamboanga as Mayor of Baguio, former Representative P. Lorenzo to take his place in Zamboanga; also appointment of Mayor S. Artiaga of Davao as Governor of Bukidnon, A. Alvarez, former governor of province, being named Mayor of Davao.

Secretary of Justice J. A. Santos reverses decision of Secretary of Interior R. R. Alunan, declaring that “a member of a board of election inspectors at time of passage of Act 492 may be relieved from office and substituted with another. . . in accordance with provisions of Sec. 74 of Election Code.”

Oct. 14.—President Manuel L. Quezon in speech at Dagupan urges people to vote affirmatively in plebiscite on incorporation of terms of new Philippine Economic Adjustment Act into Ordinance appended to Constitution. He states Secretary Alunan still has his full confidence and announces he is recalling Justice Teofilo Sison from Court of Appeals to appoint him Secretary of Department of National Defense, recently created. Speech is translated from English into Pangasinan by Assemblyman E. Perez of province who had led in movement for recall of Alunan. Justice Sison has served as Governor of Pangasinan, member of Senate, and Secretary of Interior.

Representatives of various bus transportation companies protest to President Quezon against competition offered by bus lines of Manila Railroad Company as unfair and harmful to private investors.

Oct. 15.—U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, on way to Philippines, states in Shanghai he will make intensive first-hand study of Philippine problems and that re-examination of independence question is one problem requiring his close attention. He states extension of reciprocal United States trade relations with Far Eastern nations will depend on outcome of Sino-Japanese hostilities and expresses hope American shipping will be able to continue to operate in Pacific despite new neutrality law being framed. He says people of United States are profoundly interested in Orient. He states commercial agreement with Japan is obsolete and that more up-to-date agreement is wanted which will protect American rights in Far East more adequately. Regarding European war, he states “some of most precious things of our civilization are at stake”, adding it is impossible to predict what America’s future attitude will be expressing personal hope America may avoid involvement, he states “only time will tell”.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, on way to Philippines, states in Shanghai, “I consider political aspects of Philippine problem definitely settled”.

Oct 18.—President Quezon after visiting new P2,000,000 City Hall (Manila) issues instructions to Public Works officials to exercise economy in construction and not use materials more expensive than necessary; reported he objected to colored marble columns and elaborately carved hardwood doors.

Philippine-American Trade Association, American Chamber of Commerce, Philippine Chamber of Commerce, and Philippine Sugar Association reported to have joined in protest against ban in neutrality measure on shipping and air service between American and belligerent ports in Pacific.

High Commissioner Sayre is tendered reception by American Consul-General in Hongkong and dinner by Governor Sir Geoffry Northcote.

Vice-President Osmeña tells Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce it would be illogical to ask for reversal of independence program and that there can be no backing out; he states Philippines will follow in full United States foreign policy.

Oct. 19.—Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez is formally installed as President of University of Philippines. President Quezon declaring in speech he was selected on sheer merit and tested ability and that he has not only confidence of Board of Regents but of Administration. Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña is awarded honorary LL.D. degree.

Gen. Teodoro Sandiko, revolutionary leader and one of founders of Nacionalista Party, although he later helped organize the Democrata Party, onetime Governor of Bulacan, member of Senate, and Vice-President of Constitutional Convention, dies, aged 79.

Oct. 20.—President Quezon renders decision finding Governor R. Samonte guilty of abuse of authority and acting arbitrarily in Cavite election inspectors case, but orders his reinstatement as period of suspension is deemed sufficient punishment.

Insular Collector of Customs approves report of Board of Marine Inquiry holding Captain W. Gilray responsible for grounding of *S. S. Mayon* on May 5 and recommending suspension of his certificate for one year; Milray has 30 days within which to appeal.

Oct. 21.—High Commissioner Sayre arrives in Manila. In impromptu speech of welcome, President Quezon praises him for his keen mind and humanitarian heart, and for his part in securing needed help for this country from United States, and expresses hope “he may be the man to turn over to first President of Philippine Republic the authority and sovereignty of the United States over these Islands”. Mr. Sayre states he is happy “to throw in lot with people of Philippines to help work out problems that lie before us. Seldom if ever has a great nation in height of its power, because of its profound faith in liberty and democracy, helped to create out of its own territory, a new nation seeking to work out its independent destiny based upon those same principles. Particularly in these tragic days, when world is torn with bitter struggle, when rulers of certain nations are throwing restraints of morality to winds and would commit world to rule of brute force and international anarchy, when very fundamentals of our hard-won civilization are at stake—in these dark days it is good to have part in this concrete manifestation of our unshakable faith in great principles on which our common nation was built and to which it is consecrated. The happy thing is that relationships between our two peoples do not rest upon contest or upon struggle and hostility, but upon community of purpose and ideals. Do you remember President Quezon’s ringing words to National Assembly last month? ‘Our loyalty to America’ he said, ‘is built on faith in the great principles and ideals for which Stars and Stripes proudly wave over a free and happy people’. That, I believe, is the truth. Our objectives and fundamental interests are the same. Both peoples alike believe in freedom and in democracy based upon law. Both peoples have contributed richly to these ideals. The achievements of Filipino people within single generation have been outstanding and remarkable. Sharing common objectives, surely I need not tell you that people of United States genuinely and sincerely desire to further best interests of Filipino people so they may continue their forward march as outstanding exponents in Asia of these great ideals. Until their independence is consummated, Filipino people are integral part of American nation. We are fellow-Americans. As High Commissioner to Philippine Islands, I shall not lose sight of this central fact. I shall continue as in past to devote myself wholeheartedly and unreservedly to promoting best interests of our nation—and this means interests of both peoples. Whatever future holds, I know that in our common ideals of liberty and democracy, in our unyielding determination to uphold a civilization based upon law, upon moral restraints, upon Christian ethics, we along with all free peoples of world who prize democracy and human liberty, will stand united and ultimately triumphant.”

Oct. 22.—High Commissioner Sayre states in a press conference that political independence is compatible with trade agreement extending over period of years providing for gradual elimination of preferences. “Question of independence is beset with innumerable difficulties and complications, but fundamentals of the problem seem clear. During 40 years that United States has exercised sovereignty over Islands, Filipino people have been repeatedly assured by both Democrats and Republicans of intention of our government to grant them independence. . . Tydings-McDuffie Act as modified. . . is law of land which only Congress can change. Unless and until Congress does alter this Act, it is duty of American and Philippine officials faithfully to carry out its provisions. To my mind passage by Congress of this Act and acceptance by Philippine people of Constitution based upon its provisions, constitute moral obligation not to withdraw independence program or to alter fundamental provisions except by wish of both peoples. If ever day should come when Filipino people should decide to change their minds and alter policy to which they have unyieldingly adhered for over 40 years and should bring such a request before Congress, it would be for Congress and for Congress alone to decide upon what course of action United States should pursue. Such decision, I

need hardly add, would have to be made in light of such conditions as may then exist in world and in Philippines; and what these will be no one can foretell”.

Vice-President Osmeña receives rousing reception and declares in statement, later repeated in radiocast, that though many observers felt task of averting major disaster to Philippine trade within next few years was hopeless, danger has been dispelled, many factors contributing to this happy outcome—sympathy and friendship of President Roosevelt, able and unremitting efforts of High Commissioner Sayre, sense of fairness and justice of Congress and American people, and encouragement, support, and guiding hand of President Quezon. He states new Economic Adjustment Act “saves four of our industries and extends new concessions to another (cordage), which employ thousands of people and are source of livelihood of thousands more. Law has deeper significance. It constitutes in sense a ratification of confidence of American government in administration of President Quezon. . . implies American government believes in our ability to carry out program of preparation for complete independence in 1946. New legislation which means so much to our welfare is other evidence of soundness of policy of goodwill and friendship we have pursued to American people. . . In chaotic world, rent by strife and disturbance, violence and lawlessness. . . states and nations can not stand by themselves alone. Each one, including most powerful, seeks friendship and understanding with others. A small nation such as ours can not be exception. From whatever angle we may examine record of past 40 years, we must conclude that Philippines can not find better friend than United States.”

Opposition elements meet in Manila Opera House and adopt resolution opposing proposed amendments to Constitution regarding reelection of President of Philippines, restoration of Senate, creation of Electoral Commission, and increase in salaries of legislators.

Oct. 24.—Country holds plebiscite on incorporation of terms of new Economic Adjustment Act into Ordinance appended to Constitution. President Quezon calls extra session of Assembly on November 2 to canvass returns. By executive order he also invests Emergency Control (anti-profiteering) Board with power to issue subpoenas, examine books, etc., and directs it to inquire into supply, distribution, and prices of “foods, clothing, fuel, fertilizers, chemicals, building materials, implements, machinery, equipment, and other articles of prime necessity, both imported and locally manufactured”.

Oct. 25.—Malacañan announces that though Vice-President Osmeña resigned as Secretary of Public Instruction, he did not cease to be member of Cabinet and as Vice-President is its Vice-Chairman, presiding at its sessions in absence of the President.

Oct. 26.—President Quezon at state dinner in honor of High Commissioner states that if he knows views of High Commissioner on Philippine independence, they are one and united in intention to see Tydings-McDuffie program through not only because they personally believe in it but because they think it their duty to execute it. Nevertheless, he states, he would “not discourage, much less prevent Filipinos who see dangers in independence, from stating their views, as question of independence in light of new world events has not been discussed. Turn in world events which has made small nations victims of stronger ones has created doubt in minds of some as to whether Philippines might not go through same experience”. He gives High Commissioner high praise and states he is not one of those Americans who favor scuttling Philippines to get rid of American responsibility and that he lent strong support to Economic Readjustment Act against apparently unsurmountable odds. High Commissioner responds, offering cooperation in common task of faithfully carrying out independence program and solving mutual problems. He states he was able to work shoulder to shoulder with President Quezon and later with Vice-President Osmeña in Washington and that he believes same team-work will not be hard to duplicate here. He praises Quezon as a true, beloved, and enlightened leader of his people and states the program of Quezon’s administration has been upheld by Congress.

President Quezon orders increase of domestic sugar quota from 95,000 to 150,000 tons with view to lowering price and increasing domestic consumption; move has been long advocated by planters but opposed by centrals; rice has risen from P6.00 to P7.50 a picul since European war began.

Supreme Court denies petition of Levy Hermanos, Inc., French-controlled corporation, seeking to compel Sheriff of Occidental Negros to issue deed of sale of 7 parcels of agricultural land purchased at public auction after foreclosing of mortgage on ground that Philippines is neither a state nor organized territory of United States and that commercial treaty of 1853 between United States and France is not applicable to Philippines. Corporation held that its right to own land in Philippines is recognized by this treaty.

Six new planes reported delivered to Philippine Army last week, bringing total to 29; 12 more are due for delivery next month.

Empress of Japan, British liner, arrives in Manila armed with 4 and 6-inch guns and with port-holes shrouded; purser refuses to give out usual passenger list.

Oct. 27.—High Commissioner Sayre in press conference reaffirms his stand for extension but gradual elimination of trade preferences after independence and states this would not violate any treaties or trade agreements but does run counter to present trade policy of United States to encourage elimination of trade barriers throughout world. He states preferential treatment of Cuba was based on historical factors and geographical propinquity and that some members of Congress had brought up the point of granting similar permanent concessions to Philippines; he declines, however, to make statement as to probable attitude of majority of Congress as to this.

Reported Philippines has held fifth position among customer countries of United States for first 6 months of year.

Oct. 31.—President Quezon issues executive order creating National Defense Department with offices in Malacañan charged with duty of supervising national defense program and with executive supervision over Philippine Army, Bureau of Aeronautics, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Philippine Nautical School, and over establishment and operation of all radio stations other than those maintained by Bureau of Posts. He also orders consolidation of harbor police agencies under authority of Collector of Customs.

Nov. 1.—President Quezon administers oath of office to Secretary Sison and states that creation of Department shows “we are going ahead with our preparations for independent existence”. He says Philippines, however, can not overlook lessons of the present and that there is “no assurance that Philippines may not become victim of aggression even if we arm every man in our country. But we are going ahead with preparation within limitations of our resources, for if we are to be independent, we must assume responsibility of defending ourselves against external aggression. . . . Under Independence Act, President of United States is authorized and requested to open negotiations with foreign powers with view to securing neutralization of Philippines. . . . Four years have now elapsed since inauguration of government of Commonwealth, and it seems to me that time is ripe for taking steps toward neutralization of Philippines. Let me not give impression I place full reliance on agreement of neutralization. . . . International treaties during last few years have been violated again and again, and it is not inconceivable that neutrality of Philippines if achieved, will be violated. Nevertheless, it may prove important factor in preserving integrity of our country. We shall have obligation to perform if our country is neutralized and that is obligation to defend that neutrality. The powers called upon to sign treaty of neutralization would be more willing to enter such pact if they know that we will not depend exclusively on their strength, ability, or willingness to defend us because we have our own forces to maintain our neutrality. . . .”

High Commissioner and Mrs. Sayre, on occasion of All Saints’ Day observance, lay wreath on grave of child of President and Mrs. Quezon.

Nov. 3.—At dinner in honor of Vice-President Osmeña, President Quezon traces briefly history of Philippine politics, emphasizing disastrous effect of two-party government and again pleading for amity. President Quezon appoints joint executive and legislative committee to survey school system. In addition to regular appropriation of P17,000,000, additional outlays of P1,700,000 and later of P2,500,000 were authorized, and this not being enough a further appropriation of P1,600,000 is under consideration.

Assembly passes resolution certifying result of plebiscite and adjourns. With only Cagayancillo, Palawan, unheard from, total number of “yes” votes was 1,393,452 and of “no” votes, 49,633.

Assem. Pedro Sabido resigns seat in Assembly to assume position of President and General Manager of new Government Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation, objects of which are to improve products, lower costs of production, encourage cooperative selling, and if necessary buy hemp directly from farmers for export.

Nov. 6.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas tells press government is willing to furnish carromata drivers with auto-calesas to get horses off Manila streets; estimated outlay would be returned in taxes within a few years.

Nov. 8.—"Philippine Committee for Japanese Embargo", composed of representatives of Friends of China, Youth League of Philippines, League for Defense of Democracy and Collective Security, and Chinese Y.M.C.A., submits petition to High Commissioner Sayre, accompanied by albums containing pictures of Sino-Japanese conflict, signed by more than 48,000 people who viewed pictures at exhibition held in Manila last August, asking Congress to declare embargo on "shipment of war commodities to Japanese aggressors in Far East", the petition also citing Japanese threat against Philippines. Organizers claim millions of signatures could have been obtained if systematic effort had been made. Sayre indicates to press he will transmit petition, but refuses to express opinion.

Charles Summer Banks, well known entomologist formerly with Bureau of Science and University of Philippines, dies of asthma complications, aged 64; he came to Philippines in 1901 on the transport *Thomas* and never left the Islands even for vacation.

Nov. 10.—President Quezon issues executive order listing maximum prices permitted to be charged for prime necessities, effective after 48 hours; allowance is made for transportation costs in areas outside Manila.

At request of Speaker Jose Yulo, President Quezon recommends appropriation of P1,371,150 to Assembly, newly called into special session, balance necessary to open 3,599 extension classes. President stating he makes recommendation because people has been led to understand government would provide money for schools if they provide site and building, but that after this he will not recommend such appropriation unless people in a locality have previous consent of Bureau of Education to establishment of such schools. He states that because of rapid increase in number of schools and teachers since inauguration of Commonwealth, Bureau of Education has been forced to employ teachers of lower academic and professional qualifications and that as this is unfair to children and wasteful of public funds, he has instructed authorities that teachers must have at least high school education and that vacations be used for normal instruction. Since Commonwealth, 11,836 new teachers have been appointed and total new teachers under present appropriations will reach 5,835. Assembly puts through bill in record time: session opened at 6:45 P.M. with reading of message and measure was put to final (third) vote about 7:00; President signed bill in presence of his children at 8:30.

Nov. 11.—President Quezon caught in traffic jam in Manila, for 30 minutes directs traffic himself.

Nov. 12.—High Commissioner Sayre at Armistice Day observance of American Legion, says United States stands ready today as in 1917 to defend with force of arms if necessary integrity not only of own territories but also of fundamental principles of international law and respect for pledged word on which civilization must be based.

Nov. 13.—In speech before American Chamber of Commerce High Commissioner Sayre contrasts policy of economic nationalism with policy of furthering international trade, stating latter seeks more abundant lives for individual personalities and not governmental power. He states independence for Philippines necessitates far-reaching economic readjustments but that new foundations to be laid will be more sound and permanent than present highly artificial situation. Independence will not mean end of Philippine-American trade, nor end cooperation between Filipinos and Americans. Philippines "will need again and again the resourcefulness and energy and vision which Americans since days of 1898 have freely contributed. In face of such need I feel confident that new nation will not fail to extend its friendly protection, encouragements, and support to such a group of dauntless builders as have gathered here under American flag". (See editorial in November Philippine Magazine)

Nov. 14.—Assembly adjourns after adopting 2 bills implementing Economic Readjustment Act—one providing President may allocate export quotas to United States and other instituting export tax on exports to United States;

also another bill submitting Reserve Bank Act to President of United States for approval, High Commissioner Sayre having advised Commonwealth government this would be necessary.

Nov. 15.—President Quezon in extemporaneous Commonwealth Day speech on Luneta states he will aim during remainder of his term at placing Philippine retail trade, now largely in hands of Chinese, in hands of Filipinos and at organizing Philippine agriculture and industry into cooperatives to eliminate unnecessary middle-men.

United States

Oct. 15.—Reiterated in high Washington quarters that no German request to mediate has been received and that government will ignore informal invitations.

Sen. E. Lundeen urges that government demand British and French surrender their possessions in western hemisphere to United States in payment for their defaulted war debts, and Sen. R. R. Reynolds suggests Britain cede Newfoundland and parts of Canada as well; proposals arouse sharp protest. Sen. C. Pepper states American republics should sink or intern any foreign submarines violating Panama Declaration.

Roger Babson, returning from Far East, states in San Francisco that European war is over-emphasized in United States and that what is happening in Orient is of vastly more importance to America.

Oct. 16.—Sen. D. W. Clark accuses Britain of selling out Poland to inflame United States against Germany and calls Britain “most outstanding example of aggression world has ever known. Trail of British empire is built on blood and treachery. British word of honor is worth no more than Hitler’s. . . It ill behooves Britain and France to refuse at least to treat for peace.” Sen. A. Capper states lifting arms embargo would be “almost equivalent to declaration of war”. Sen. K. Pittman agrees to amend neutrality law to eliminate 90-day credit to belligerent nations to ease path for approval of measure.

Governor C. L. Olson of California commutes sentence of W. K. Billings, codefendant with T. J.

Source: **University of Michigan**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1939). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 36(12), 480-483. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: November 17 – December 31, 1939

News Summary The Philippines

Nov. 17.—Secretary of Agriculture B. Aquino reports that 80% of fishing boats are in names of Japanese or Japanese dummies, most of them registered before 1932 Act which prohibited aliens from owning fishing boats.

Nov. 18.—U.S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre is admitted to Philippine bar in ceremony before Supreme Court in presence of President Manuel L. Quezon.

Announced President Quezon has named L. G. Guinto acting Under-Secretary of National Defense, and Conrado Benitez Assistant Secretary to president.

California Sardine Products Institute reported to have protested to office of High Commissioner against price fixed by Commonwealth government for sardines, and local protests have also been raised; Emergency Control Board said to have had insufficient time to work out satisfactory schedule in anti-profiteering, price-fixing order, and to be making needed adjustments.

Nov. 21.—High Commissioner Sayre invites President Quezon to Thanksgiving dinner in Baguio. U. S. Asiatic Fleet flagship *Augusta* leaves Shanghai with Admiral T. C. Hart and Consul-General Clarence Gauss aboard for Manila, reportedly to consult with High Commissioner Sayre.

Nov. 24.—National Development Company reported to have suspended plans for establishment of P8,500,000 fertilizer plant because of possibility of serious decline in sugar industry after independence which is chief utilizer, and increases cost of machinery because of war.

Nov. 25.—Admiral Hart and Consul General Gauss arrive in Manila and deny visit has any special significance.

Floor Leader Q. Paredes in speech in Isabela pledges to support project to organize national tobacco corporation similar to National Abaca Corporation.

Nov. 26.—Ceferino Garcia, world middleweight boxing champion, arrives in Manila after 7 years absence for title bout with Glen Lee, Nebraska "wild cat."

Nov. 27.—Judge F. Zulueta of Court of Industrial Relations rules that reduction of wages in connection with application of 8-hour labor law is illegal.

Dr. Kwangson Young, Chinese Consul-General, reported to have officially protested to High Commissioner Sayre and President Quezon against plan to deprive new Chinese residents engaging in retail trade, including occupation of stalls in public markets, as violation of Sino-American Treaty of 1880. Manila Municipal Council passes ordinance limiting right to rent stalls in government-owned markets to Filipino and American citizens, and giving aliens 3 months to vacate stalls they occupy.

E. L. Neville, American Minister to Siam, arrives in Manila on way to Bangkok to await ship connection; reported he will confer with High Commissioner Sayre.

T. Yoshida, new Japanese Consul-General, arrives in Manila.

Glen Lee, 25-year-old Nebraska in Manila to meet Garcia.

Nov. 28.—*Manila Bulletin* are cutting down on imports as result of government price-fixing order and that scarcity of stocks threatens.

With appearance of renewed Pampanga tenant-farmers, Pedro socialist leader, accuses Governor causing “civil war” among workers with creation of “fascistic Cawal ning Capayapan.” He proposes leasing by landlords of their plantations directly to labor unions to end unrest.

Nov. 29.—President Quezon issues executive order authorizing Emergency Control Board to issue permits to importers, wholesalers and retailers, to trade at prices higher than those fixed in original order if they submit satisfactory evidence that c.i.f. prices rise over prices of present stock and stock is soon to be exhausted, increase not to exceed 10%; also other order that maximum prices set shall not apply to goods of higher quality. President is reported to have warned Philippine National Bank officials to exercise caution in extending credit to export industries that will be adversely affected when export taxes go into effect in 1941.

Dec. 1.—President Quezon at celebration of 25th anniversary of City Y.M.C.A., praises work of organization and states it is a challenge to other social entities.

Six new 1,750-ton submarines arrive in Manila from Honolulu to replace the 6 900-ton submarines that have been part of Asiatic Fleet, but no orders old ships to return. New vessels said to have cruising radius of 16,000 miles.

Dec. 5.—High Commissioner Sayre and party of American officials leave for trip to Mindanano aboard U. S. S. *Isabel*, yacht commander of U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

President Quezon authorizes contracting services of New York mechanical engineer to set up plant in Philippines for making sacks from coconut coir.

Retailers Cooperative Association with charter membership of 77 is reported to have been organized in office of Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas with Mrs. Felicidad Manuel as President; purchases will be managed by Anastacio de Castro, National Economic Council technical expert; Secretary-Treasurer is also a government official. Capital may be borrowed from P10,000,000 fund government has Set up for control of profiteering; as soon as Association has accumulated capital of its own, government will gradually withdraw and remove its men.

Dec. 6.—P. L. Mapa, President of Philippine Sugar Association, in speech declares Japanese menace to Philippines is real and that Japanese expressions of friendship mean little in consideration of their policy in Asia. He advocates re-examination and states Filipinos should be given opportunity to express themselves on question of postponement of independence in plebiscite and that it is duty of country's leaders to inform people of facts. “If we precipitate independence in 1946, unless all signs fail, freedom we will get will be just brief transition period from benign sovereignty of America to another one which we know will be oppressive. . . . If we are simply to be placed under sovereignty of another nation, we should remain under American flag which during 41 years has meant benevolence, peace, order, security, prosperity, liberty, opportunity, and host of other advantages. . . . Why run risk of subjugation and perhaps racial extinction when a little waiting will free us from danger? Patrick Henry said, ‘Give me liberty or give me death’ because he was really being deprived of liberty; American people had serious grievances against England, and, what is more, had reasonable chance of winning against British, as in fact they won. In our own case, there is no injustice or suffering that warrants our taking hasty step which might result in inviting invasion by first-class power like Japan. We know that after independence takes effect in 1946, benevolent and altruistic as America is, she can not be expected in face of her own multifarious problems, to have same degree of interest in Philippines as now. Moreover, if we wish to keep on enjoying privileges which normally are granted in consideration of exercise of sovereignty, the honorable course would seem to be for us not to consent to depriving other party of such benefits as by right belong to it, but rather insist upon our fulfilling corresponding obligation by continuing our allegiance to United States of America for time being”. Rest of speech is devoted to economic aspects, inevitable liquidation of basic industries, declining government income, suffering among masses, etc.

Dec. 7.—Informal caucus following luncheon at Malacañan, attended by Cabinet members, Speaker Jose Yulo, and provincial governors, agrees that Assembly should be requested to amend law to permit holding of plebiscite on

amendments to Constitution separately from election of provincial and municipal officials; reported also that five principal changes in Constitution, including increase in salaries of assemblymen from P5000 to 7,200 exclusive of clerical allowance of P6000, be submitted in as many questions separately.

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, enters Bilibid, convicted of rebellion and sentenced to from 4 to 10 years and to pay fine of P15,000 by Court of First Instance of Laguna; refused bail on ground he was still engaged in subversive activities and planning to flee to Japan.

Dec. 9.—President Quezon as guest of honor at inter-university oratorical contest in Ateneo Auditorium, takes issue with some of statements made and discloses he is not opposed to re-examination on ground that Philippines could not be economically self-sufficient or strong enough to repel foreign aggression, but is opposed to it on basis that Filipinos are incapable of maintaining democratic government. He declares first 4 years of Commonwealth marked best government Philippines ever had though he is still and always will be for slogan he coined during conflict with Governor-General Wood that he prefers government run like hell by Filipinos to government run like heaven by Americans. He expresses gratification over fact that students are now pleading rights of down-trodden and states he considers this evidence of attitude even among sons of well-to-do that is result of his own concern over the poor. He states that in “inviting himself”, he saved Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, previously invited as guest of honor, embarrassment of having to defend the Quezon administration because “the Vice-President is a candidate”—presumably for presidency. In speech before executive commission of Nacionalista Party earlier in day, President Quezon praised Yulo as leader of Party and made plea for unity.

Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde arrives in Manila on *California Clipper* for brief visit and expresses belief it would be fruitless now to ask for re-examination but states he is confident that Philip pines is assured of sympathetic understanding from United States in matter of future economic problems “if presented in intelligent, dignified, and businesslike way”.

Assemblyman M. Kalaw states coconut industry can be developed to stand shock of independence and scores “defeatism”, declaring “others get their freedom by force of arms and have not tune, as we have for economic transition. We are given 10 years and believe this is still too short. A people really desirous of and deserving of freedom, will take it at any time”.

Dec. 10.—Popular Front, meeting in Manila, adopts resolutions Condemning plan to hold elections separate from plebiscite on Constitutional amendments as President, Vice-President, and members of Assembly, “authors and principal beneficiaries, are politically and morally obliged to defend them before electorate and should share, with amendments, defeat or victory, which people may have in store for them”; condemning creation of “new and exorbitant taxes, showing government has less regard for paying ability of tax-payers than to satisfy extravagant demands for money by costly government policy”; and condemning large expenditures for salaries, costly buildings, and creation of Quezon City; and demanding complete “elucidation” of Buckner-Buencamino case. Another resolution asks government to request from United States power to negotiate commercial treaties with United States and foreign nations from year 1941 when American tariff will begin to be gradually applied to Philippine exports.

Dec. 11.—President Quezon emphatically denies article in Washington Post, called to his attention by Camilo Osias, which stated he is coming next June to ask postponement of independence because of fear of Japan and to ask for dominion status, stating article is “false and baseless” and that he “will not ask Administration or Congress for any modification of Independence Act and on contrary is working for complete realization of independence program in accordance with provisions of Act”.

Dec. 12.—President Quezon awards Distinguished Service Star of Philippines to Lieut.-Col. D. D. Eisenhower, who leaves tomorrow for United States, for “services of extraordinary value” to Commonwealth as senior assistant to Military Adviser.

World middle-weight championship fight in Manila is put off as result of postponement of clipper flight from San Francisco because of unfavorable weather which will delay arrival of Jack Dempsey, referee.

Dec. 13—Fire in Lingayen, Pangasinan, renders 2000 people homeless; damage P500,000.

Dec. 14.—After intervention of President Quezon, Helena cigar factories, recently closed, reopen, restoring 1800 workers to their jobs; factories closed in anticipation of declining export quota to United States and President promised to find ways and means to indemnify factories for whatever production may be in excess of quota.

Elizalde states re-examination movement if it gains importance will have effect of weakening Filipino position in Washington because it is admission of failure even before present arrangement has been tried. "How do you think Americans would feel toward us if we begin howling now?"

Dec. 15.—San Fernando, Union, adopts ordinance, approved by Provincial Board, prohibiting aliens from doing business in local public market.

Dec. 16.—High Commissioner Sayre returns to Manila from trip to Mindanao.

President Quezon issues executive order appointing Secretary Jorge B. Vargas administrator of Philippine export quotas under provisions of Economic Adjustment Act, which takes effect January 1, covering cigars, scrap tobacco, stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco, coconut oil, pearl buttons, and cordage; quotas will automatically decrease 5% a year. Sugar quotas are fixed by United States government.

Again 20,000 trainees in 130 training centers complete prescribed 5-1/2 months military training, bringing Philippine Army reserve to 120,000.

Dec. 17.—Jack Dempsey arrives in Manila on *China Clipper* to referee Garcia-Lee championship match.

Enrique P. Brias Roxas, prominent Manila business man, dies, aged 58.

Dec. 18.—Geo H. Fairchild is elected President of Philippine Sugar Association, first American to head organization for some years.

G. Capadocia, Secretary-General of Communist Party of Philippines, warns that members resorting to violence or terrorism will be expelled from Party.

Dec. 19.—At state dinner in honor of Elizalde, President Quezon states that in brief time of slightly over year, he has not only made many friends for Philippines but was able to win respect and admiration of responsible executive officials in Washington, exemplifying case of individual who though not native-born, can prove to be as fine and patriotic as native citizen. President states choice of Elizalde for position was entirely his own and not suggested by any one, and that he accepted position shortly after his father's death when his large interests were in need of his personal attention. Elizalde in reply speaks of great value of President's active backing and support and also expresses his gratitude for help of former High Commissioners Frank Murphy and P. V. McNutt, High Commissioner Sayre, Vice-President Osmeña, Floor Leader Quintin Paredes, the Assembly generally, and other members of the Mission, and his staff in Washington.

Dec. 20.—President Quezon appoints Alejo Aquino of Bureau of Public Works, City Engineer for Manila; he will act as Mayor during present illness of Mayor Juan Posadas. Consul General C. K. Young, C. T. Wang, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, and Alfonso Sycip call on President in connection with program of nationalization of retail trade and are assured program will be carried out gradually and will under no circumstances violate existing rights of aliens, although President also said to have emphasized necessity of placing retail business eventually in hands of citizens.

Paredes files bill for creation of P10, 000,000 National Tobacco Corporation for rehabilitation of tobacco industry.

Dec. 21.—Supreme Court upholds lower court decision denying Ramos release from prison on bail.

Dec. 22.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press conference that he feels Davao Japanese problem “can be exaggerated as a distinct question” and in answer to query states “greatest problem of Philippines is undoubtedly that of independence”. He states moral obligation exists not to withdraw from independence program except by wish of both peoples and that if Filipinos ask for postponement, it would be for Congress to decide question, decision undoubtedly to be made in light of conditions as may then exist in world and in Philippines. “What happens in China and outcome of European war will have important bearing”. He states conversations with Hart and Gauss were “not pre-arranged, not ordered by Washington, and not policy-making” but that he will naturally take advantage of opportunity to exchange views with them. He announces State Department is sending Lawrence E. Salisbury to Manila to advise with him on administration of matters relating to foreign affairs.

President Quezon appoints Marcial Kasilag manager of National Power Corporation.

Dec. 23.—President Quezon accepts resignation of Teodoro M. Kalaw, Director of National Library; understood he will go to United States for medical treatment. President paroles or pardons 58 Bilibid inmates after visiting prison.

Garcia knocks out Lee in 13th round in world middle-weight championship fight at Rizal Memorial Stadium with Dempsey as referee.

Dec. 24.—*Manila Tribune* reports 10,000 cigar makers face unemployment and that 5000 are already out of work as cigar factories prepare to meet declining export quotas to United States.

Dempsey leaves on *Honolulu Clipper*.

Dec. 27.—Among passengers leaving Manila on S.S. *President Pierce* are Gauss, Garcia, and Lee.

Cebu Portland Cement Company, government concern, reported to have made profit of P1,000,000 in 1939 despite heavy expenses of expansion program.

Dec. 28.—Dr. Stanton Youngberg arrives in Manila to supervise Jewish colonization project; reported from private sources that cattle ranch of late Dean C. Worcester in Bukindon will form nucleus of colony site.

Dec. 29.—President Quezon sends radio message of sympathy to President of Turkey and issues statement declaring he will authorize collection of special contributions for victims of earthquake catastrophe.

New De la Rama P2, 000,000 motorship *Dona Aurora*, built in Trieste, Italy, arrives in Manila, two sister-ships, *Dona Nati* and *Dona Aniceta*, are expected in January and February respectively.

Radicals at Guagua burn cane of two plantations, one 400 and other 800 hectares in area.

Dec. 30.—Vice President Sergio Osmeña in Rizal Day address states: “We can not turn back without being untrue to our history, made up of suffering and tears of our forebears. We are now part of that immense caravan of people searching for independence along pathways of peace, in amity with all nations and close communion with high and noble ideals of human race. The dangers it is alleged we will encounter will always exist. We can not leave to our posterity legacy of life without difficulties and struggles. If we did, we would develop a Weak and impotent nation, unfit to survive by its own strength and courage. The economic difficulties anticipated can not be prevented in their entirety even if we renounce independence. . . If Philippines is just to itself and to all nations, if it can attract sympathy and support of all its citizens by removing causes of discontent among its people, it can march forward with confidence and determination to achievement of that boon for which Rizal labored and died. . .”

A. F. Duggleby, mining man, states industry produced total of P80,000,000 worth of gold in 1939 and paid cash dividends of P24,000,000. About P57,000,000 remained in country of which 37% went to labor, 12% to government in taxes, and 10% to local lumber, mining supplies, and foodstuffs business.

Dec. 31.—President Quezon, ill in bed with sore throat, issues proclamation implementing Tydings-McDuffie Act as amended in connection with proclamation of President Roosevelt of December 12 approving Commonwealth Act 511 relating to export taxes. President signs papers relating to reorganization of Departments of Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and Labor, and also signs number of pardons. Usual New Year Reception at Malacañan is announced cancelled.

Mrs. Aurora Quezon christens the M. S. *Dona Aurora* and Apostolic Delegate W. Piani blesses the ship.

Source: **University of Michigan**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37 (1), 4-5. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: December 25 – January 31, 1940

News Summary The Philippines

Dec. 25.—Viscount T. Inouye, member of House of Peers and director of Nippon Steel Works, former President of South Manchurian Railway and Cabinet member, arrives in Manila for 2 weeks visit.

Jan. 1.—Quotas in American exports to United States go into effect; cigars, 200,000,000 units; scrap tobacco, 4,500,000 lbs.; Coconut oil, 200,000 long tons; pearl or shell buttons, 850,000 gross. Exports above these quotas will pay full duties. Quotas will shrink 5% annually until January, 1946, after which each quota will become one-half of corresponding 1945 quotas until July 4, 1946, date of independence. Export taxes on other Philippine products sent to United States will begin in 1941. Industries upon which diminishing quotas have been imposed represent aggregate investment of P43,400,000 and employ directly 34,700 people, but millions are indirectly affected.

President Manuel L. Quezon issues executive order creating Traffic Commission with A. D. Williams, Malacañan technical adviser on public works, as chairman.

Charges are filed in Davao against sailors of *Takao Maru* who, in alleged attempt to smuggle *sake* (Japanese wine) ashore, resisted arrest, disarmed a customs officer, and threatened to throw him over board.

Jan. 2.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas tells press duties of Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde have been enlarged to include Philip pine purchases, tobacco propaganda, supervision of Philippine students in United States, and all public relation of Filipinos residing there and in Hawaii.

Jan. 3.—Teofilo Mendoza is elected President of the Municipal Board of Manila at ceremonies in the new City Hall. The old City Hall, built by U. S. Army engineers 1901-03, of Oregon pine, as a military hospital, will be torn down. Acting Mayor Alejo Aquino asks audience to observe one minute's silent prayer for Mayor Juan Posadas, reported very ill.

Mayor Posadas dies, of a heart ailment. He was appointed Mayor by then Governor-General Frank Murphy in 1934, reappointed in 1937; priorly Collector of Internal Revenue from 1924; began his career as deputy treasurer in Iba, Zambales.

President Quezon order- all cockpits in chartered cities closed on expiration of present licenses.

Jan. 4.—President Quezon issues executive order authorizing creation of P5,000,000 National Trading Corporation to bolster government's program of nationalization of retail trade and price-fixing. He approves study trip abroad for Manila Chief of Police Antonio Torres and appoints Maj. M. Turingan acting Chief.

Jan. 5.—President Quezon designates Benito Raxon as head of National Trading Corporation.

Malacañan announces receipt of reply from President Ismet Inonu of Turkey expressing appreciation of President Quezon's telegram of sympathy in connection with earthquake disaster.

Jan. 5.—Reported from San Fernando, Pampanga, that strike of 15,000 field workers will be called tomorrow; strikers demand increase in wages, abolition of tonnage system, removal of Gov. S. Baluyot, "enemy of President Quezon's social justice program", and disbandment of *Cawalning Capayapaan* (Baluyot-sponsored organization) and of special police organization of Pampanga Sugar Development Company.

Jan. 6.—Meeting of Department of Labor officials with Pampango strike leaders in Manila results in agreement to postpone threatened strike pending presentation of grievances to President Quezon, but strike is called against Pampanga Sugar Development Company because leaders could not be informed of agreement in time.

Jan. 7.—One Cawal leader is killed and 3 other persons are wounded in fight between Cawals and workers union members in Mexico, Pampanga.

Jan. 8.—President Quezon appoints former Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources Eulogio Rodriguez Mayor of Manila; he is expected to resign as National Campaign Manager of the Nationalists Party and also as General Manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company. President appoints Prof. Jayme C. de Veyra full-time head of National Language Institute.

Commissioner Elizalde leaves for United States on *California Clipper*.

Malacañan issues statement in reply to remarks attributed to P. A. Meyer, President of Baguio Gold Mines and former President of American Chamber of Commerce, declaring: "In a Sunday newspaper, reviewing prospects of mining industry for current year. Mr. Meyer was quoted as lamenting trend of public policies of Commonwealth 'solely to inform laborers of their rights but not of their responsibilities'. He was quoted further: 'Comparisons are made with highly industrialized countries where wages are considerably higher, but where laborer has to give value for money received. If this can be accomplished in Philippines through government influence, there is bright future for mining industry; otherwise only question is how soon development of natural resources must cease. On account of uncertainty of further government impositions, thousands of claims had to be abandoned as operating companies, in interest of their stockholders, can not safely and prudently engage in development of new properties'. If this statement, attributed to Mr. Meyer, represents attitude of mining companies in Philippines, it is well for them to know that tax and labor policies of government of Commonwealth will not be dictated by them, but by best interests of country at large. This government would not be interested in development of gold mines and other natural resources of Philippines if such development would only mean high salaries for mine executives and other officials and large dividends for a few stockholders. Unless development of our natural resources will result in greater income for government and better living conditions and better wages for laborers, natural resources might well remain undeveloped until such time as public spirited citizens undertake this task. Natural resources of country are peculiarly patrimony of nation and people must be main beneficiaries of their use. If private companies are unwilling to undertake development of gold mines and other natural resources in accordance with such policies as government of Philippines may deem fit, the government itself will do it."

Jan. 9.—Pampanga Sugar Development Company and strike leaders agree to adjudication of strike by Secretary of Labor Jose Avelino. Larger questions at issue will be submitted to decision of President Quezon.

U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre goes on 2-day visit to Corregidor.

Jan. 10.—Ayala & Company is reported to have bought 6-story National City Bank Building, Manila, from J. L. Araneta for P2,000,000; Building is assessed at P1,000,000 and land (2,118 sq. M.) at P341,182.

Three cabarets within jurisdiction of new Quezon City, near Manila, are given until June to move out; cockpits have also been required to close.

Clash between followers of late Sultan Mastura and of former Assemblyman Sinsuat Balabaran in Cotabato results in death of 3 datus and wounding of 5 other Moros.

Jan. 11.—Reported that Philippine citizenship is now being sought by 62 Chinese, 28 Germans, 16 Spaniards, 6 Englishmen, 2 Russians, 5 Japanese, 1 Frenchman, and 1 Italian, the majority merchants; under present law citizenship privilege is extended to all Orientals, formerly only to American citizens and foreigners eligible to American citizenship.

Four union members are arrested for shooting of 1 and wounding of 2 other strike breakers from Pangasinan at Magalang, Pampanga. Other acts of violence and sabotage are reported.

Quirino Lizardo and his nephew, Ferdinand Marcos, who won highest honors in 1939 bar examinations and is son of former Assemblyman Mariano Marcos, are convicted of murder of Julio Nalundasan, assemblyman-elect, in 1935. Mariano Marcos and his brother Pio are acquitted. Lizardo was sentenced to life and Marcos to from 10 to 17 years in view of fact he was under age at time of crime.

Emilio Lopez de Leon, his brother Delfin, and Cenon Almadin are sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of Mayor Julio Antiporda of Biñan, Laguna, in April, 1938.

Jan. 12.—High Commissioner Sayre tells press he has not changed his attitude toward carrying out provisions of Independence Act unless and until Filipinos ask it be changed, in which case Congress would decide issue. “World conditions may be so changed in 1946 that I do not believe it wise for anyone to try to decide now course of action either for United States or Philippines”. He states he was much impressed by strength of Corregidor and that one can not set foot on Island without feeling sense of security. “I was impressed not only with plan of defense, but with way it has been kept up. Fortifications are so strong as virtually to preclude possibility of attack”. He expresses full agreement with Paul V. McNutt’s Jackson Day speech, and praises President Roosevelt’s message to Congress as embodying high statesmanship.

President Quezon appoints Assistant Director Eulogio B. Rodriguez Director of the National Library to succeed Teodoro M. Kalaw, recently resigned, and Mrs. Rosa Abriol Assistant Director; Mrs. Abriol was chief of the Circulating Division for many years.

Jan. 14.—Degree of “Doctor of Laws for Humanitarian Service, Honoris Causa” la conferred on Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon on occasion of 20th anniversary of Philippine Women’s College; she received LL.D some years ago from Marygrove College, Detroit.

Jan. 15.—President Quezon after administering oath of office to Mayor Rodrigues states it is high time government take hand in housing situation, mentioning Tondo and Sampaloc slums “where people live like animals, not human beings”. He states large privately owned haciendas around Manila have benefitted by increasing values, but have done nothing to improve situation. Rodriguez promises a business-like administration and states he will not be an officer, but a street-mayor and servant of people.

Pampanga strikers issue statement that they agreed to abide by Secretary of Labor’s decision, but that this could not mean acceptance of death blow to whole labor movement. “Decision is wholly unacceptable. It not only does not grant striking workers any relief but punishes them for having gone on strike. Decision contains no word favorable to labor, but is full of condemnations and threats. . . We fight decision because it seeks to establish policy that would suppress whole labor movement by denying workers their only weapon—right to strike. Department of Labor is supposed to look after interests of labor, but now it appears to protect solely interests of capital. Decision is far from consistent with so-called social justice program of government and pronouncement of President Quezon that human rights are above property rights. Workers did not expect from official of capitalist government decision that would wholly satisfy their demands, yet they did expect fairer decision. . . “

Jan. 16.—Pedro Abad Santos, Pampanga Socialist leader, informs Avelino that unless he meets majority of demands, including dismissal of J. M. Tapia, manager of Pampanga Sugar Development Company, strike will be called on Friday; dismissal of manager was denied by Secretary as constituting undue interference with management. Avelino states he does not recognize Santos clique which turned down his decision.

National Traffic Commission announces Plaza Goite and Santa Cruz Bridge will be closed to horse drawn vehicles for one week, beginning Monday, as experiment.

Following number of deaths from Infantile paralysis in Manila, public swimming pools are ordered drained. La Salle college was closed for week last Monday and American School closes today for week.

Jan. 17.—High Commissioner Sayre goes to Olongapo to witness naval maneuvers.

Reported that National Footwear Corporation subsidiary of National Development Company, will extend facilities to National Footwear Cooperative Association created in Marikina last Sunday. Corporation will purchase equipment and raw material to be resold at low profit to members of Association, aim being to take famous Marikina shoemakers out of grasp of alleged Chinese capitalists in control.

Avelino announces temporary truce has been arranged to discuss Pasudeco strike anew. Strikers ask him to reconsider his decision.

Archbishop M O'Doherty, at annual conference of Catholic bishops in Manila, announces that "religious instruction is essential in these times of strife. We find cause of present world ill is not malice or ill will, but ignorance of fundamental principles of morality and Christian civilization".

Jan. 18.—President Quezon Issues executive order creating decoration to be known as "Medal of Honor" for acts of "extraordinary heroism or for notable meritorious services of singular value to State while performing functions of private or public nature of non-military character". Heads of executive departments are empowered to make recommendations and Philippine Army is charged with details of procurement and presentation.

Avelino announces that request for reconsideration is indirect challenge to government, that he was selected by both parties as mediator, that he took oath of office to seek best interests of labor, that his decision in case was based on mature deliberation, that he feels he has done justice to labor and secured best concessions possible under circumstances, and that he must deny request. He tells press that if strike is called, his only recourse will be to outlaw it, permit use of strike-breakers, and demand case to Court of Industrial Relations. Abad Santos states Avelino appears to be under impression there is issue between government and workers and between him and workers and that he has helped workers, but I want turn to point out what benefit, however slight, workers will get under his decision. There is no issue between government and workers; issue is between workers and capitalists. Workers protest against use of Constabulary to guard factories and fields of capitalists and landowners, for soldiers belong to working class. He states there will be no picketing when strike goes into effect tomorrow, but that small groups of workers will go from house to house and place to place to persuade working people to stop work.

Jan. 19.—High Commissioner Sayre tells press he considers 10-year readjustment period too short to permit Philippine economy to develop into position of nondependence on American market; although many steps, such as opening of new industries, have already been taken by Commonwealth, much more remains to be done. He reaffirms his stand for gradual elimination of trade preferences after independence, but states sudden stoppage in 1946 would be "unnecessarily severe economic jolt". He expresses hope Congress will eventually adopt plan of extending preferences through tapering-off process beginning in 1941 and ending 1961. He expresses satisfaction at having seen efficiency of naval maneuvers at Olongapo.

President Quezon in impromptu press conference at Malacañan states with respect to United States press report that he is coming to America to ask for protectorate form of government, that this is "false, ridiculous, stupid, and childish", that to do so would be contrary to entire history of Philippine struggle for freedom, and that Independence program is based on absolute self-reliance and confidence in ability of Filipinos to govern themselves and assume full responsibility for their national existence. He states he is especially apprehensive that such reports will cause wrong impression in United States about sincerity of Philippine officials.

Abad Santos notifies Avelino strikers will accept his decision but on certain conditions. Avelino states if he makes any concessions they could not entail any change in his previous decision.

Jan. 20.—President Quezon reappoints Collector of Customs Guillermo Gomez Under-Secretary of Finance and Assistant-Collector Alfredo de Leon is appointed Collector.

Socialist leaders decide to continue strike, claiming strikers will number 25,000. Government officials state they number only 5000, and Avelino announces that on Monday he will revoke recognition granted by his Department to

socialist Pasudeco Workers Union. Employers have begun replacing striking workers and tenants with members of Cawal organization.

Manila Chamber of Commerce announces that according to 1939 Census information there were 4,144 Americans in Philippines, exclusive of U. S. Army and Navy – Manila, 3,210; Cavite, 438; Zambales, 113; Davao, 112; Pamapanga, 54; Palawan, 40; Bulacan, 38; Cagayan, 31; Tarlac, 24; Batangas, 21; Nueva Viscaya, 14; Ilocos Sur, 14; La Union, 13; Bataan, 10; Abra, 5; Albay, 4; and Mindoro, 3.

Reported from Chicago that Dr. Carlos P. Romulo of Manila withdrew from nomination for President of International Rotary after nominating committee had decided to present both his name and that of A. de Arruda Pereira of Argentine; Romulo's gesture, it is said, insures his election next year.

Jan. 21.—Abad Santos states strike will be called if workers wage demands are met and strikers readmitted to work.

Jan. 22.—President Quezon, in his state of the nation speech at opening session of Assembly, reviews progress made by government, makes various recommendations, and, with respect to labor conditions, states that “capital does not as yet seem to fully realize its obligations to labor and to society, and it will be necessary for you to enact, after due investigation, further labor legislation that will secure for underpaid laborers higher wages and better living conditions, especially in the mining and sugar industries. I regret that there are some labor leaders who insist upon resorting to strikes as proper and best means of obtaining recognition of labor rights. Where, as in Philippines, government is earnestly endeavoring to help labor in its just claims, strikes are unnecessary and unjustified. Although right to strike is recognized by law, strikes are by nature, a form of coercion, and once coercion is used by one party in a conflict, it provokes result in physical violence, sabotage, and public disorder. When such situation arises, government is compelled to intervene. . . . Experience shows cost of strikes to both capital and labor in terms of financial losses, physical and moral suffering, and otherwise, is enormous. Such loss, directly or indirectly, is shared by whole community. Strikes should not therefore be used except as last resort. . . Arbitration or adjudication by Court of Industrial Relations has been found less wasteful and more expedient procedure for securing substantial justice. . .” He hits land profiteers and speaks at length on need for better housing especially in Manila and also on unemployment and immigration problems. He calls attention to fact that government firms are all making profits except National Food Products Corporation, recently established. He urges establishment of more cooperatives, states Koronadal project is showing encouraging results, urges expansion of scientific research, also of the activities of the Bureau of Commerce, and proposes establishment of Bureau of Fisheries. He points to need of extension of opportunities for public education of all children of school age, speaks of growing response to work of Office of Adult Education, refers to transfer of University of Philippines to new site. With reference to national defense he stated youth of land have responded patriotically, and indicates that much has already been accomplished. On question of political future of country he states, “I am unalterably opposed to prolongation of present political set-up beyond 1946, because I do not believe this conducive to our best interests. On other hand, we can not consider permanent political relationship with America except on basis that Philippines would at least have complete power over immigration, imports, exports, currency and related financial subjects, as well as right to conclude commercial treaties with other nations without being subjected to supervision and control of United States. This, I am quite certain, is not feasible, considering present state of public opinion in America.” High Commissioner Sayre states” It was a courageous challenging address, and manifests a fresh President Quezon's high qualities of leadership.”

Secretary of Interior R. R. Alunan is reported as suggesting that 5000 Pampangan's be sent to Mindanao this year as settlers, pointing out that unrest in Pampanga is due to fact 95% of land is in hand of big landowners.

Jan. 23.—President Quezon issues proclamation declaring that population of Philippines as of January 1, 1939, was 16,000,303.

Pampanga strikers, impressed by Quezon speech before Assembly, announce strike will be suspended to be renewed after 2 weeks “unless the President intervenes in mean time for solution or conflict”. Strike at Pasudeco, however, will continue.

Jan. 24.—Judge J. W. Haussermann, mining magnate, states President's speech indicates that people of this archipelago have decided to throw their lot with people of Far East; in other words, Anglo-Saxon influence over Filipino will lessen and influence of other nations in Far East will gradually increase as time goes on". *China Press* (Shanghai) states Philippine leaders know that Philippines will be ensnared in Japan's New Order policy as soon as country is cut adrift and that they hope, "by withholding frank confession concerning a change in their mind, Congressional and public sentiment in America will finally lead United States to take initiative".

Frederick Deane Burdette, British old-timer and author of "Odyssey of an Orchid Hunter", dies in Manila, aged 79.

Jan. 25.—Secretary Vargas states President has "for some time been considering trip to Latin America, our former associates under Spain, but does not know yet whether he will be able to make trip. Of course, if President should decide to go, he would probably travel via United States and would be there for at least few days".

Jan. 26.—Malacafian announces that government has decided to submit question of ownership of certain church estates to the courts, including *capellarias* in Malabon, Malate, Parañaque, and Tondo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his 60th birthday reiterates Philippines "may achieve respectable defense and enjoy reasonable safety". He states that by 1946 citizen army will include some 30 divisions of approximately 300,000 men, and that in succeeding 20 years the number will reach presently intended maximum of 90 divisions of about 1,000,000 men. Philippine defense plan intends to establish here an island Switzerland".

Jan. 27.—Reported that government will oppose transfer to third persons of certain lands given in trust to the Church as invalid, and will hold that if Church relinquishes them they revert to the government.

Pampanga strikers call off strike after conference with President Quezon during which they agreed to abide by Avelino's decision in their case against Pasudeco, the President promising that he would recommend to the Secretary that their petition for reconsideration be given due attention.

S. S. President Quezon, former *President Madison*, recently acquired by Cojuangco interests for P1,300,000 sinks 7 hours after running aground on reef near Kamewari island, southern Kyushu, Japan; ship was commanded by Captain Crispulo Onrubia, but former master, Captain Nygrin, was on ship as First Mate.

Jan. 29.—President Quezon asks Assembly for P500.000 from general funds to be advanced to municipal governments for maintenance of intermediate schools, funds to be reimbursed latter part of year when revenues are collected; many teachers have not receive salary past few months.

Onrubia reports Quezon ran aground during night in heavy seas and strong wind, that reef was not on the charts, and that there were 3 captains on bridge at time, himself, Captain Nygrin, and Captain Nygrin's son.

Jan. 30.—Secretary Vargas tells press that tenants of Hacienda Bahay Pare, Candaba, Pampanga, have asked government to look into purchase of estate for subdivision and that Malacañan is studying matter.

Assem. F. Sevilla of Rizal speaks of evils of big land holdings and criticizes use of lands held by Catholic Church for commercial purposes.

Jan. 31.—Some 30,000 workers stage huge parade in San Fernando, Pampanga, in honor of 64th birth day of Abad Santos and to demonstrate support of President Quezon's labor policies.

U. P. Alumni Association chooses Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez, President of University of Philippines, and Fernando Amorsolo, Director of School of Fine Arts, as most distinguished alumni of past year.

Source: University of Michigan

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37 (2), 44-46. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: February 2 – February 26, 1940

News Summary The Philippines

Feb. 2.—In conference with president Manuel L. Quezon, Andres Soriano, President of Chamber of Mines, states position of industry, is not as rosy as public believes and urges active encouragement by government. Investment totals P156,435,371 and earned P13,239,044 or only 8.46% and this does not take account of capital deductions that should be made, he declares. Of every peso produced by mining industry in 1938, 29.4 cents went for labor, 8 cents for taxes, 44 cents for materials, and 18.4 cents represents gross operating profit. He emphasizes risks inherent in industry and failure of many ventures.

Mayor Eulogio Rodriguez reportedly planning expropriation of slum properties in Manila if owners do not improve them; he is also said to be seeking cooperation of Archbishop M. O'Doherty as certain Church residential properties are badly drained.

Feb. 4.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, in Filipino Veterans Association meeting, adopts conciliatory tone and urges appropriation of P2,500,000 for pensions for all "genuine veterans"; also extension of "praise-worthy Mindanao homesteading plan to other unsettled regions in Cagayan Valley, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao, etc." Resolutions adopted reiterate stand for independence and condemn "re-examination".

Feb. 5.—Dean Edward R. Hyde, of College of Engineering, University of Philippines, dies aged 57, as result of poison, self-administered because of ill health.

Feb. 6.—President Quezon submits budget for 1940-41 carrying total of P89,149,130 against estimated income of P91,178,150, a probable decline of some P6,000,000 as compared with last year's income. Total outlay is reduced by P2,370,940, and Philippine Army appropriation is cut P1,156,788, but budget carries P1,000,000 item for government cutters and speed-boats for patrol work. Appropriation for Resident Commissioner's Office, Washington, is increased from P176,720 to P282,000. Budget also increases sums available for schools and teachers' salaries.

Employees of Calamba Sugar Estate in telegram to A. Ehrman, President of Estate in San Francisco, demand dismissal of L. Weinzheimer and other executives because of their rejection of demands which workers say they feel justified in making because Estate has been earning "huge profits" said to amount to over P26,000,000 from 1923 to 1938. Resolution adopted by workers also demands dismissal of Jose Figueras government general inspector of labor.

Feb. 8.—President Quezon signs bill providing for P500,000 loan to municipalities for school purposes to be paid back later in year, first bill passed by National Assembly.

Captain C. Onrubia is quoted in press as stating that S.S. *President Quezon* ran onto uncharted shoal which Japanese authorities know of but have not entered on sea charts for military reasons.

Feb. 9.—President Quezon confers at Calamba with Secretary of Labor José Avelino and managers and workers of Calamba Sugar Estate; Malacañan subsequently announces strike set for next Monday will not take place.

Feb. 10.—Ruperto Montinola, Assemblyman from Iloilo and notable political figure, dies in Manila, aged 70.

Feb. 11.—Members of Assembly are represented in press as showing little interest in non-aggression pact reports from Tokyo, a number of them stating Japan should be well aware that Philippine government could not discuss any treaty with a foreign country even if it wanted to under present law.

Feb. 12.—Speaker Jose Yulo tells appropriation committee there are but slim chances for public works bill this year and enjoins strict economy. He points out that prosperity due to coconut-oil-tax refunds is artificial.

Secretary to the President Jorge Vargas announces that government is offering S. S. *Mayon* for sale at price it paid for vessel to any Filipino or American firm which will keep ship in interisland service. He explains government bought ship because it was feared Dollar Company, former owners, would withdraw it from local service.

Feb. 16.—American flag is raised over new residence and office building of U. S. High Commissioner in brief military ceremony, only members of staff and representatives of press being present.

President Quezon gives Distinguished Service Star to Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hutter and Maj. T. J. Davis members of Military Mission, who are returning to United States shortly.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in speech in Iloilo states, “Personally I’d like President Quezon re-elected because of strong pro-Quezon feeling among masses; however, if President desires to rest. I believe he still should be first President of Philippine Republic.”

Feb. 19.—Assem. H. Abellana (Cebu) and J. C. Zulueta (Iloilo), Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of Committee on reorganization, protest against enlargement of Committee as likely to set dangerous precedent in “committee packing”, former asking for re-examination and latter resigning. Assem. P. C. Hernaez (Negros Oc.) states there are reports that move is against Secretary of Interior R. Alunan and Secretary of Finance M. A. Roxas in connection with plans for reorganization of departments and bureaus. Last Tuesday, on motion of Floor Leader Q. Paredes, Assembly unanimously increased committee membership from 9 to 15, action being taken without consulting Abellana and Zulueta who were in Iloilo with delegation sent to accompany body of late Assemblyman Montinola.

Unable to pay fine, 11 Japanese subjects from Formosa, captain and crew of fishing motor launch, are jailed after pleading guilty to charge of unlawful entry and illegal fishing in Philippine waters; captain was fined P100, crew P50 each, and owners of launch P1,000. They were arrested at Dao, Antique, on January 12. A score of other Japanese fishermen have been arrested in province recently.

Feb. 20.—Unofficially reported from Honolulu that U. S. Navy plans to send 15 more naval patrol bombers to Manila from Hawaii to replace older craft.

Reported that in view of fact that government received no bid for usual coal supply for Cebu Portland Cement Company, it may reopen Malangas mines in Zamboanga, worked years ago by National Coal Company which lost P5,000,000 in venture. Recent survey by Dr. H. Foster Bain, technical adviser, disclosed coal is available in area in quantity.

B. G. H. van der Jagt, Dutch engineer, arrives in Manila under contract with government to advise on construction of plant for manufacture of coconut-fiber bags.

Feb. 21.—E. Balagtas is elected President of Manila Municipal Board.

Policeman shoots and kills Zacarias Viray, labor leader, in office of Chief of Police of Masantol, Pampanga, allegedly because, charged with oral defamation, he resisted arrest and started to draw a pistol he carried. Viray received 7 bullet wounds and died instantly. Later investigation showed his gun was rusty and had not been touched. Police chief is under arrest.

Feb. 22.—President Quezon inaugurates Ipo Dam and Ipo-Novaliches Aqueduct, last part of P11,500,000 Angat-Novaliches water system begun in 1924. Pressure on button opens gates through which waters will surge from 62,000 hectare reserved drainage area through the 35-kilometer waterway to Novaliches reservoir, and then to

Manila. Montalban dam and reservoir, built in 1909, has been abandoned. New system expected to provide Manila and environs with “safest drinking water in Orient” for next 50 years.

Feb. 24.—Malacañan announces sale of S. S. *Mayon* to Elizalde & Company, reportedly for sum of P1,250,000.

Feb. 26.—Following revelation of new scandals in Manila Municipal Board, Assem. A. Escareal (Samar) advocates commission form of government” similar to that of Washington, D.C. President Quezon has ordered investigation by Department of Interior.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(3), 44-46.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: February 28 – March 15, 1940

News Summary The Philippines

Feb. 28.—In course of speech at coronation of Cebu City Carnival Queen, Gov. Tomas Confesor of Iloilo states this allegorical bestowal is of significance “for time is not far when presidency of nation, for honor and glory of Philippines, will be placed on noble and patriotic brow of your great and distinguished son, Hon. Sergio Osmeña”.

Dr. H. H. Steinmetz, known in Philippines as “grand old man of medicine and philanthropy”, dies at San Diego, California, aged 62, as result of stroke he suffered in Philippines last year.

Feb. 29.—In telegram to Gov. B. Rodriguez of Cebu, President Manuel L. Quezon states he did not authorize Confesor to launch candidacy of Osmeña, but had told him he was free to do so, telling him also, however, that he (Quezon) would not support the candidacy of any one for presidency as he had no right to say who should be his successor and expects people to make own choice. “I can not and will not assume responsibility for policies of my successor. Unfair to me and unfair as well to next President if he were to appear as owing me his elevation to chief magistracy of nation. Let every Filipino make up own mind as to who is best man to carry tremendous burden of leading our people in these most critical times”. Osmeña issues statement declaring he is in favor of re-election of President Quezon and “at proper time I propose to join very large group of our citizens, constituting I believe a majority of our people, which desires to urge the President to be candidate for re-election . . . Only in event we find it impossible to persuade President Quezon to run for second term can I accede to wishes of friends to have my humble name presented to people . . . “

American Civil Liberties Union, New York, in letter to President Quezon, states it wholeheartedly supports position of his administration on independence “which we assume reflects will of Philippine people”, and will do best to combat attempts in United States to compromise pledge made to Philippines.

Mar. 1.—President Quezon in impromptu speech at American Chamber of Commerce reception in his honor, states he hopes it unnecessary to give assurances that government is one that looks upon business without prejudice. He states aim of social justice program in to give opportunity to common man to increase his earnings and that no class in community would be more benefitted by this than that of business man. (See editorial, March Philippine Magazine).

President Quezon in letter to Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas authorizes him to defer land tax collection to April 30, stating this is last extension government will grant, thus meeting half-way wishes of assemblymen who have been pressing for 6-month extension. President states lands confiscated for non-payment will be bought for re-sale to landless with funds of Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

Mar. 2.—Presidential Secretary Jorge Vargas admits truth of newspaper reports that training and maneuvers of Philippine Army may suffer diminution this year for reasons of economy in comparison to augmented activities in past, but that training program as laid down in law will be carried out.

Regents of University of Philippines reported to have gone on record as favoring closing Baguio College of Arts and Sciences and Cebu Junior College.

Pampanga Provincial Fiscal exonerates Masantol chief of police P. Sunga for shooting of Zacarias Viray.

Assembly committee on public services submits report on “anomalous practices” of Manila Electric Company, Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, and Manila Gas Company, mentioning complicated holding company set-ups, inflation of capital assets, understatement of operating income, overstatement of expenses, excessive rates, imprudent financing, maintenance of expensive offices abroad, keeping of records outside of Philippines, evasion of taxes, etc.

Mar. 4.—President Quezon orders suspension of 8 Nacionalista members of Manila Municipal Board together with Secretary of Board and 2 stenographers, upon receiving report of Department of Interior preliminary investigation ordered after newspapers published reports of mutual recriminations hurled by members against each other with respect to election of Board President, allegedly involving splitting of per diems.

Mar. 5.—President Quezon appoints 8 substitute councillors and orders Department of Interior to conduct formal investigation. New members are Dr. Juan Nolasco, Director of Public Welfare and former senator; Faustino Aguilar, technical assistant at Malacañan and former Under-Secretary of Labor. Jose Garrido, former City Engineer; Felipe Tempongko, Chairman of Provincial Committee of Nacionalista Party in Manila; Dr. Victoriano Yamzon, attorney and law professor; Juan T. Santos, law professor and former Councillor; Dr. Miguel Velarde, physician and political leader; and Aurelio Alvero, young lawyer who obtained 11th place in last city elections for Board.

Mar. 6.—Secretary Vargas announces Elizalde & Company will pay P1,273,400 for S. S. *Mayon*, extra P73,400 covering cost of improvements made in ship by government.

Mar. 7.—Secretary Vargas, with reference to criticism in Congress, states Commonwealth government has been and is very careful in appropriations of oil-tax refunds, bearing constantly in mind restrictions Congress placed on their use.

Mar. 8.—Floor Leader Quintin Paredes on floor of Assembly attacks policy of Agricultural and Industrial Bank criticizes Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Benigno Aquino for receiving per diems as Chairman and Director of Bank Board.

Mar. 9.—President Quezon in letter to Speaker Jose Yulo states that "ultimate responsibility for matters affecting executive must rest with me" and "while I welcome all just end sound criticism, it is my conviction that public interest will best be served if members of Assembly were to afford Chief Executive opportunity to explain or correct executive sets before launching any attacks against his administration". He states as to per diem payments, officials concerned received no per diems for over 2 months and that after Auditor-General and Secretary of Justice expressed opinion this could be done, he ordered payment. Aquino points out Bank was organized only last August and is still in process of organization.

Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison states suspension of July, 1940, trainee class will mark cutting down of number of trainees each year from 40,000 to 20,000. "We want to save for future emergencies".

Mar. 10.—Reported that Washington economic advisers have refused to recommend President Franklin D. Roosevelt's approval of Philippine Reserve Bank law passed by Assembly last year, as sentiment is against any change in Philippine currency system that may affect country's credit.

President Paul Monroe of World Federation of Educational Associations announces he is delighted to accept invitation extended by President Quezon to hold annual convention in Manila this August. Group of 1000 educators will sail on July 1, probably on S. S. *America*, to be chartered for trip.

Mar. 11.—Paredes states his criticisms were aimed at Secretary and not at President and that if latter were aware of all circumstances of incident, he would not have written his letter. "Out of respect for His Excellency, I shall not comment on letter, but send him full account for his information". Speaker Yulo writes President expressing regret at incident but that remarks were made on spur of moment in course of interpellations in connection with National Tobacco Corporation bill; he states that many members of Assembly, including himself, do not agree with construction placed by legal officers on charter of Agricultural and Industrial Bank permitting payment of per diems to government officials and that Assembly last Friday unanimously adopted amendment making this clear.

Mar. 13.—In brush between Constabulary and come 150 people illegally engaged, in spite of court warning, in cutting mangrove trees on privately owned swamp land at mouth of river at Tamban, Hermosa, Bataan, leads to shooting and killing of 2 men, serious wounding of several others, and drowning of unknown number; one

Constabulary private was injured. Lazaro Viray was killed and Vicente Viray is among wounded, both brothers of Zacarias Viray recently killed by police of Masantol. Both sides claim other side started shooting.

Mar. 14.—Adm. T. C. Hart states at Cebu that Asiatic Fleet of U. S. Navy will remain In Far East after Philippine Independence in 1946 as necessary for protection of American Interests.

Corporal A. Abejueta, who shot and killed Lieut. M. Castro in Panitan, Capiz, training camp, is sentenced to 50 years imprisonment by general court martial of Sixth Military District, first trial of its kind.

Mar. 15.—Assem. J. S. Alano (Zamboanga) in submitting committee report, charges Associated Steamship Lines with charging exorbitant freight rates on Philippine exports, strangling to trade, and recommends establishment of Philippine merchant marine, and, pending this, chartering of ships by the national companies.

Source: **University of Michigan**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37 (4), 124-125. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/stream/acd5869.0038.001.umich.edu#page/n5/mode/2up>.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: March 16 – April 15, 1940

News Summary The Philippine

Mar. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon in letter to Speaker José Yulo states that in payment of per diems to officials of government serving as members of board of Agricultural and Industrial Bank he will follow opinion of Department of Justice unless Assembly by legislation makes question unmistakably clear, pointing out that such per diems are paid by other government corporations. In letter to Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Benigno Aquino, who offered to return per diems paid by Bank to board members. President Quezon states that as this payment was legal, money should not be returned.

Mar. 18.—Indicated at Malacañan that President may leave on goodwill trip to South America next June and that Speaker Yulo may accompany him.

Mar. 26.—President Quezon in impromptu speech to graduates of Philippine Normal School states present relations between United States and Philippines are one-sided and that under Commonwealth set-up Philippines is not free to adopt national economic policies it sees fit. Prolongation of this relationship is therefore not desirable, though he states he is no longer of opinion that independent Philippine could defend itself against aggression from a first-class power. Under United States flag, Philippines is absolutely safe; nevertheless, he asks teachers not to give way to fear at thought of independence and urges them to build up people of strong character who would emerge triumphant even after another foreign conquest that might last another 300 years. “Continued relations with America on present basis affords temporary advantages, but in long run will affect country adversely . . . Perhaps Philippine-American relations might be continued if Philippines were given power to conclude commercial treaties and develop other markets to lessen economic dependence on United States.”

Mar. 27.—Felipe Buencamino submits resignation to Assembly through his attorney, J. L. B. Reyes.

Mar. 28.—Fire in Paracale, Camarines Norte, renders 5000 people homeless and docs damage reported at P1,000,000.

George F. Harris, well-known circus man and pioneer in Philippine film industry, dies following automobile accident, aged 60.

Mar. 29.—Carl Orton, one-time Swedish Consul in Manila and manager of Philippine Education Company book store, dies, aged 64.

Mar. 30.—President Quezon in speech before members of 1915 class of University of Philippines College of Law states he “does not fear lack of physical force to repel invasion so much as lack of moral force,” and that he wishes “to bring to end glorious history of American sovereignty in Philippines, which has so filled Filipino people with gratitude, before anything happens that will make Filipinos change their minds and besmirch glory of work of America here”. He states people should be made to realize life is not worth anything if it is without honor and that if people have real sense of nationality and love of liberty, he is not afraid of future, “for we would survive anything”. “The Filipinos must be free and we would be untrue to our history, disloyal to our ancestors and those who fought and died for our country, if we accepted solution that would not recognize right and permitted exercise of full freedom by Filipino people”. He states “nation has reached maturity and must face future; not place in hands of other people right to determine what that future shall be. No other people can consider best interests of country better than Filipinos themselves and it is too much to expect American people will favor Philippines against their own interests.” He states he believes country will not be able to defend itself against foreign aggression until after 25 or 30 years and that problem therefore is to avoid conquest during this period and in mean time carry out national defense policies already adopted. He does not believe, however, that “American people would consider proposition that Philippines remain under American flag only as long as it needs protection and then, when danger is no longer present, say goodbye to the relationship”. “Despite danger of conquest, I still insist on independence in 1946. Danger of invasion is potential danger which may or may not come. But unless independence comes, we shall

perpetuate situation of dependence in which we find ourselves now. He reiterates only conditions under which he would accept continuance of political relationship with United States would be such as would give Filipinos right to approve their own constitution and full powers not only to deal with political matters but to direct their economic life. These conditions he states he believes it impossible to obtain, and he therefore urges people to go-ahead and prepares for independence in 1946. He states those who advocate continuance of relations on present basis are wrong because this is unfair from economic point of view, untenable, and in end injurious. Philippine exports to United States are subject to many limitations while American goods can enter Philippines without restriction; and while it is true that balance of trade now is in favor of Philippines, it would not always be so. "Situation would be tolerable if Philippines could lower high tariff established to protect American goods here which prevent Philippines from obtaining other markets, as Philippines can not expect to sell where it can not buy".

Apr. 1.—President Quezon issues executive order stating that for official purposes population of Philippines as of January 1, 1939, was 16,000,303; order likewise establishes populations of provinces and cities. The President issues executive order requiring teaching of Tagalog in all public and private schools beginning June 19. President appoints Assistant Chief of Constabulary, Col. Juan Dominguez, acting Chief of Police of Manila, vice Maj. M. Turingan, P. C., who is designated Chief of Secret. Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde reported to have informed President Quezon that Buencamino has placed his resignation from Assembly in his hands in Washington.

Assembly passes bills establishing National Tobacco and National Coconut Corporations, both to start with capital of P2,000,000, appropriated in bill, and thereafter such amounts as may be provided for from time to time in the annual appropriation acts for the coconut oil excise-tax fund, not to exceed total of P20,000,000. Both bills carry provisions against payment of per diems to public officials drawing fixed salaries. Appropriation of lump sums for capitalization could not be carried out because of restrictions imposed by Economic Adjustment Act which requires annual budgeting.

Apr. 4.—President Quezon in special budget message asks authority to suspend or stop altogether expenditures of any item authorized in Appropriation Act or to use only such part of it as he may deem in public interest, warning of possible deficits in view of demand on Treasury of enlarged government activities.

Apr. 5.—Dr. Paul Monroe, President of World Federation of Educational Associations, arrives on *Honolulu Clipper* to make arrangements for holding world conference in Manila. He endorses plan of teaching Tagalog in elementary schools, and states Monroe Commission, which studied Philippine school system in 1925, did not recommend this at time because there was then no prospect of Tagalog becoming general medium.

Apr. 8.—Secretary of Interior R. Alunan and Secretary Roxas return from inspection trip to Koronadal Valley, Mindanao, and speak highly of progress of government settlement project there.

Apr. 12.—Announced that U. S. High Commissioner and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre will leave Manila for Japan on April 16 to visit Ambassador and Mrs. J. Grew, expecting to be back on May 11; Golden W. Bell, legal adviser, designated acting High Commissioner during absence of Mr. Sayre. Assembly passes administration immigration bill on second reading after reducing quota of 1000 for each nation to 500.

Rural Progress Administration orders cancellation of leases of tenants on Buenavista Estate who have failed to pay rents to government. Government leased estate from San Juan de Dios Hospital last year and some 40% of tenants have refused to pay rents, contending Hospital is not rightful owner.

Congregation of Universities and Seminaries in Vatican reported to have named Generalissimo Francisco Franco honorary rector of University of Santo Tomas, Manila, said to be first time Holy See has honored head of a nation in such manner; choice said to be consequence of Franco's recognition of University of Santo Tomas degrees throughout Spain.

Apr. 15.—Squadron of 12 Philippine Army planes and 75 officers and men are ordered to proceed to Clark Field, Fort Stotsenburg, for tactical practice with U. S. Army troops; personnel will be quartered at Camp Dau, P. A., but

for administrative purposes will be under Commanding General of Stotsenburg. This is first time Philippine Army unit has been placed under United States Army branch.

Father S. Sancho, Rector Magnificus of Santo Tomas University, receives radiogram stating Franco is “grateful for your felicitations on his appointment as Honorary Rector and sends affectionate greetings to professors and students of University”.

Bishop Gouverneur Frank Mosher, for 20 years bishop of Episcopalian diocese in Philippines, and Mrs. Mosher leave Manila for United States, ending 44 years of service in Far East. He replaced Bishop Charles H. Brent in 1920 and spent years before that in China.

*Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman***

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(5), 165-166.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: April 18 – May 14, 1940

News Summary The Philippines

Apr. 18.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre leaves on *U. S. S. Augusta* for Shanghai where he will board *S. S. President Pierce* for Kobe.

President Manuel L. Quezon tells members of National Assembly at luncheon given by Speaker Jose Yulo that he will postpone his trip to Latin America to campaign for ratification of Constitutional Amendments as decision to pose 3 questions to voters enables him to work for approval of amendment creating senate.

Apr. 20.—High Commissioner Sayre favorably endorses to State Department resolution of American Chamber of Commerce of Manila urging establishment of air line between Philippines and Netherlands Indies.

Apr. 22.—High Commissioner Sayre states in Shanghai that object of his trip is to keep in close touch with other American officials in Far East “at this time when anything may happen”. He states Filipino attitude to independence “has not changed much” and that American government regards it as “moral duty” to carry out existing program unless Filipinos take initiative in seeking change. As to Philippine immigration bill, he states United States policy is not to interfere in Philippine domestic concerns.

Assembly leaders, commenting on Japanese objections to immigration bill, state that if annual departures of Japanese are deducted from arrivals, balance in past three years averages a little less than proposed 500 limitation; average annual balance from 1929 to 1938 was 753; they state Japanese planters here can use Filipino labor.

Apr. 23.—At dedication of small farm home built to house number of Jewish refugees on 3-hectare site in Marikina donated by him, President Quezon states that on query from State Department, Commonwealth government agreed to permit settlement here of as many as 10,000 Jewish refugees but over a period of “many years”; he states that if country can stand more than 200,000 Chinese, from 20,000 to 25,000 Japanese, and many thousands of Spaniards, Englishmen, Italians, and others, he sees “not slightest ground for concern” over admitting these refugees; fear of some that Jews will be merchants and monopolize commerce is offset by their plan to become farmers; reason why Jews have not been farmers in some countries is that they were forced to live in restricted districts; they have been very successful as farmers in Palestine and elsewhere and may be able to teach Filipinos how to make presently unproductive lands fruitful. “It is my hope and expectation that people of Philippine will have in future every reason to be glad that when time of need came, their country was glad to extend hand of welcome to a persecuted people”.

Apr. 25.—Philippine Republicans in Manila convention give their delegates to national convention—J. W. Haussermann and Margaret Wolfson—right to vote as they think best. Resolution is adopted embodying main points of speech by H. B. Pond assailing “New Deal” and asking for “New Deck”, urging re-examination of independence question if Filipinos ask for it, and continuation of present trade relations regardless of whether independence comes or not.

Dr. Lim Yutang, his wife and 3 daughters, arrive in Manila for brief stay. Dr. Lin states he is on way to Chungking “to celebrate eventual Chinese victory”.

Apr. 26.—President Quezon reported advised that Projected Manila convention of World Federation of Educational Associations has been cancelled, believed due to inability to charter ship to bring delegates across Pacific.

Apr. 27.—Assemblyman P. Sanidad asks on floor of Assembly what is reason behind plan to reduce Philippine Army budget when international situation is such as to make increase advisable. Assem. M. Cuenco calls attention to Netherlands Indies doubling of defense appropriations. Assem. E. Perez states MacArthur national defense plan is being strictly adhered to.

Apr. 30.—Domei reports High Commissioner Sayre as stating United States “had no finger in Philippine immigration bill pie; I think immigration bill is intended to prevent minority race question from arising. . . I personally believe independence will be realized in 1946 if nothing untoward happens.”

Gregorio and Carmelino Timbol and Geronimo Buan are sentenced to death by Court of First Instance for murder of José de Leon 72-year-old President of Pampanga Sugar Development Company, Augusto Gonzalez, Treasurer of Company, and Capt. Julian Olivas, P. C., on July 12, 1939; Dalmacio Timbol is sentenced to 36 years imprisonment as accomplice; they appeal.

May 2.—Mrs. Nanon Leas Worcester, widow of Dean C. Worcester, dies in Zamboanga.

May 3.—Provincial governors and town mayors in Manila convention adopt resolution again urging re-election of President Quezon

Assembly passes immigration bill in third reading by vote of 67 to 1, Assem. T. Oppus being only voter against bill; Floor Leader Q. Paredes states he voted previously for quota of 1000 but that as bill contains provision authorizing President of Philippines to raise quota of any nation on justifiable grounds, he votes “yes” on amended bill. Secretary to the President, Jorge Vargas states bill would permit President only to admit, as non-immigrants, aliens not otherwise provided for in the act and for temporary period only; and also, for temporary period only; and also, for humanitarian reasons, religious and political refugees when this is not contrary to public interest.

May 5.—J. H. Marsman, returning from United States, says sentiment there today particularly in western states, is in favor of continuing some sort of protection over Philippines.

May 7.—President Quezon signs bills creating National Tobacco and Coconut Corporations. Japanese Consul-General calls on President presumably in connection with immigration bill; Chinese Consul-General is also understood to have made representations. Japanese are understood to be against any immigration bill, while Chinese are asking for quota of 1000.

May 8.—Assembly adjourns one week ahead of 100-day schedule. Speaker Yulo states most important and fundamental action was approval of Constitutional Amendments to be submitted to people in plebiscite; “of deep significance also was passage of immigration bill which “wipes out odious discrimination heretofore placed against Orientals whose blood runs through veins of considerable portion of our citizenry”.

May 9.—Miss Ida May Torney, well-known “old-timer and teacher, dies in Manila.

May 11.—Malacañan announces that President Quezon has accepted invitation of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo to address Veterans of Philippine Revolution on 42nd anniversary of Philippine Proclamation of independence on June 12; announcement hailed as indicating reconciliation.

May 14.—High Commissioner Sayre returns to Manila.

Source: Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). News Summary : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(6), 213-215.

History from Day to Day, Philippine Magazine: May 19 — June 15, 1940

History from Day to Day The Philippines

May 19.—Socialist leader Pedro Abad Santos states Japanese 5th column has been active in Philippines and that Japanese agents here include prominent Filipinos.

May 21.—American Democrats in Philippines in territorial convention name uninstructed delegation to national convention in Chicago and adopt resolution against re-examination of Philippines question has consistently advocated independence and brought about laws leading to it.

May 23.—President Manuel L. Quezon returns from trip in southern islands because of illness of Mrs. Quezon.

May 24.—Mrs. Quezon is operated on in Baguio for appendicitis.

H. B. Pond in National Trade Week address asks, “Will United States sacrifice trade with Philippines and as result cause disaster in Islands by blind and unconditional adherence to most-favored-nation principle and totalitarian economic nationalism rampant and totalitarian trade policies increasingly applied in much of the world, decide it is better to conserve than to destroy it and with that destruction engulf Philippines in economic and social problems? To avoid these consequences, adequate trade preferences must be continued for indefinite period. A new joint conference is scheduled for not later than July 4, 1944. That conference should be held before shadow of disaster affects us at earliest practicable date.”

May 25.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre praises American trade agreements program, declaring sound trade relations are indispensable to peace, but avoids mention of Philippine economic problems. Various Manila chambers of commerce adopt resolution unanimously urging indefinite continuance of present free-trade relations with United States.

President Quezon accepts resignation of Dr. R. F. Campos, Mayor of Iloilo, and designates G. Mallari, City Engineer, as acting mayor.

Two persons are hurt when home-made bomb is thrown at Abad Santos speaking at Tondo, Manila, public meeting; he and other speakers attacked President Quezon for failure to solve unemployment problem and dilatory prosecution of his social justice program, and also attacked Sen. Juan Sumulong, head of opposition, as “more reactionary than Quezon himself”.

May 27.—President in address at convention of judges advocates “collegiate” courts, declaring “I do not feel happy over fact that in Philippines one man decides questions affecting property, liberty, and life of individual”. He criticizes practice of continuing cases and deferring decisions, and transfer of judges after beginning hearings. He also criticizes decisions based on mere technicalities and states good judge should find out where right and justice lie.

May 28.—President approves immigration and number of other bills.

Abad Santos states what is wanted in Philippines to give people control of or participation in administration of justice is the jury system, as in United States.

Gov. A. Cecilio of Nueva Ecija telegraphs President asking intervention as plans are being made for “hunger” parade in Cabanatuan; states many tenants are in fact half-starved because of refusal of landowners to advance rations or money.

May 29.—University of Philippines Board of Regents approves P2,174,145 budget for 1940-41 term and awards contract for construction of first 2 buildings at new university site in Dilliman, Quezon City, to Pedro Siochi & Company.

June 1.—Jose L. Araneta, Filipino financier, dies in Manila, aged 52.

Reported by mail that in recent Washington state court decision in favor of Pio de Castro, Seattle Filipino business man, Superior Judge D. A. McDonald ruled that Filipinos are not aliens and that law of 1921 forbidding aliens to own real estate, is not applicable to them.

June 4.—President Quezon in 3-1/2 hour forum under auspices of Civil Liberties Union and Philippine Writers League, makes masterly exposition of three proposed constitutional amendments and reveals his concern for revival of senate. People in audience and members of opposition were permitted to question him, but when Sumulong describes audience as “government clique” after it had shown itself receptive to President’s arguments, he abruptly closes interrogation period, declaring remark was insult to audience and that he had “already done more than any chief executive would do in permitting the opposition to question him directly.

Number of Manila detectives and policemen reportedly found to be heads of crime gangs, are dismissed.

June 5.—Malacañan announces the acceptance by President Quezon of resignation of Associate Justice Antonio Villareal for reasons of ill health.

June 6.—President appoints Presiding Justice Antonio Horrilleano of Court of Appeals to Supreme Court. Malacañan announces dismissal of Manila Councillor H. Atienza for “grave misconduct in obstruction of investigation and for trafficking in office of President of Municipal Board”; other members of Council are ordered suspended for varying periods.

Abad Santos states “what Germans are doing in Western world, Japanese will try to do in East. Unless America stops Japan, it will not be long before it strikes.” He states he has private information that Japanese agents are visiting Bataan and Zambales, staying at points overlooking Corregidor fortifications.

June 7.—President Quezon completes work on legislation passed by Second Philippine Assembly signing 60 of the 87 bills, permitting 13 to become law without his signature, and vetoing 14.

R. Renton Hind in letter to President suggests government buy up all sugar centrals and operate them cooperatively.

June 9.— Squadron of 14 U. S. Navy long-range bombers arrives in Manila to take place of squadron which arrived last September and which is to return to Hawaii to be overhauled.

June 11 — Security and Exchange Commission, to prevent possible crash in Manila market prices as of June 11 and as of June 10 or price of last recorded sale in past 30 days.

June 12.—At 42nd anniversary of proclamation of independence of first Philippine Republic attended for first time in years by President Quezon and celebrated on Luneta instead of at Kawit, Gen E. Aguinaldo, in introducing President, states he is forgetting bitterness of past and urges “unity to prop up our weakness, especially at this time when small countries in Europe are being swallowed like fish by stronger ones. But might does not always get upper hand . . . Justice and reason constitute another form of strength . . . Let us have faith in greatness of American nation aiding us in achieving our freedom . . . for America in champion defender of rights of men to be free and independent Veterans of Revolution should pray Almighty that present friendly relations with America will last forever and that before we are committed to our final resting place, we may enjoy blessings of independence which we proclaimed on June 12 1898.” President Quezon declares in part: “Never for moment should you doubt that independence will come. On July 4, 1946 —or earlier—I expect independence proclaimed at Kawit 42 years, to be reborn, no longer dream or wish, but reality. . . Some members of Assembly are advocating what they call

reexamination of independence question, but as whole, the government is preparing for independence. I promise you in name of leaders of your government that in 1946 you will see fruit of your sufferings.”

June 15.—Squadron of bombers leaves Cavite for Hawaii.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). History from Day to Day : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(7), 253-254.

History from Day to Day, Philippine Magazine: June 16 – July 15, 1940

History from Day to Day The Philippines

June 16.—G. W. Bell, legal adviser to U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre and former assistant Solicitor-General of United States, declares in Manila Flag Day address that European democracies are fighting on “America’s front line”.

June 18.—Plebiscite on constitutional amendments held throughout Philippines.

June 23.—French colony in Manila, meeting in French Consulate, drafts message to President Lebrun: “French community, Philippines, stigmatizes loathingly tentative separate peace which constitutes treason, eternal shame for our country.” Three Manila Frenchmen send dissenting message: “Giving full confidence to Marshal Petain”.

June 24.—President Manuel L. Quezon appoints Justice Ricardo Paras Presiding Justice of Court of Appeals. President leaves for south to survey possibilities of rubber cultivation in Mindanao.

June 25.—President calls special session of National Assembly to ratify plebiscite results.

June 27.—Supreme Court in Philippine Match Factory case refuses to reinstate certain laborers who struck, declaring that while law recognizes in negative way “right to strike,” “it also creates all means by which resort thereto may be avoided” because it is “remedy essentially coercive and disturbing in effect on social order and public interest. . . Resort thereto by laborers shall be deemed choice of remedy peculiarly their own and outside of the statute, and, as such, they must accept all risks attendant upon their choice”.

June 28.—Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of Filipino independent church, urges placing of entire population under rigid military instruction. “Philippines should awaken from its lethargy and our plazas, streets, and fields should be filled with men at military maneuvers. We should be ready to give United States effective military aid in any emergency. Thus we shall show our capacity for future independence”. He states he believes “fifth column” already exists in country.

Philippine Red Cross prepares to accommodate as many as 5000 possible evacuees from Hongkong, including approximately 1000 Americans of whom about 1/3 are Occidentals, 1/3 Filipinos, and 1/3 American-born Chinese.

June 30.—Visitors are barred from all ships in Manila harbor.

July 1.—President Quezon returns to Manila and issues proclamation enjoining all government entities and public to “cooperate in extending whatever aid may be necessary for safety and care of refugees”; hotel and house owners are warned not to charge unduly high rent.

July 3.—President Quezon in message to National Rifle and Pistol Club expresses himself in favor of policy to teach every able-bodied man in country to use fire-arms. Maj.-Gen. B. J. Valdes, Chief of Staff, Philippine Army, expressed himself similarly.

S. S. Coolidge brings some 100 American evacuees to Manila from Hongkong and Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Japan* some 1640 British women and children.

July 4.—Manila July Fourth ceremonies are observed at Manila Hotel, large military parade being cancelled because of heavy rain. High Commissioner Sayre delivers address declaring, “Short of sending troops across the ocean, short of ourselves entering the war, surely we should help England to the uttermost—with money, with credit, with supplies, with materials. We must not forget that the civilization which England is fighting to defend is substantially our own.”

American Post, American Legion, elects E. Byron Ford, Commander.

July 5.—Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas states serious drop in government revenues is to be expected because of paralyzation of Philippine trade with Europe, prevailing low prices of Philippine export products, and high freight rates. “Philippines will be lucky if tax collections this year will be half of those of last year”.

Socialist leader Pedro Abad Santos urges armories for every town and instruction of peasants and workers in use of fire-arms so they may assist in defense of country if necessary

July 7.—*Empress of Japan* and *Empress of Asia* bring some 1758 more Hongkong women and children to Manila. Acting Governor-General N. L. Smyth tells press: “We owe Manila debt of gratitude “.

July 8.—Special session of Assembly opens. Some members express surprise over White House statement about an Asia “Monroe Doctrine” and ask how far this would or might affect American policy toward Philippines. Resolution reported being drafted by Assem. Fausto Gonzalez-Sioco of Pampanga providing that Assembly request United States to “extend protecting wing of its eagle to the Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China. . . Occupation of these colonies would give such (occupying) power strategic advantage over Philippines which might neutralize or greatly weaken help American army and navy may give to Philippines in case Islands are invaded by any foreign power”. Resolution adds that Philippines with its Christian population and civilization does not belong to Asiatic group of peoples and that with promise of independence effective July 4 1946, Philippines “can not possibly be abandoned into hands of any Asiatic power”. A bill is introduced providing for establishment of aeronautical schools and another appropriating P1,000,000 for submarines.

July 9.—Results of plebiscite are tabulated in Assembly as follows: (1) Amendment establishing bicameral legislature: 1,041,165 votes for and 274,633 against; (2) Shortening of term of President from 6 to 4 years and permitting re-election: 1,066,306 for and 240,294 against; (3) Establishing Electoral Commission to supervise elections: 1,016,097 for and 281,827 against.

July 10.—President Quezon accepts resignation of Mayor Vicente Rama of Cebu for reasons of ill health. Cruiser *La Argentina*, Argentine training ship, arrives in Manila; officers and cadets are entertained at Malacañan.

Radio-telephone communications are inaugurated between Philippines and Australia.

Assem. T. Dizon offers bill proposing proceeds of coconut excise tax refund be set aside for national defense purposes after deducting amounts already authorized for National Coconut and National Tobacco Corporations. Assem. D. S. Tan offers bill which would appropriate P50,000,000 for defense.

July 12.—President Quezon suspends collection of progressive tax on sugar pending submission of report by Sugar Advisory Board.

Assembly ratifies constitutional amendments by vote of 65 to 0.

Assem. M. Tolentino introduces bill calling for universal military training of all citizens between 16 and 50.

July 13.—G. J. Schimmel, official of Department of Economics, Netherlands Indies, arrives in Manila from Java by special plane on way to United States; he is accompanied by E. H. J. Uljee, Amsterdam business executive.

July 15.—Office of U. S. High Commissioner announces that “gentlemen’s agreement” restricting Japanese imports of cotton textiles into Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters a year, expiring July 31, has been renewed for another year.

President Quezon in message to Assembly states that “While we have all along realized that independent Philippines would be confronted with grave and perplexing problems affecting both our internal affairs and relations with

outside world, none ever thought, as was indeed beyond human mind to foresee, that at most critical period of our task of nation-building, we should be faced with such situation as that which confronts us today. . . Our trade with Europe has practically stopped, resulting in substantial reduction in public revenues. Prices for our export commodities are so low that with possible exception of sugar, they are almost below production costs. Moreover, we are finding increasing difficulties in moving our goods to foreign markets owing to shortage of bottoms and exorbitant freight and insurance rates. . . We are facing increased unemployment and sharp decline in purchasing power of people. We are also meeting difficulties in importing foodstuffs from abroad. In such situation we must meet immediate necessity of producing in our country all articles of food and clothing that our people may need during this emergency. . . Our Constitution empowers National Assembly to grant President all powers that maybe needed to carry out a national policy in times of emergency. To my mind, the emergency has arisen, an emergency that is real and menacing. We must ensure for our people enough food and clothing and protect them against profiteering. We must likewise insure continuance of our agricultural and industrial production and protect nation against threatening growth of unemployment . . . I must therefore have authority to control food resources of country and, to this end, to require all citizens to render personal civil service; to prevent, wherever public interest so requires, strikes and unwholesome social agitation; and to commandeer ships and other means of transportation in order to facilitate free and continued movements of goods and merchandise. . . .” In second half of message President declares that while under present law national government is responsible for maintenance of primary schools and local authorities for intermediate schools, local revenues have not proved sufficient for latter, and he therefore advocates that national government take full responsibility for whole elementary school system. He, however, urges reform in curriculum, stating, “Present system of elementary education is not adapted to needs of our people. Great deal of money has been spent without producing tangible results. There is obviously great need of revising curriculum to end that children who can not or will not continue in school beyond primary grades will be able to read and write, have working knowledge of 4 fundamentals of arithmetic, Philippine geography, history, and civics, and have received ample character training. This will at least serve one practical purpose, namely that every child who leaves school will have rudimentary knowledge required to become useful citizen. I recommend that Assembly authorize executive to revise school curriculum to simplify and shorten elementary course and to raise age of entrance from 7 to not more than 9 years I also desire to have authority to make instruction compulsory for all those enrolled in first grade this current school year or who may so enroll in subsequent years, so they will not be permitted to leave school until they have completed primary course. I likewise request authority to take such steps as may be necessary to stimulate more practical vocational education and training.”

Board of Marine Inquiry holds Captain Crispulo Onrubia, master of S. S. *President Quezon*, which was lost off Tanaga Shima island, Japan, January 27, responsible for disaster and recommends his license as master be revoked; decision states he failed to set safe course, failed to take proper action when ship was in danger areas, failed to save important papers as required by Code of Commerce, and left ship in second life-boat without valid reason and contrary to traditions of his profession.

Sir David Meek, T. E. Gregory, and F. Tymms, officers of British Indian government, arrive on Clipper from Hongkong on way to United States to negotiate new Indo-American trade agreement.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). History from Day to Day : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(8), 294-296.

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: July 16 – August 15, 1940

History from Day to Day The Philippines

July 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon in speech at University of Philippines, states democratic government is natural and only system of government acceptable among civilized men, but that to meet challenge of times it must achieve greater efficiency and discard certain ideas such as “the discredited theory” that it can not exist without political parties and that individual liberties must not be restricted. “Only in very rare instances can there be found men actively interested in party politics who are capable of disregarding party interests and subordinating them to interests of people at large. . . . Enlightened appreciation of and respect for human values must lead to complete renovation of outmoded concepts regarding property rights.” (See editorial in August Philippine Magazine)

Delegations from British India, Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China leave Manila on *Philippine Clipper* for United States.

Group of Manila Americans headed by W. R. Babcock, J. B. Stapler, Edgar Snow, W. R. Bradford, and E. E. Carter, cable Secretary of State Cordell Hull: “Rumored United States yielding to Japan on Burma road, Formosan consulate, Shanghai marines questions. If this is done merely from desire to protect us in Orient, please note we are unwilling, even if result aimed at is obtainable, to buy temporary precarious security at expense of Chinese citizens and American prestige. But far from believing security thus obtainable, believe yielding to Japanese pressure is surest way of sealing fate of all of us. Request strong attitude on part of American government.”

July 17.—Four members of Japanese Diet arrive in Manila; they will meet Adm. K. Nomura in Davao later in month.

Some 50 Americans in Baguio dispatch cable to President Franklin D. Roosevelt: “Fear closure Burma road may result Chinese if lacking American support will capitulate to Japan or join Japan anti-western alliance. Either means eventual flooding world markets with slave-labor goods if not direct aggression against us. As Americans we ask clarification of our position and denial of rumors we are joining Britain in Oriental Munich”.

July 18.—Secretary of Finance M. Roxas reported to have made final decision to suspend Capt. W. Gilray, former master of S.S. *Mayon* for 6 months as solely responsible for grounding off Apo Island, May 5, 1939.

Mrs. Susana Paterno de Madrigal, wife of Vicente Madrigal, dies of cerebral hemorrhage, age 56.

July 19.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre, in press conference, declines to comment on Quezon speech, but in answer to direct question, states: “I believe life of democracy is stimulated by vigorous expression of views of minority. Democracy is based on determination of issues by people and way to determine issues is through political parties”. President Quezon states, “That is orthodox view. We Filipinos have to do our own thinking and learn lessons of contemporary history.” Civil Liberties Union adopts resolution voicing dissent from Quezon’s views on democracy and opposition to emergency powers bill on ground that present conditions do not justify concessions of such powers.

Manila Japanese Consulate states Nomura is making trip to mandated islands for his health.

July 20.—President Quezon appoint Maj. Manuel Nieto chairman of board of directors and general manager of National Tobacco Corporation.

July 22.—President appoints Jose Delgado Mayor of Cebu.

Famous Tiro Al Blanco Club of Manila, founded in 1893, dissolves “for financial reasons”.

July 23.—Nomura states in Davao that his trip is private one and that he is there only because it is one of ports of call of S.S. *Saipan Maru*. He sends greetings by wire to High Commissioner Sayre, President Quezon, and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

July 26.—Philippine Air Transport Company (Patco), after 9-1/2 years of pioneer air activity, announces suspension of its regular Manila-Bagiuo and Manila-Paracale service due to slump in traffic.

July 28.—Some 600 British Hongkong evacuees leave Manila for Australia.

July 29.—Malacañang announces appointments of Jose P. Melencio and Luis P. Torres to Court of Appeals and appointment of Emilio M. Abella as Under-Secretary of Justice.

Aug. 1.—Justice Pedro Concepcion of Supreme Court retired according to law, having reached age of 70.

Aug. 2.—High Commissioner Sayre declares that “United States with its unparalleled natural resources and wealth and its vigorous, resourceful, and determined people, is most powerful nation on earth and that sooner American people realize this fact and act accordingly, the better for all concerned.”

Aug. 3.—President Quezon states in press conference that war in Europe has taught world certain lessons and that “our former optimism as to security of Philippines after independence with defense plan we contemplated is not so bright as it was—the horizon is a little dark”. However, preparations for defense will not be stopped, although there may be some changes. He expresses hope that Gen. Douglas MacArthur will continue advising government on military matters. He states that while present defense of Philippines is primarily responsibility of United States, duty and gratitude dictate that Filipinos should fight side by side with America in any situation. However, he states he believes United States will not be involved in any war in Orient and that he does not think any power is planning to attack Philippines now. He states he has not yet read powers bill but that from what he has been told he entertains some doubts as to whether some of its provisions are constitutional; what he wants, he says, are temporary emergency powers to cope with any situation that may arise as result of adverse world trade conditions. “Country is seriously threatened not so much by foreign aggression as by economic and financial difficulties”.

Over 1500 more Hongkong evacuees leave Manila for Australia.

Aug. 5.—President Quezon appoints Maximo Rodriguez, former Governor of Tayabas and prominent coconut planter, chairman of board of directors and general manager of National Coconut Corporation.

Aug. 6.—Assembly passes two school bills, one making support of elementary as well as primary schools obligation of insular government instead of local governments, and other appropriating P9, 500,000 additional for school purposes.

Aug. 7.—President Quezon orders widening of right of way for national and provincial roads from 60 to 120 meters to encourage planting of trees.

Aug. 8.—President signs the two educational bills.

Aug. 10.—Assembly approves emergency powers bill with 1 dissenting vote and adjourns its 30-day special session during which it approved 28 of 32 bills recommended by executive and ratified results of plebiscite on constitutional amendments.

Aug. 12.—President Quezon designates Gil Mallari, City Engineer, acting Mayor of Iloilo.

Speaker Jose Yulo, defending emergency powers bill, states emergency exists both because of wars and short time remaining for preparation for independence and that Art. VI, Par. 16 of Constitution provides authority for passage of such bill. He states power grant is for only limited period and that “assembly is satisfied that on strength of his

record, man who will exercise these powers will always be guided by his conscience and will do so only for best interests of nation”.

Aug. 13.—Maj.-Gen. George Grunert, in Occupation Day address to veterans of Spanish-American War, states, “United States is strongest and most powerful nation on earth economically, physically, and spiritually, but totalitarian propaganda, rumors, gossip, fear, and defeatism is undermining America’s strength”. He criticizes “lukewarm Americans” who swallow this propaganda and stand for criticism of democratic institutions. “We must be quick to resent, actively, any and all reflections on things American, or praise of things un-American. We must insure understanding by all that it is extremely bad taste in this American outpost to be pro-anything except pro-American. . . . We must resist all influence which are subversive to general American and Philippine welfare. . . . We are well protected against 5th columnists, despite 5th column propaganda to contrary, and this without any semblance of secret police to infringe on legitimate liberties of loyal American and Philippine citizens”.

Aug. 14.—President Quezon in executive order designates National Trading Corporation as central managing and supervising body for all government cooperative efforts.

Aug. 15.—President Quezon in inauguration of regular KZRH broadcasts to United States declares: “Our loyalty to United States is rooted in something more lasting than legal or political relationship. Our loyalty is based on faith—faith in sense of fairness and justice of American people, faith in great principles and ideals for which Stars and Stripes waves over land and sea, over free and happy people. Our loyalty to great American nation is but fruit of her altruistic policy in dealing with our people—a policy which has been characterized by justice and good will and by both moral and material assistance. That loyalty, I am sure, will outlive sovereignty of United States over our country and will attest for all time moral grandeur of American and virtuality of her free institutions”.

Provincial Governors, meeting in convention in Manila, reported worried about Quezon’s attitude toward political parties as many are counting on party support in December election campaign.

Trade in Philippine base metals reported rapidly being switched from Japan to United States.

Justice Jose P. Laurel states in speech at University of Philippines that with enactment of emergency powers law, Philippines has turned toward “constitutional dictatorship”. He states unless democracy adopts measures to “vigorize and rejuvenate” itself, it is bound to perish. “If democracy is to survive, some totalitarian ideas must be injected into it.” “Japan,” he declares, “is an outstanding absolute form of monarchy and yet insists on protection of individual rights. Growth of executive power lies not in ambition of men, but in popular faith in invigorized leadership of one man. . . . Emergency demands energetic action, rapid decision, and untrammelled leadership.”

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). History from Day to Day : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(9), 332-334.

History from Day to Day, Philippine Magazine: August 16 — September 13, 1940

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Aug. 16.—Reported that Moro fishermen on Bangkawan Island were attacked by 80 armed Japanese in 4 motor-equipped fishing boats when Moros interfered with their gathering of turtles.

Aug. 17.—National Commission of Labor and National Commission of Peasants approve resolution endorsing grant of emergency powers to President Manuel L. Quezon as justified by world situation; declared, however, that “labor is not in position to relinquish any rights and prerogatives which it has already attained through legislation.” Communist leader G. Capadocia and others opposed to powers grant were not present at meeting.

Aug. 18.—Secretary of Agriculture B. S. Aquino in newspaper article advocates re-election of Quezon.

Aug. 19.—Country observes President’s 62nd birthday; highlight of day in Manila is opening of P3,000,000 Quezon Bridge, replacing old Colgante Bridge. In radio talk. President states fate of human race depends on application of social justice and that in Philippines “stage is set for organizing our society on basis of social justice as there are no special interests here so strong as to be more powerful than the government . . . I renew my pledge to devote my life to the poor man.” He is given book signed by 100,000 laborers urging him to run for re-election. He issues executive order creating National Social Security Board, consolidating different relief activities of government and taking place of former National Relief Administration. He pardons 169 prisoners.

Aug. 21.—Reported U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre has been informed that Act of July 2 restricting exports of strategic materials, does not apply to shipments from United States to Philippines or to exports from Philippines to foreign countries; no transshipments through the Philippines may be made.

President Quezon signs emergency powers bill. In press conference he wards off dictatorship charges, stating bill is constitutional and that he won’t invoke provisions unless necessary; he states law has well-defined and specific objectives and powers could only be exercised for these objectives and for limited time. He declares he believes in democracy and that democracy can be as strong as any other form of government, stronger because people’s will is stronger than physical force; he says he favors state socialism, but not of the Nazi brand. He reveals he has given up plans of going abroad because of abnormal conditions, but that Speaker José Yulo will leave for United States in September. He announces High Commissioner Sayre has accepted invitation to join him in inauguration of Cotabato-Bukidnon road.

Aug. 23.—President Quezon designated Ray Hurley, census adviser, as acting head of new Bureau of Census and Statistics. In Nepa (National Economic Protectionism Association) Day speech, President warns against excessive nationalism.

Aug. 24.—Department of Public Instruction reported to have started investigation of “5th column” activities in educational institutions in accordance with Cabinet decision following warning in public lecture of Maj. J. K. Evans, U. S. Army military intelligence division, that some schools in Manila are supporting foreign propaganda.

Aug. 27.—High Commissioner Sayre and Rear-Adm. J. M. Smeallie leave Manila on destroyer for trip to Mindanao; Sayre will meet President in Mindanao for opening of road.

President Quezon appoints Lieut.-Col. Arsenio Natividad acting Mayor of Cavite City, created by act passed in special session of National Assembly.

Minority leader J. Sumulong issues statement declaring grant of emergency powers to President by “weak and inept legislature” is “groundless and premature” and “while it must be admitted our economic difficulties are worsening every day, this must be blamed not so much on existing wars as on lack of economic orientation and chronic

prodigality of administration. In times of economic dislocation when coordination of all vital forces of country is indispensable and when duty dictates that all of nation's energies be stimulated rather than paralyzed, suspension of normal life of nation in style set by totalitarian governments is veritable madness which may conceal perhaps for a time, but surely not forever, government's responsibility for approaching economic debacle."

Aug. 29.—Malacañang announces acceptance of resignation of Secretary of Public Works and Communications J. M. Cuenco, presented last year and recently renewed, and announces his appointment as Chairman of Board and General-Manager of Cebu Portland Cement Company. Announced also that Governor T. Confesor of Iloilo has been appointed Vice-Chairman of Board and Assistant General-Manager of National Trading Corporation. President Quezon sails for Mindanao on S. S. *Don Isidro*.

Aug. 31.—Goodwill mission of Japanese peers arrives in Manila and leave late in day for Davao; entertained at luncheon by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

Sept. 1.—Manila *Tribune* reports lack of unity in Nacionalista Party is believed to favor Quezon's plans for "partyless democracy" as there is almost no province where there are no factional divisions which even President himself could not adjudicate.

U. S. Maritime Commission reported to have instituted inquiries into alleged unfair practices of number of Philippine shipping companies and exporters involving rate-cutting.

Chartered KNILM plane leaves Manila for Java carrying 3 Standard-Vacuum Oil executives and a representative of Royal Dutch Shell who will attend conference with Japanese oil men to consider Japanese demand for larger share in American and British oil production in East Indies.

Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of Philippine Independent Church, dies of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 80; was ordained Catholic priest in 1889 and finally broke with Church in 1902. Followers number some 1,600,000, according to last census.

Sept. 2.—High Commissioner Sayre and President Quezon inaugurate new P1,100,000, 155-kilometer Cotabato-Bukidnon highway, President stating in speech that because of important part played by former in early release of oil-excise-tax fund with which road and much other building work has been done, road will be called the Sayre Highway. High Commissioner states he is deeply touched and recalls that three fundamental policies of United States in Philippines were building of roads, mass education, and "most important of all, implantation of democratic form of government".

Group of American newspapermen arrives in Manila from Java and Singapore via Hongkong and state "East Indies and Malaya are much better defended than most people think."

Sept. 3.—Honorio Ventura, former Executive Secretary and Secretary of Interior, dies in Manila of heart attack, aged 53.

President Quezon proclaims Immigration Act; will become effective Jan. 1, 1941.

Sept. 4.—President orders Immigration Bureau placed directly under his own office.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang states in Manila that British closing of Burma road was "dastardly", that China is only stabilizing power in Far East, and that only ally that can help Britain in Southeast Asia is China.

Sept. 5.—High Commissioner Sayre returns to Manila on President's yacht, the *Casiana*.

Roy Howard, prominent American editor, arrives in Manila from Hongkong after visiting Chungking; will be house guest of President Quezon.

Sept. 6.—High Commissioner Sayre tells press he is interested in studying old agreement between former Sultan of Sulu and British North Borneo Company “because it has many interesting legal angles”.

President Quezon arrives in Manila on S. S. *Don Isidro* and is met at pier by Howard and others.

Howard states in interview with *Manila Bulletin*: “I still think that to very considerable extent, Philippines, their interests and future, are focal point and center of American interest in Far East. To extent it can be done, I think it’s reasonable to believe that any course of action pursued by United States will be largely based on consideration for Philippines. No attitude taken by American people will ever be one that is without support of Filipinos themselves. . . . Speaking frankly, it is difficult for me or any other American at home to understand or properly evaluate some of moves here, difficult to understand exactly what is being planned here as to future . . . It is difficult to envision any situation developing in this immediate era at least, whereby Filipinos could assure themselves as full measure of personal and political independence as they enjoy today.” As to East Indies, he states he is convinced “if anything happens, they will make real stand . . . Dutch are going about matter of defense with well-known Dutch thoroughness and efficiency”. As to China, it can hold out indefinitely”. He states he had 2-hour interview with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and found him “never more confident than he is today of ultimate victory.”

Two-man mission composed of Speaker José Yulo (accompanied by his wife and daughter) and Assem. Dominador Tan, leaves on S. S. *Coolidge* for United States in accordance with resolution of Assembly to work for approval of Constitutional Amendments.

Sept. 7.—Howard in Press statement declares that “in their ability to view situation in light of world events, lies main hope of Filipinos for future . . . An idealistic goal can hardly be worth while if its very consummation destroys it . . . If Filipinos are able to view situation realistically and are moved by what is happening in Europe, then they should do something about it . . . American attitude which would have Filipinos make first move is compliment to Filipinos . . . Any ideas that there are Americans who want to snatch independence away from Filipino grasp, reflect extremely provincial point of view.”

Sept. 10.—President Quezon names Dr. Rufino Luna and Judge José Abreu to Electoral Commission; chairman will be appointed later. Malacañang makes public President’s letter accepting resignation of Secretary of Labor José Avelino as Chairman of National Commission of Labor and National Commission of Peasants, stating he agrees with Secretary that he should not serve permanently in this capacity as his appointment was only a matter of expediency and enough time has passed, it may be assumed, for these organizations to have found men to head them.

Sept. 11.—Antonio D. Pagua is elected Acting Chairman of two national commissions of labor and peasants until national conventions meet, scheduled for February 1 and 2; Aurelio Intertas, head of stevedores union, is elected Assistant Chairman, and Artemio Nabor Secretary-Treasurer.

Panfilo Laconico, well known business man and head of National Volunteers, dies in Manila, aged 56.

Sept. 13.—Julian Arnold, returning to United States after 38 years as U. S. commercial attaché in China, states in Manila that Filipinos would do well to investigate possibilities of adopting “Chinese cow” or soy bean as mainstay of national diet.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). History from Day to Day : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(10), 372-373.

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Sept. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon appoints Governor A. Bonifacio of Laguna, Acting Under-Secretary of Department of Interior, relieving Leon Guinto who continues as Under-Secretary of National Defense.

Consul-General T. Yoshida, recalled by Foreign Office, leaves Manila; in final statement to press he expresses regret over enactment of Immigration Law.

Sept. 17.—Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas in radiocast directed to United States listeners states world is going through painful crisis and that though Philippines is not directly affected, it is nevertheless suffering harmful consequences. "International situation is filling us with misgivings as to future. We see danger ahead and are impotent to face possible emergencies were they to eventuate in near future." He urges revision of Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act to extend economic transition period 10 more years and defer graduated quotas and tariff duties to 4 years after reestablishment of peace, advancement of date of joint economic conference to this year instead of 1944, and in meantime increased American aid in building up Philippine national defense. "Any change in program of economic adjustment need not postpone or alter date of independence prescribed in Act".

Telegram of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to William Allen White, dated Sept. 15, is released in Manila: "You have asked my military opinion. . . History of failure in war can almost be summed up in words: 'Too late'. Too late in comprehending deadly purpose of potential enemy; too late in realizing mortal danger; too late in standing with one's friends. Victory in war results from no mysterious alchemy of wizardry but entirely on concentration of superior force at critical points of combat. To face adversary in detail has been prayer of every conqueror in history. It is secret of past successes of Axis powers in this war. It is their main hope for continued and ultimate victory. Greatest strategical mistake in all history will be made if America fails to recognize vital moment, if it permits again the writing of fatal epitaph, 'Too late'. Such coordinated help as may be regarded as proper by our leaders should be synchronized with British effort so that English-speaking peoples of world will not be broken in detail. The vulnerability of singleness will disappear before unity of effort. Not too late, not tomorrow, but today."

Sept. 18.—President Quezon in press conference states he believes Roxas speech "very fine" and that he agrees with every word of it. He states he would object to inclusion of political aspects of question in agenda of proposed conference as this would confuse main problem, the economic, and lead to differences of opinion and conflicts which might wreck conference. He would not object to political discussion if the conference should recommend this after discovery of new angles not seen before and on honest conviction that reopening of entire question is required for mutual interests of both nations. He adds that nothing would be gained by Philippines in postponing independence and continuing position of dependence and economic unpreparedness. If Philippines were given power to legislate on tariff, currency, and immigration, then he would unhesitatingly agree to prolonging present relationship, but, he states, such proposal would receive little consideration in Congress as it would leave United States with responsibility in Philippines without authority. He states present question is not one of *quid pro quo* because both countries would benefit reciprocally by continued trade relations. Roxas speech has aroused generally favorable comment in Manila, but Assemblyman N. Ramos states "If we need American protection against foreign aggression, most sensible thing to do is to ask for postponement of independence. We can not eat our cake and have it too."

Sept. 25.—Gen. and Mrs. W. Te-chen, heading goodwill mission, arrive in Manila; will be houseguests of President Quezon.

Sept. 27.—President Quezon issues executive order prohibiting taking of turtles and their eggs on San Miguel islands, Sulu, for period of 5 years, beginning next January, as supply is in danger of exhaustion.

Governor Ombra Amilbangsa of Sulu resigns after conference with Secretary of Interior R. Alunan; believed in connection with charges brought by Assem. Gulamu Rasul.

Sept. 28.—General Emilio Aguinaldo issues statement proposing President Quezon's theory of "partyless democracy" be placed on trial during next elections.

U. S. S. *Marblehead* and other ships of U. S. Navy arrive in Manila from China for usual winter stay. Society of Jesus celebrates 400th anniversary of papal confirmation of the Order.

Sept. 30.—J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to U. S. High Commissioner, reported to have accepted position of Assistant Director of Budget after twice declining appointment; he will leave for Washington next month.

Prominent Manila Spaniards, headed by Andres Soriano, cable Generalissimo F. Franco: "We believe our nation has earned its right to peace after having suffered for 3 years of war for civilization and for the Catholic faith."

Oct. 1.—Malacañan announces appointment of Agustin Alvarez as Governor of Lanao.

Ramon Peralta, member of faculty of School of Fine Arts, University of Philippines, dies, aged 63.

Oct. 2.—President Quezon states in Bacolod he believes in democracy and government of, by, and for the people, which means that people must elect men of their own choice. He warns against election frauds stating that even those who are his friends will go to jail if they commit them. He states he does not personally favor any candidate anywhere and that he is not against any candidate in Negros. Whoever is elected will receive full cooperation from national government. He states he can not believe that either Yulo or Alunan are involved in campaign and wishes their names will not be used. He calls Yulo one of greatest men of country and speaks of his confidence in Alunan and states he is confident local leaders will not place him in embarrassing position with respect to these men. He states he has nothing to do with local candidates and leaves election to the people under rules of Nacionalista Party. Political circles have been much interested in what President might do in partisan issue in Negros believed to be contest for power between the leader of the Assembly and a member of the Cabinet, Provincial Board member Aguedo Gonzaga being of faction of the former and former Senator Isaac Lacson being backed by Alunan.

Oct. 3.—Col. H. Jacomy, head of French Indo-China military mission to Washington on his way back by Pan-American Clipper, states in Manila that America is willing to sell arms to Indo-China but refuses to go into details.

Oct. 4.—High Commissioner F. B. Sayre, asked in press conference to comment on Roxas speech, declares United States will not attempt to ram anything down any one's throat, but that in his opinion nothing will be done in Washington unless official approach is made either to President or Congress. He stresses his belief that American people have always been sympathetic to any ideas the Filipinos have advanced; if they have some proposal to make, way is open. Commenting on plan of Roy Howard, American publisher for joint American-Japanese commission to study, Far Eastern situation, he asks what such a commission could be expected to accomplish, adding that such meetings frequently result in "blow-outs". Asked to comment on Rome reports that Philippines would be first prey in case of war, he states, "A lot of things come out of Rome these days." Speaking of his recent visit to Cavite naval base, he states he was impressed by good work being done there and says it is being converted into really efficient plant". He states Philippines is lucky to have two such officers here as Maj.-Gen. G. S. Grunert and Rear Adm. J. F. Smeallie at this time. He reveals he had occasion to call in two foreign consuls recently to warn them against improper activities and declares he will not permit Manila to be turned into hot-bed of propaganda by foreign consular representatives. He gives high praise to Weldon Jones, stating that if it were not for fact he is going to post of great responsibility, he would have fought against his leaving Philippines.

Oct. 6.—Philippine Census release shows population at end of 1939 16,000,808, including 117,487 Chinese, 29,067 Japanese (Davao 17,888, Manila 4,730, Mountain province 1,188), 8,709 Americans (Manila 3,191 and 1,958 mostly in federal military service in Rizal province). American army and navy forces not included.

Mrs. Felipe Buencamino, wife of resigned Assemblyman, is nominated by Nacionalista convention at Cabanatuan as candidate to succeed her husband in special election on December 10; movement reportedly inaugurated by Floor Leader Quintin Paredes. Mrs. Buencamino would serve about 100 days to fill remainder of husband's term.

Oct. 9.—High Commissioner Sayre, commenting on State Department's move to evacuate Americans from China and Japan, states this is significant not as indication of any imminence of trouble, but rather as showing concern of American authorities over avoiding unnecessary hardship to Americans living in troubled areas during present uncertainties. He states there is no reason for anxiety or excitement and that Manila is one of safest places in Far East. "The care of civilian population of Philippines is of major concern to American authorities."

Oct. 10.—Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce B. Aquino states any revision of Independence Law should be applied exclusively to economic provisions, political provisions to be left entirely to desire and interests of Filipinos. He states "practical spirit and business acumen of Americans will enable them to understand that ruin of Philippine economy will also mean ruin to American commerce in Orient".

A. D. Pagua resigns chairmanship of National Commission of Labor and National Commission of Peasants, and Vice-Chairman A. Intertas assumes position.

Oct. 11.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press conference that United States and Philippine authorities are considering both military and civil problems that might arise in event of emergency, but that he personally does not believe such emergency will arise, pointing out, however, that "the unexpected might happen". He states that in military way, protection of Philippines is in hands of United States until 1946 but that providing for safety of civilian population is within scope of Commonwealth authority. He reveals President Quezon has created committee to advise him on matters concerning safety of civilians.

President Quezon is reported resolutely adhering to policy of non-intervention in provincial politics despite continuous requests he decide between candidates to end factional controversies.

Washington authorities reported to have ordered that 10 American bombing planes consigned to Siam be held in Manila.

Oct. 13.—Reported that ban on exports of war materials to Japan virtually exists in Philippines, including iron ore, chromite, and scrap iron, as ships are being denied clearance papers by U. S. neutrality enforcement officers here.

Oct. 14.—Santiago Antonino Fonacier is elected Obispo Maximo of Philippine Independent (Aglipayan) Church to serve term of 3 years; he is 55 years old.

Oct. 15.—President Quezon in press conference states he does not believe war is imminent but that consultations have been held and that Philippines is placing all its resources and man-power at disposal of United States authorities in case of emergency. He states responsibility of defending country falls mainly on United States and that Philippine authorities can make no independent plans. He points out that Manila is unfortified city and not subject to bombardment under international law, and that air-raid shelters are not necessary anyway because of warm climate and ease with which residents could move to open country or to mountains. Jokingly he states people could go on picnics during air-raid alarms and that bombing of narrow Escolta might clear street of buildings which are obstacles to widening it. He reveals that release of P500,000 has been authorized for oil drilling in Bondoc Peninsula and Cebu following favorable report by survey committee headed by Dr. H. F. Bain; he states report is also available to private companies which may be interested in drilling although government's terms will be stiffer now in view of favorable nature of report.

President Quezon congratulates Bishop Fonacier: "Having read in papers of your election as supreme bishop of Philippine Independent Church, I am writing to you to extend my most sincere congratulations. Our friendship dates back many years to when we worked together in legislative branch of Philippine government and years that have gone by have strengthened that friendship."

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

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Oct. 17.—Capt. Rufo C. Romero, Philippine Scouts, Fort McKinley, graduate of West Point, is arrested by U.S. Army authorities in connection with alleged attempts to dispose of documents containing military secrets.

Reported that Mrs. Maria Buencamino has declined nomination as Nacionalista candidate to succeed her husband.

Oct. 13.—Reported that 20 American planes, dismantled and stored in Manila, will be shipped aboard vessel bound for Calcutta which carries 33 more, all destined for China.

Oct. 19.—Charges of violation of U. S. Espionage Act are brought against Mariano Cabrera and Ignacio Agbay, alleged accomplices of Romero.

Oct. 20.—President Manuel L. Quezon returns to Manila from Bicol region where he advised people to “vote for best man”.

Hallett Abend, New York *Times* correspondent, arrives in Manila having been urged to leave Shanghai by American consular and military authorities in view of Japanese threats against him.

Oct. 21.—Supreme Court reaffirms stand against third consecutive election for posts of governor and mayor, rejecting petition of Mayor F. Imperial of Legaspi for reconsideration of Court’s ruling sustaining legality of circular of Secretary of Interior prohibiting governors and mayors from seeking 4th consecutive term.

Reported from Washington that A. H. Evans, customs and banking expert, will leave for Philippines to advise officials on setting up export-tax collection system in accordance with terms of Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Adm. Thomas C. Hart, arriving in Manila on flagship *Augusta*, confirms reports that wives and children of naval personnel in Far East including Philippines have been advised to return to United States. Spokesman in Manila states Army authorities do not intend to follow suit.

Hilario Camino Moncado files candidacy for President of Philippines in 1941 elections on platform advocating “perpetual form of Commonwealth under protective wing of United States”.

Gov. Miguel Lukban dies of heart attack.

Oct. 22.—Supreme Court acquits Ferdinand Marcos and his uncle Quirino Lizardo of charge of murder of Julio Nalundasan, reversing lower court decision, holding that evidence of chief witness was “polluted” and not sound basis for conviction; decision written by Justice José P. Laurel with Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña and Justices Carlos Imperial, Anacleto Diaz, and Antonio Horilleno concurring.

Oct. 24.—Leoncio Gonzalez Lique, well known Manila writer in Spanish, dies of heart ailment, aged 63.

Oct. 26.—Dee C. Chuan, leading Chinese citizen of Philippines, head of many civic organizations and “lumber king”, dies at Monrovia, California, aged 53. He was born in Chuanchiu, Fukien, and came to Philippines in 1901. He was at one time recalled to China by the National Government to serve as Governor of the province of his birth.

Oct. 28.—President Quezon designates Oscar Ledesma Mayor of Iloilo.

J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to U. S. High Commissioner, at farewell party given by newsmen, states abrupt breaking up of Philippine-American relations after nearly half century of close and mutually profitable relations is not necessary, that there are other alternatives, and that there is need of "new vocabulary" in discussion of these relations.

H. Mimematsu, Davao hemp dealer, is quoted by *Domei* as having told Kobe press that Philippine Government has "confiscated" Japanese fishing rights and has forbidden Japanese to "renew business agreements with Filipinos".

Oct. 30.—H. B. Pond, President of Pacific Commercial Company, states that except for measures of temporary relief, "any consideration of future Philippine-American relations at present time, either economic or political, is premature. . . American people are too preoccupied with war, rearmament, and politics to give much attention to Philippines.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sends his condolences to widow of Dee C. Chuan.

Nov. 1.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre in press conference defines his conception of America's Far Eastern policy as having 3 main aspects: (1) insistence on Open Door, which means maintenance of free trade channels both on land and sea, (2) sanctity of written agreements between nations, and (3) observance of law and order as opposed to unrestrained use of power by certain nations. He states American foreign policy is essentially the same all over the world and does not consist in being antagonistic to any particular country in so far as Far East is concerned. Open Door and respect for written agreements are fundamental objectives because America wants peace and is convinced that only through observance of these basic principles can enduring peace be achieved. In reply to question, he states he personally thinks tension in Far East has eased considerably and he again states in his opinion Philippines is "safest place in Far East today".

Transport *Grant* brings 108 officers, including Maj.-Gen. J. M. Wainwright and Brig.-Gen. E. P. King, who state that evacuation of families of army personnel in Philippines "has not been and is not likely to be required". Transport also brought wives and children of army personnel numbering 120

Nov. 2.—Fire in Cabanatuan wipes out entire business section, including 4 hotels, 3 lumber yards numerous stores and offices, and church and convent; damage estimated at P3,000,000.

Nov. 3.—José del Castano is reported to have been named Spanish Consul at Manila to take place of Alvaro de Maldonado.

Nov. 6.—Commenting on American presidential election, High Commissioner Sayre states: "Now that country has spoken in no uncertain terms, America, united in thought and action, can turn with undivided energies to business in hand. We face probably as crucial years as we have ever lived through. In defense of great principles of democracy and human liberties, America knows no party differences. With our faces to future, we go forward under leadership of our great President, confident and unafraid." President Quezon states: "I have never had any doubt as to outcome of American people and forces of reaction and extreme radicalism combined have been absolutely impotent. We rejoice over reelection of President Roosevelt because we believe in his policies. He has been our constant friend and we look forward to future with greater confidence knowing he will be in White House for another 4 years." Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states, "'Victory of President Roosevelt will be received with profound satisfaction in Philippines."

Nov. 7.—President Quezon issues executive order creating code committee to revise and recodify all substantive law (civil and commerce).

S. S. *Monterey* sails from Manila for United States by way of Australia carrying 280 Manila evacuees, mostly U. S. Navy women and children, 58 from Japan, and 580 from Shanghai.

Counsel for defense of Romero at opening of court martial evades making plea but asks court to conduct inquiry into mental condition of accused at time of offense.

Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, in Manila speech, states that though coming war in Far East is imperialist conflict, people should rally to United States to extent that United States helps China in its national liberation and Philippines in preservation of its independence and territorial integrity. He states country is “dominated economically and politically by Spanish and Japanese fascists through Filipino dummies, saboteurs, and traitorous public officials”. He urges people to strengthen mass organizations against fascism, and to demand that government extend no credit facilities to fascists, that no pro-fascist officials be retained in key positions, that fascist friars be expelled, and that fascists politico-military religious organizations be dissolved.

According to belated reports reaching Manila, Carl M. Moore, for 23 years with Bureau of Education and one-time Governor of Sulu, died at Washington, D. C., on June 21 of this year of peritonitis.

Nov. 8.—J. W. Jones and wife leave Manila on Clipper for Washington; Mr. Jones served 7 years in Philippines first as Insular Auditor and later as financial adviser to High Commissioner; was recently appointed Assistant Director of Budget.

Nov. 10.—Court martial denies insanity plea of Romero and he pleads not guilty.

Nov. 11.—Commenting on death of Sen. Key Pittman, President Quezon states Filipino people “lost most powerful friend they had in Congress”. Vice-President Osmeña also comments with feeling on his passing.

Nov. 12.—Maj.-Gen. B. J. Valdes, chief of staff of Philippine Army, states in speech that military authorities are aware of seriousness of their responsibilities and that everything is being done to provide adequate national defense within power of limited financial means of government; he states 12 divisions have already been trained and are available at moment’s notice.

Nov. 15.—Fifth anniversary of Commonwealth inauguration is observed in nation-wide celebration. Ceremonies at Quezon City are attended by President Quezon, but due to slight indisposition, his message at laying of corner-stone of new Capitol, is read by Secretary Jorge B. Vargas: “That we should start construction of People’s Home—edifice that will be used by law-making body of Republic of Philippines—at time when whole world is at war or threatened by war because of conflicting ideologies, is most conclusive evidence of our unshakable faith in ultimate triumph of Liberty, Democracy, and Justice. While in point of time we are merely half-way, our accomplishments show that we are able even now to manage alone the affairs of our country. We have every reason, therefore, to congratulate ourselves for success we have achieved, which has only been possible through our common counsel and cooperation. Our unity as people has been tested successfully and our future as nation is secure. As we rededicate ourselves to cause of Democracy and Independence, let us pledge anew our loyalty to government and people of United States and make patent once more our eternal gratitude to great American nation under whose benevolent guidance we have attained blessings of liberty, justice, and security”. High Commissioner Sayre in letter of congratulation states: “. . . Seldom have two peoples, drawn together by their common beliefs, worked so harmoniously and wholeheartedly together for common ends. In history of independence movements, seldom if ever have people seeking independence and people from whom independence is sought, retained such regard and abiding friendship for each other. Particularly at time when half the world is afire with hate and philosophy of might over right, such picture stands out with dramatic intensity. I hope with all my heart and I believe that Filipino-American friendship, vital because based on common ideals, will continue through all vicissitudes. At this half-way point in Commonwealth program, I desire on behalf of American people to express again to you and your people America’s continuing friendship and her wishes of Godspeed.” In reply President Quezon states: “I can not on this occasion forget valuable assistance that at every turn we have received from American government and its representatives in Philippines. Throughout these 5 years we have had their unstinted cooperation in all our undertakings. We could have achieved but little if we did not have this support. As we celebrate this glorious anniversary, our hearts are filled with gratitude to American people whose love for liberty and whose altruism has made our freedom possible. Imbued with same ideals and sentiments, we are bound to America by bonds which will outlast any change in our political relationship. We believe in same principles of freedom and justice, and in defense of these principles.

America, I assure you, can count with all our resources and every ounce of energy we can muster. America indeed has given example unprecedented in history in dealing with a subject people, and this fact places her in position of exceptional advantage in leading nations of earth toward world regime of liberty and justice for all mankind. I wish with all my heart that people of United States may attain noble political objectives announced by your great President and that America may continue enjoying blessings of peace and prosperity. To you personally, I bespeak your continued collaboration to the end that remaining years of our political relationship with United States may bring added glory to America, and happiness to Philippines". Vice-President Osmeña in radio speech advocates continued political, cultural, and economic partnership between United States and Philippines after Philippine independence as advantageous to both and as necessary for defense and for furtherance of democratic ideals and policies. He states there is feeling that American interest in maintenance of this collaboration would be wanting unless part of independence program is rescinded and American sovereignty continued, but he declares exercise of sovereignty and authority is not necessary prerequisite to obtaining most fruitful type of cooperation between peoples of different countries. Speaker José Yulo in message from Washington, states: "This day is reaffirmation of Filipino people's belief in the goodness of popular government". Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka felicitates Philippines, expressing hope that "ties of friendship will be continued and further strengthened". Judge J. W. Haussermann in Rotary Club speech praises achievements of Commonwealth and states American opinion is changing as to Philippines and that instead of belief in "scuttle" policy of few years ago, Americans now think of Philippines as national asset. He states there is "trend of popular Commonwealth opinion toward longer Philippine-American partnership" and that if this is secured, it will be with honor to both Philippines and United States because it would "meet circumstances no one foresaw in 1935". President Quezon pardons 58 prisoners as Bureau of Prisons completes transfer of 4,856 convicts from Bilibid Prison to new penitentiary at Muntinlupa, Rizal.

F. H. Kay, Standard-Vacuum Oil executive on way back to United States from Java states in Manila that agreement giving Japan bigger share in Dutch East Indies oil supplies is "purely commercial transaction" and denies that Dutch officials signed "memorandum of agreement": he states final contracts are to be signed in Japan.

Source: Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1940). History from Day to Day : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 37(12), 456-457.

President's Month in Review: January, 1941

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: November 19 – December 10, 1940

History from Day to Day

The Philippines

Nov. 19—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre states in *Philippines Herald* "Yearbook," published today, that Filipino people "face monumental undertaking" and "this is not time for defeatism".

USS *Houston*, 10,000-ton cruiser, arrives in Manila to relieve USS *Augusta* as flagship of U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

Export and Import magazine states United States this year will absorb 85% of Philippine exports as against 69% last year.

Nov. 20.—Reported that Albay political leaders have been summoned to Manila in connection with candidacy of Pio Duran, pro-Japanese lawyer, for Albay seat in National Assembly.

Mgr. Santiago A. Fonacier is installed Supreme Bishop of Philippine Independent (Aglipay) Church (1,573,608 members), with many notables present, including President Manuel L. Quezon. Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, and other prominent figures; sponsors included Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Floor Leader Quintin Paredes, Mayor Bulogio Rodriguez, and number of provincial governors.

Nov. 22.—President Quezon by executive order sets aside 50,000 hectares of potential coal lands in Mindanao and Antique for development by National Development Company. President visits Olongapo on yacht *Casiana*.

Nov. 23.—*Augusta* sails for United States for overhauling; was flagship for 6 years.

SS *Washington* arrives in Manila carrying 440 passengers on way to United States and 177 U. S. Army aviators who will disembark here; in Manila ship will take some 900 more passengers for United States, mostly wives and children of U. S. Navy personnel.

Nov. 25.—Capt. R. C. Romero. 14th Engineers. Philippine Scouts, is sentenced to 15 years hard labor by general court martial which found him guilty of violating 96th Article of War under 4 specific charges.

Washington leaves Manila with 1352 American evacuees aboard, including 912 from Philippines.

Nov. 30.—As result of political shootings at Nagbukel and Narvacan, Ilocos Sur is placed under Constabulary control.

Dec. 2.—Commenting on approval of amendments to Commonwealth Constitution by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Quezon states: "There should never have been any doubts in our minds as to what action the President would take. Under Independence Act, President of United States may only disapprove proposed amendments to Constitution of Philippines if they do not conform with provisions of said Act; on no other ground may President disapprove such amendments".

Sir John Latham passes through Manila on way to Japan as first Australian Minister there; tells press relations between Australia and Japan have always been friendly and that it is his object to develop and extend those relations.

Dec. 3.—High Commissioner Sayre states, “I feel happy that at least in this part of world, constitutional changes are wrought by orderly procedure and by popular vote. The President’s approval consistently continues the American policy of giving Filipino people largest measure possible of self-determination in their own affairs”.

Dec. 4.—President Quezon proclaims approval by President of United States of amendments to Philippine Constitution.

Teodoro M. Kalaw, former Secretary of Interior and more recently Director of Philippine National Library, prominent lawyer, writer, and Mason, dies, aged 57.

Dec. 5.—President Quezon is reported in message to Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde to have proposed Philippines offer to erect mausoleum to late Senator Key Pittman; Philippines also built mausoleum to memory of W. Atkinson Jones.

Philippine Supreme Court reverses resolution of Commission on Elections which denied representation to Popular Front in election boards in towns where it did not present candidates in preceding election.

17th Pursuit Squadron from Michigan, composed of 25 officers and 330 enlisted men, arrives in Manila on transport *Etolin*.

Dec. 6.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press conference, “there is nothing in Tydings-McDuffie Act which restricts power of President of United States to approve or disapprove any amendments to Philippine Constitution as he sees fit”. Commenting on recent address by H. B. Pond, (see editorial, December Philippine Magazine) he states he agrees this is no time to determine what Philippine-American trade relations after independence shall be; he adds he thinks Filipinos would do well to proceed with their preparations under 1946 independence program—“I don’t think we ought to do anything now to divert them from it”.

Later reports show that typhoon striking Catanduanes today resulted in at least 80 deaths and destruction of thousands of homes.

Dec. 9.—President Quezon states in press conference that High Commissioner Sayre’s remarks as to power of President of United States to approve or disapprove amendments to the Philippine Constitution duly made and within limitations of the Independence Act were a shock to him and show that High Commissioner has failed to grasp true philosophy of Law, which is culmination of long-established policy. He states that while government of United States has power to do anything it likes with Philippines, and could even sell country to Japan, it is insult to President of United States to think he might have acted arbitrarily.

Gov. Buenaventura Rodriguez of Cebu, who was seeking re-election, dies on eve of elections; Assemblyman Hilario Abellana will become substitute candidate.

Dec. 10.—More than 1,500,000 of the 2,000,000 registered voters (of whom 300,000 are women), are expected to go to the polls today to elect provincial and municipal officials. Later reports show that Democrats wrested control of Manila Municipal Board from Nacionalistas, elected 6 of 10 members, re-electing Miss Carmen Pianos (Democrata) and electing another woman candidate, Miss Piedad Montenegro, a Nacionalista. Popular Front candidate, Jose Robles, won governorship of Nueva Ecija; Sotero Baluyot won over Pedro Abad Santos in Pampanga (vote 39,063 to 32,990). Young Philippines candidate Wenceslao Vinzon won governorship of Camarines Norte. Gen. Juan Cailles was defeated for governorship of Laguna by Jesus Bautista; Duran was defeated by O. Rañola and Jose Ma. Veloso by A. R. Cinco in Leyte in special elections for seats in Assembly.

Dec. 15.—Twelve latest-type Consolidated patrol bombers arrive at Cavite bringing total of long-range navy bombers in Philippines to 26.

Governor Francisco Nisce of La Union, dies.

Source: **University of Michigan**

News Summary, Philippine Magazine: December 18 – January 15, 1941

History from Day to Day The Philippines

Dec. 18.—Felipe Buencamino arrives in Manila and is met by friends; he is apparently in good health, but would make no statement for press.

Dec. 19.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre states in Rotary Club speech that “present German reign of terror which has blazed across Europe can not permanently endure. Nazi philosophy is too dreadful ever to be accepted on world-wide scale. Humanity must always revolt against stark materialism, ruthless cruelty, profound immorality of Nazism. Creed runs counter to most profound and unchangeable instincts of human nature; lacks power to give richer and more satisfying values of life which humanity eternally craves”. As to future, he states coming peace must be cooperative one, organized one, and built on economic peace.

Secretary of Interior R. Alunan states that after 18 months of operation there are now 2,500 families settled in Cotabato under National Land Settlement Administration, or about 15,000 people; each family has own home and land to cultivate. Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas warns government of probable 10% decline from estimated revenues for fiscal year ending June 30, 1941; estimate on ordinary revenue was P91,178,150.

Dec. 21.—Commissioner Camilo Osias returns to Manila after 2 years absence in Washington and Hawaii.

U. S. S. Cincinnati arrives in Manila; length of stay is not indicated.

Dec. 23.—President Quezon grants pardon to 169 prisoners, including Guillermo Cu Unjieng, Mrs. Cristeta Lopez de Alvear who shot former Representative J. G. Domingo, and Gonzalo Beaumont, former Chancellor of Spanish Consulate convicted of embezzlement.

George C. Sellner, prominent Manila business man and one-time owner of defunct *Manila Times*, dies, aged 65.

Dec. 27.—Committee of 4 Frenchmen, A. Vabre, J. Dreyfus, F. Weil, and G. Bonnet, reported organized to find means to carry out purposes of “Free France” movement here within legal bounds.

Dec. 28.—Court of Appeals outlaws Sakdal society because “it strives to stir up dissatisfaction among laboring class, fans hatred it has roused in them, instigates them to break laws of land, leads them to bloody riots to be slaughtered, and influences them to rise up against government itself”.

Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, who polled vote of 32,991 against Governor S. Baluyot’s 39,957, ascribes defeat to power of money and fact that 50% of his followers are not qualified voters because they are illiterate; he states, “We are not disappointed as Party now has 8 municipal mayors in 21 towns of Pampanga, including capital, San Fernando.

K. Y. Mok, Chinese Consul at Manila, reported promoted to head Consulate at Vancouver.

Dec. 29.—Governor Baluyot asks President Quezon for immediate removal of Jose G. Sanvictores as head of Farmer’s Financing Agency in Pampanga, charging he is lending money and rice only to socialists and employs only socialists in agency’s branches.

Lingoh Wang, former Chinese Consul at Manila, reported to have disappeared from *S. S. President Pierce* between Hongkong and Manila.

Dec. 30.—President Quezon in executive order formally establishes Bureau of Census and Statistics, transferring 5 statistics divisions in different departments and bureaus to new office; Ray Hurley, American expert, was granted extended leave of absence by United States government to organize bureau at request of President Quezon.

Jan. 1.—Newly elected provincial and municipal officials enter office. Export taxes on exports to United States go into effect. New Immigration Law, restricting immigrants from each foreign country to 500 a year, goes into effect.

Jan. 2.—In first public appearance in 3 weeks, President Quezon, who has been ill, administers oath of office in his temporary residence at Quezon City, to Dr. Leon Guinto as Secretary of Labor and to Camilo Osias as Chairman of National Council of Education and acting Commissioner of Private Education.

Jan. 6.—Reported that condition of President Quezon, whose illness became more serious, is now fair, but that he will require 3 months of absolute rest

Assem. Dominador Tan arrives on *Clipper* and states “We can best show our cooperation in America’s efforts to aid Britain to win war for democracy by not troubling Washington with our own worries. . . . Proposed trade conference, however, may come sooner than anticipated. . . . Many high officials find private persons are solicitous about President Quezon’s health, and this was subject of President Roosevelt’s first inquiry. President Roosevelt scoffed at idea President Quezon was trying to be dictator through law granting him special powers and stated he was bulwark of democracy in Orient. . . . There is practically unanimous official and unofficial opinion in favor of President Quezon’s reelection...” Tan praises diplomacy of Speaker Jose Yulo, helpfulness of Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, and states that when in conference President Roosevelt said he had received certain recommendations urging postponement of action on amendments to Philippine Constitution, Secretary of Interior H. Ickes said: “My Department is recommending them for immediate approval”.

Louis de Roch, French Consul in Shanghai, arrives in Manila to take over duties of French Consul Gaston Willoquet who served in this capacity since 1931. He states his mission is not political and that French residents here are entitled to their political convictions; “although our opinions in that respect may vary, I do not expect to have anything but cordial relations with them”. Consul Willoquet announces simultaneously he has been appointed delegate of Free France in Philippines by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Frenchmen “have been waiting for 6 months for some ray of hope, some gesture from Vichy enabling us to continue our loyal support. It has all been in vain; they have chosen to cooperate with Hitler. We all know what that means. By that step, any hope for ultimate vindication of Right and Justice was forbidden us. There remained then but one thing for us to do; to recover our freedom of action to fight on and with God’s help, to win. . . . Overwhelming desire of Vichy men was not so much spontaneous impulse of their patriotic consciousness, as execution of long worked-out plan to overthrow Third Republic which they began to hate a priori from very day of birth. This was more important than Hitler’s suppression. . . . They did not even wait for corpses of our dead to be cold to shake hands with their murderers. By ruse they seized government. Their regime is fraught with illegality for, according to Constitution, French Chamber should have been renewed in May, 1940. It was propagated by decree in order to continue fighting, not to bury the Constitution. . . .”

Dec. 7.—Learned at High Commissioner’s Office that no official notice has been received from State Department with regard to change in French Consulate.

President Quezon by executive order creates Department of Health and Public Welfare, as authorized by law 2 years ago.

Military training of all high school seniors under Philippine Army officers begins today, 1 hour 3 times weekly; when schools close on March 31, they will go into encampments until June 1.

Jan. 8.—Announced that President Roosevelt has appointed W. Willoughby as financial expert and Evett D. Hester as economic adviser to High Commissioner.

Jose Veloso and Pio Duran file election protests.

Jan. 9.—High Commissioner Sayre leaves on naval seaplane on inspection trip to Palawan.

Jan. 10.—Crisanto Evangelista, leader of Communist Party of Philippines, hits order of Secretary of Interior yesterday prohibiting singing of *Internationale* and display of red flag, stating order is assault on labor against freedom of workers and peasants to express their class-feeling and unity, tantamount to prohibiting exercise of constitutional freedom of speech and association. Communist Party is legal in Philippines. Nothing subversive can be found in its Constitution and by-laws, platforms, or resolutions. Its stand on complete national independence and for democracy and economic security are not of its own making; Communist inherited them from great American Revolution and Philippine Revolution of '96. Our Party's stand against all that is subversive, i.e. the friars' fostering of Falangism, the pro-Japanese fascism and militarism, is also stand of our people and particularly of our working classes. If we permit our executive departments to legislate by issuing opinions and orders like above-mentioned, time will come when our legislature will have no reason to exist; same fate which has befallen France may also befall Philippines."

Jan. 11.—Entire Luzon said to be covered by large-scale army maneuvers which began few days ago.

Rear-Adm. Harold M. Bemis formally takes command of 16th U. S. Naval District and Cavite Naval Yard, relieving Rear-Adm. J. M. Smeallie who has been ill for some time, reportedly of overwork.

Jan. 12.—Vice-President Sergio Osmeña returns to Manila from Cebu where he attended inauguration of newly elected officials and fell ill, delaying his return.

Reported Solicitor-General R. Ozaeta has instituted proceedings for deportation of Father Luis Vogel, German Catholic priest at Subic, Zambales, charging him with conducting propaganda in favor of totalitarian government under guise of religious preachings, exalting alleged superiority of Aryan race and emphasizing futility of resistance on part of small nations.

Jan. 13.—High Commissioner Sayre returns from 4-day trip to Palawan.

President Quezon's health reported slowly but surely improving.

Jan. 14.—Speaker and Mrs. Yulo, returning to Manila from Washington, are given unprecedented welcome and after speech on Luneta are received by President Quezon. Speaker in speech expresses gratitude to President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, and states new amendments to Constitution reinforce structural foundations of democratic institutions and Filipinos are under responsibility to take fullest advantage of opportunity thereby afforded. He asks people to give proof of "our democratic collaboration with American people. . . to work together in order to advance cause of democracy whenever and wherever occasion to do so may arise." He states it is common hope that United States may not be forced actively to go to war, but that "future does not flatter brightest hopes of peace that we hold, and it would be dangerous to ignore contrary possibilities. We must face possibilities realistically and be prepared to stand side by side with American people when day of reckoning comes. We shall then not only be true to our inheritance and loyal to our obligations; we shall be true and loyal to enduring principle which alone gives meaning to such things as popular government, self-rule, and constitutions". He asks people to rejoice that amendment to Constitution enables country to have at head of nation during these trying years of preparation, Mr. Quezon, and "at proper time and even against his wishes, elevate him once more to highest magistracy of our nation." "Today I am happy to return, not only with main task accomplished, but also with deeper feeling of security for our future gained through personal contact with officials in high councils of the government and through close observation of trend of American public opinion".

Secretary Alunan overrules censorship board and permits showing of film, "Pastor Hall". Said that President Quezon viewed picture and saw nothing objectionable in it.

Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison reveals 18 additional planes and 1 Q.-boat have been ordered by Philippine Army.

Right Rev. N. S. Binsted, new Bishop of Episcopal Church, arrives in Manila from China to take place of Bishop G. F. Mosher now in United States.

Jan. 15.—President Quezon grants National Development Company exclusive right for 25 years to develop oil properties in areas reserved in proclamation yesterday in Cagayan, Isabela, Bulacan, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Iloilo, Cebu, Leyte, and Tayabas, government to receive gross production royalty of 12-1/2% of all crude oil or casing-head gasoline produced and 6-1/4% of all natural gas or proceeds of its sale. Private owners of lands will be compensated for damages and will receive 5 % to be deducted from amount due government. Terms were same as government was willing to grant private oil corporations which latter did not find acceptable.

President Quezon, commenting on movement led by Mayor Rodriguez to organize national prayer day for his recovery, writes letter to Mayor stating he is deeply touched by thoughtfulness of sponsors of idea but feels that his illness “is not so serious as to unduly arouse concern of entire nation” and that he would much prefer that “if prayers for my early recovery are to be offered, these be expressed more in privacy of homes and churches than in public demonstrations. . . I am almost completely well now.”

Reported that Insular Refining Company, branch of National Development Corporation, has made net profit of P1,109,886 last year.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1941). History from Day to Day : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 38(2), 48-49.

History from Day to Day, Philippine Magazine: January 16 – February 20, 1941

History from Day to Day The Philippines

Jan. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon himself swears in Dr. Jose Fabella as Secretary of new Department of Health; Dr. Hilario Lara has been named Under-Secretary.

Jan. 17.—President appoints former Representative Nicanor Carag, defeated for governorship of Cagayan in last election, Governor of Mountain Province. In name of government, President accepts donation from S. F. Gaches of 16-hectare estate with large house in Muntinlupa, Rizal, for crippled children's hospital.

Budget Commissioner S. Marabut states that with P99,390,000 appropriated for operating expenses of government this fiscal year, capital expenditures not included, there impends P10,857,000 deficit.

Jan. 18.—President grants National Development Company permit to develop coal deposits in Zamboanga and iron in Surigao, Company to pay government royalties on output.

Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas states expected P10,000,000 deficit has been covered by not filling vacancies, withholding promotions, and economies in purchase of equipment and supplies.

Solicitor-General R. Ozaeta files suit against Dominican friars for unpaid income taxes for 1934 and 1936 amounting to P26,000, allegedly due on income from non-religious sources.

Jan. 19.—*Manila Tribune* reports that members of National Assembly group in favor of re-examination of independence program are quitting the move impressed by Speaker Jose Yulo's recent statement that "we have nothing to fear as to future of Philippines"; idea of obtaining place for Philippines within orbit of economic bloc of Western Hemisphere in both political and economic sense, is said to be gaining favor.

Filipino survivors, numbering 98, who were landed by Germans on Emerau island, December 21, arrive in Manila from Australia; were members of 3 ships sunk by German raiders in Pacific—which, they state, are heavily armed and appear to be operating in close cooperation with Japanese ships which furnish them information; one of rescued men states German officer told him there are 12 other German raiders being fitted, armed, and provisioned in Japanese ports.

Jan. 20.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre, opening drive for funds campaign against infantile paralysis, reminds radio listeners that President F. D. Roosevelt suffered from disease and "stands out as one of strongest figures in world, upon whom, more than any other, rest hopes of democracy and human liberty". President Quezon sends message to President Roosevelt on his birthday.

Moro leaders and priests in Jolo offer prayer to Allah, on occasion of observance of 1000th day since death of Senator Hadji Butu, for speedy recovery of President Quezon.

Deportation Board dismisses charges against Father Luis Vogel, German Catholic priest, for lack of evidence; was accused of being pro-German propagandist.

Jan. 23.—President Quezon appoints Apolinario S. de Leon Insular Treasurer, succeeding Antonio Ramos.

Acting Commissioner of Private Education Camilo Osias in meeting with heads of private schools, states these schools are integral part of national system of education, complementary and supplementary to public schools, which should have "for common guide the national and democratic ideology in the Constitution of Philippines as charter of liberty, democracy, and republicanism".

Jan. 24.—U. S. High Commissioner is advised by State Department that provisional recognition has been granted Louis Le Roch as Consul for France in Manila.

President Quezon under Act 601 recently enacted, issues proclamation establishing rules for operation of cockpits throughout country.

Jan. 25.—President issues proclamation covering operation of cabarets and night-clubs, requiring that they close at midnight except on certain holidays.

Jan. 27.—President Quezon issues executive order directing that no new activities be undertaken by government even if authorized in budget, no vacancies be filled, no increases in salaries be granted, all temporary and emergency personnel be dropped, no new furniture or equipment be bought, and 25% of appropriation for sundry expenses be automatically set aside as savings.

Second National Assembly opens for third and last time in regular 100-day session. Assem. M. Kalaw and Assem. D. Maramba introduce resolution of loyalty to United States in its purpose to protect and perpetuate integrity of democracy.

Secretary of Public Instruction J. Bocobo, acting on protest of Archbishop of Manila, suspends use of Philippine Magazine in public schools.

Jan. 28.—Assembly adopts resolutions congratulating President Roosevelt on his reelection and Vice President H. A. Wallace for his election, and thanking Secretary of Interior H. Ickes for his help in securing approval of amendments to Philippine Constitution. Assem. E. Lagman of Pampanga laments his province should have been chosen as experimental ground for communism and attacks display of red banners and establishment of other communist rituals in towns controlled by communists.

Jan. 29.—President Quezon orders abolishment of all extra compensation to government officials when drawn from public funds and per diems granted to government personnel for extra work.

Jan. 31.—President Quezon sends lengthy message to Assembly on state of nation, reviewing accomplishments of Commonwealth since its inauguration and making various recommendations (See February Philippine Magazine).

John R. McFie, prominent lawyer, is installed Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Philippine Islands, succeeding Jose de los Reyes; latter in address states challenge before masonry in this country is for more earnest devotion to its mission of freeing people from shackles of fanaticism and superstition and to work for maintenance of complete separation of church and state.

Feb. 2.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo speaking before Philippine Veterans Association, urges Filipinos to stand by United States in these critical days and assures listeners that defense of country is in good hands and there is nothing to be afraid of.

Maj.-Gen. G. Grunert, commanding-general of Philippine Department, U. S. Army, announces that President Roosevelt and army authorities have authorized increase in Philippine Scouts and that rather than train new recruits, he, with cooperation of Commonwealth authorities, will give one year's training to 5000 Philippine Army reservists; applicants must be between 21 and 28 years old; they will receive regular Scouts pay.

Feb. 3.—President Quezon is reported pleased with Army plan which is regarded as boost to Philippine defense. Reported he is continuing to improve in health.

Fire razes business section of Dumaguete; damage estimated at P3,000,000.

Feb. 4.—Lauchlin Currie, personal envoy of President Roosevelt to Chungking, states in Manila, en route by Clipper, that at invitation of Chinese government he has taken short leave of absence to secure first-hand information on general economic situation in consultation with Chinese government.

Civil Liberties Union of Philippines asks Auditor-General J. Hernandez to take action on loan of P250,000 granted to Jai-Alai Corporation by Agricultural and Industrial Bank, assailing validity of loan on legal and moral grounds.

Reported from Chicago that Carlos P. Romulo has declined nomination for presidency of Rotary International because of “unsettled Orient situation”.

Feb. 5.—Assembly passes bill repealing act passed last year which modified great seal of Philippines because symbolic sun, which was substituted for castle and sea-lions in coat-of-arms, appeared too much like sun in Japanese flag.

Feb. 8.—Assem. Guillermo E. Bongolan of Nueva Vizcaya introduces resolution providing for legislative investigation of subversive activities—“fomenting disobedience to duly constituted authorities, encouraging distrust in government, and attacking principles of government enunciated in Constitution”. Bongolan states inquiry would investigate extent, character, and objectives of propaganda activities in Philippines against institutions recognized by law and subversive of principles enunciated in Constitution whether originating from domestic sources or foreign countries, with view to aiding Assembly in any remedial legislation. Resolution receives popular reception, many assemblymen having expressed concern over subversive propaganda activities in this country.

Feb. 11.—President Quezon in budget message asks Assembly for outlay of P111,675,480 for expenses of national government for next fiscal year; of this amount, P12,397,130 is for capital expenditures (not for operating expenses), which include certain funds for public works. Total is P2,000,000 more than that for current fiscal year, and about P17,000,000 more than expected revenue, which would be made up from amounts invested in United States bonds, reversion of certain existing funds, and unappropriated surplus.

Feb. 12.—Catholic bishops in Manila convention decide to oppose bill providing that all private educational institutions be placed under supervision of Department of Public Instruction as they “believe bill would affect liberty of conscience and right to preach gospel in Philippines”.

Feb. 13.—Dutch ship which yesterday left Manila returns to port; reported all Dutch ships in Far Eastern waters have been ordered to proceed immediately to neutral ports.

Feb. 15.—On appeal of owners of night-clubs and cabarets, musicians, etc., President Quezon extends closing hour from midnight to 1:00 A.M. on ordinary days.

United States

Jan. 16.—Secretary of War H. L. Stimson states before House naval affairs committee in support of lend-and-lease bill in aid to Britain: “I think we are in very great danger of invasion by air in contingency that British navy should be destroyed or surrendered.” He warns that Britain will face crisis within 60 or 90 days and insists that President be given sweeping powers as “very probably” necessary to prevent British defeat; he does not object to limiting powers granted by bill to 2 years, but opposes other restrictions. War Department announces it will have 1,418,000 enlisted men and conscripts equipped with basic weapons by June and will have completely equipped army ready in 1942.

Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt reported to have authorized Red Cross to send wheat flour to Spain to be paid for out of funds President holds for rendering aid to foreign civil populations. Reported that President, despite bitter partisan attacks, shows no disposition to revise lend-lease measure; he tells press many provisions are designed solely to protect America in world situation that shifts hourly.

Secretary of Navy F. Knox states British crisis might come as result of intensified, combined submarine and air-attack and actual invasion, and that Germany is attempting to defeat Britain in order to seize control of sea routes in preparation for penetration of western hemisphere; he states Europe is not self-supporting and German armies are powerless to obtain necessary materials unless they control sea; Britain was never powerful enough to support army strong enough to conquer Europe and has been able to survive because of its control of sea; our nation has evolved without particular hindrance from Britain, but it would be different if control of sea passed to Germany; if Germany beats Britain it would have immediately available ship-building facilities seven times greater than ours; British navy can survive only if British Isles survive; should British Isles fall, we can only believe that British navy, which never runs from danger, will fall at same time; no British government could last 24 hours if it tried to save fleet and did not order it to fight to the last. He states Japan has treated Pacific mandated islands like "private property" and has fortified Carolines and Marshall islands, adding, "it was very unfortunate" that United States allowed Japan to take over islands originally. Rep. G. H. Tinkham states Roosevelt has "plotted against peace and safety of United States by knowingly and with design committing United States in advance to active participation in present wars in Europe and Asia". W. Willkie in New York radiocast urges Americans to give President all powers he needs to carry out aid to Britain as this will make it possible that "we Republicans can compete with him again in another free election. . . . If Britain collapses, within a few years, free way of life, will pass from America".

Army officials at Honolulu announce receiving from United States 13 mechanically operated, radio-controlled robot planes; stated they are intended only for training of anti-aircraft units.

Jan. 18.—White House announces President has asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull to give Willkie full information on European conditions and United States policies preparatory to his visit to England.

W. S. Knudsen tells House foreign affairs committee that United States would probably be forced to fight Germany, Italy, and Japan if Britain falls; he states it will be late 1941 before any great increase in help could result from lend-lease bill unless we take products from our existing facilities; he is not fully satisfied with defense program, but says, "I think we are doing as well as can be expected. We are doing fairly well. Our real showing won't start until tooling is ready, and it is coming on now."

J. P. Kennedy retiring U. S. Ambassador to Britain, in radiocast states he never predicted British defeat but that "one can recognize enormous difficulties facing Britain without foreseeing its defeat". He states he favors "outright gifts" of arms, munitions, and planes to Britain, but that United States should stay out of war unless attacked. "Duty of country is plain—all must be behind President, but country is not faced with such immediate dangers as to justify this surrender of authority and responsibility by Congress" provided for in lend-lease bill. "United States by declaring war could not assure quick British victory and could not hope to balance disparity between British and German armed strength".

Jan. 19.—President Roosevelt takes oath of office as President of United States for third term, having broken third-term tradition by vote of 27,000,000 against 22,000,000 for Willkie. H. A. Wallace takes oath of office as Vice-President. In short inaugural address, Roosevelt states: "Democracy is not dying. . . We know it because, if we look below surface, we sense it still spreading in every continent, for it is most humane, most advanced, and, in end, most unconquerable of all forms of human society. In face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and perpetuate integrity of democracy. . . . For this we muster spirit of America faith in America."

Roosevelt, Hull, and Willkie confer at White House; President gives Willkie personal letter to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Party line-up in new Congress is: House—266 Democrats, 162 Republicans, 5 of various affiliations, and 1 vacancy; Senate—66 Democrats, 28 Republicans, and 2 of various affiliations.

Jan. 21.—President in press conference states he never considered using American warships to convoy supply shipments to England: he discloses government is considering freezing assets of all foreign countries in United States if certain circumstances arise.

Kennedy states before House foreign affairs committee that British opinion is divided on advisability of United States entering war as this might slow down flow of material aid; he states he never understood why German army, if it had air superiority permitted British army to escape from Dunkirk and why it had not wrought greater destruction in England's industrial centers. . . "so far they have not indicated they have that strength; if they have strength to capture the air, crisis might come any day". Asked whether he knows British war aims, he states he certainly does not. He declares United States must stay out of war, but give outmost aid to Britain; that he is against lend-lease bill, but has absolute faith in Roosevelt's ability and integrity, and can give no suggestions as to how bill should be changed. *United Press* states, "Kennedy's evidence left most of his hearers puzzled".

Jan. 22.—Washington sources close to government state Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka's speech was calm, but clearly revealed such divergence in American and Japanese views "as would cause disastrous split at any time. . . . He largely ignored United States's historically established interests in East Asia". Under-Secretary of State S. Welles informs Russian Ambassador: "Following our recent conversations, I am happy to inform you that government of United States has decided policies set forth in statement issued to press by President on December 2, 1939, and generally referred to as 'moral embargo' are no longer applicable to U.S.S.R. These decisions are being communicated to interested American manufacturers and exporters". Embargo was applied when Russia invaded Finland and applied especially to airplanes and gasoline.

O.M.P.—Office of Production Management, headed by Knudsen and labor leader Sidney Hillman, with Secretaries of War and Navy as members, issues statement: "Industry must subordinate its concern over possible effects of tremendous immediate expansion. . . and unexpressed hope for war-time profits must be sternly suppressed. . . . Intelligent and patriotic cooperation of men who man the machines is vital. . . . Labor must avoid any attempt to make improper use of its position in present world-wide emergency. . . . Whole principle of collective bargaining and rights of labor is being challenged. If totalitarian forces of world are victorious. . . both capital and labor will become involuntary vassals of all-powerful state". Knudsen, former production genius of General Motors Corporation emigrated from Denmark at age of 20; Hillman came from Lithuania at same age and was President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Vice-President of C.I.O.

House sends to Senate bill for \$300,000,000 to strengthen anti-aircraft defenses of fleet. Sanford McNider, one-time assistant Secretary of War, tells House foreign affairs committee he believes it impossible for any group of powers to invade western hemisphere even if Britain is defeated; "we have greatest navy in world and are reenforcing it all the time". Socialist leader Norman Thomas states he earnestly desires British victory, but "British victory in war in which we don't even ask for Churchill's terms of peace or plans for reorganization will not automatically solve problems of world revolution; an America whose democracy is solely dependent on military victory by British, is an America already defeated in her soul".

Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds announces intention to resign on February 1, ending 16 years on Supreme Court; President has accepted resignation, which gives him opportunity to appoint his 6th justice to the 9-man court; a conservative, McReynolds voted against every one of the New Deal measures during first years its cases were presented.

Willkie leaves for London, via Lisbon, by Clipper.

Jan. 23.—Secretary of Finance H. Morgenthau submits to Congress revised statistics from British Treasury showing United Kingdom has gold and silver balances in United States totaling \$1,811,000,000 and gold hoardings totaling \$292,000,000, while gold hoardings elsewhere in world, not available for payments in United States, total only \$30,000,000. House passes and sends to Senate \$909,000,000 bill for 400 auxiliary naval vessels costing \$400,000,000, shipyard facilities costing \$315,000,000 and ordnance factories costing \$194,000,000. Col. C. A. Lindbergh states before House foreign affairs committee that "invasion across ocean by sea or air is absolutely impossible now or in any predictable future so long as United States maintains army, navy, and air force of reasonable size", and urges construction of 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes which in addition to reserves he states are "adequate to insure American security regardless of outcome of European war". He states if Hitler wins, United States would have to come to agreement with him "in somewhat same sense we have with Soviet Russia" and that he does not believe American entry into war on side of Britain would bring victory without internal collapse of Nazi Germany. He states sending 50 destroyers was "mistake". "I think Europe would be in more

peaceful condition if we took no part in her wars. I don't believe we can force peace in Europe. I prefer to see neither side win and would like to see negotiated peace. I believe complete victory for either side would result in prostration of Europe such as we have never seen before. Collapse of British navy would not seriously menace United States. I believe we are strong enough to maintain our way of life regardless of what other attitude Europe takes. I don't believe we are strong enough to impose it on Europe or Asia." He states he estimates Germany had facilities for building 20,000 planes a year in 1938, and this probably has been increased several fold since then, but that German planes are not being built to invade western hemisphere. He declares United States possesses only very few hundred modern war planes and that it would be mistake to export them when each European belligerent possesses some thousands. He states America encouraged Britain to declare war "when she was unprepared" and opines that this will be resented after the war. He states he is against lend-lease bill because it would be one more step away from democracy and closer to war. "Secretary of State has reached a position he would not have reached if there had been clear foresight on part of officials of our government". Sen. W. H. Smathers introduces resolution authorizing President to negotiate with Cuba on terms whereby it would be admitted to statehood.

Gallup Institute of Public Opinion reports 62% of those who voted Republican and 74% of those who voted Democrat at last election now favor lend-lease bill.

Jan. 23.—Hull states he is confident Germany has received very few American supplies transhipped from Russia as export licensing system is used to check such transactions

Vinson bill is redrafted by Rep. W. G. Magnuson to permit Navy to sell torpedoes and small, outmoded naval craft already stationed in Far East to form nucleus for Philippine off-shore patrol.

Jan. 24.—President Roosevelt, on presidential yacht *Potomac*, meets Lord Halifax, new British Ambassador who arrived aboard new 35,000-ton battleship *King George V*, far out in Chesapeake Bay. Halifax tells press, "I have come here as member of war cabinet to make known to government and people of United States from time to time in what way, if they are willing, they can best give us help we need. The more quickly and generously help can be made effective, the sooner shall we be able to break Nazi power which is trying to enslave Europe and world".

Sen. E. C. Johnson introduces substitute bill authorizing \$2,000,000,000 outright gift to Britain for war materials purchased in United States provided Britain give complete information on its performance. Sen. R. A. Taft introduces bill authorizing Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend Britain \$1,000,000,000, Canada \$500,000,000, and Greece \$50,000,000. Gen. Hugh Johnson (ret.) opposing lend-lease bill, states before House foreign affairs committee, "If we are not careful we are going to be in war in 30 or 90 days, possibly on west coast of Africa. . . . Nobody knows what Japan is going to do. Nobody knows what Russia is going to do. We should stay out and make our position strong it will be secure no matter what happens." He states he believes no nation would be able to attack United States successfully now. He states he favors lending Britain \$500,000,000 or more. Philippine Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, appearing before House naval affairs committee, asks for approval of Vinson bill which would permit Navy to enter into contract with Philippine government and discloses bill was designed to permit Commonwealth to build-off shore patrol force.

Gallup Institute reports that 71% of people are "in general approval of Roosevelt as President—he is at greatest height of his personal popularity".

Jan. 27.—*United Press* states Washington officials give scant attention to Foreign Minister Matsuoka's statement that American attitude is "outrageous" and point out Japan has neither historic or actual claim to domination of western Pacific, either in terms of population or precedent; sole Japanese claim lies in military power which United States will likely not recognize; they point out United States was first great modern naval and commercial power to open Far East whereas Japan was comparatively late comer; United States has legitimate interests in Far East, both territorial and commercial, and will likely not recognize exclusive Japanese domination or any change in present status.

Hull tells Senate foreign relations committee that Japanese new order contemplates creation of empire of 1,000,000,000 people which would constitute serious threat to United States interests and that "long efforts to obtain

mutual understanding and cooperation have been virtually fruitless". Senate passes bill authorizing \$300,000,000 to modernize fleet air defenses.

Halifax states, "our first aim is to win war and then reconstruct world in such fashion that another war will not recur".

Jan. 29.—Morgenthau tells Senate foreign relations committee that Britain, Greece, and China can not continue to fight unless Congress passes lend-lease bill. Every piece of British property in United States will be placed on auction block this year to finance British war purchases.

Gen. G. C. Marshall, chief of staff, tells press Germany will probably attempt to invade Britain in April or May; asked about United States air power, he says it is strong enough to resist "any enemy attack we might visualize at present, but not strong enough to defend nation if Britain goes under"; asked if Britain could win without American aid, he says: "It is extremely hazardous".

Jan. 30.—Under-Secretary of State Welles states Axis if victorious over England would immediately attempt to invade western hemisphere; he states United States relations with Far Eastern nations is based on desire to uphold treaties and accepted international rights; "United States" has made every endeavor to promote friendship with other powers provided their policies made such friendship possible; United States has never attempted nor intended to extend its hegemony or jurisdiction in Pacific area in recent years; Monroe Doctrine has always been policy of self-defense, not aggression, and there is no similarity between that and 'New Order' in East Asia".

Jan. 31.—Knox states before Senate foreign relations committee in urging passage of lend-lease bill that "there are certain menacing developments indicating that very great crisis will come within 60 to 90 days". Sen. C. Glass states, "I think we ought to start torpedoing first, for I certainly am in favor of convoys and sending our ships anywhere we may under international law; I favor shooting hell out of any one who interferes with them". House foreign affairs committee (a few hours after Hitler's speech) approves lend-lease bill and urges speedy enactment by vote of 17 to 8. Chairman S. Bloom states "Committee's report is direct answer to Mr. Hitler". House ways and means committee approves bill raising statutory national debt limit from \$49,000,000 to \$65,000,000,000. Rep. J. M. Coffee introduces bill prohibiting export of arms, ammunition, and other war materials to Japan until Japan withdraws its forces from China.

Former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, J. W. Gerard, states Nazis would embark on program of world conquest if they succeed in defeating Britain; states there are nearly 2,000,000 persons of German descent who with Italian elements compose 35% of population of Brazil, offering medium for penetration of South America.

Adm. K. Nomura, on way to Washington as Japanese Ambassador on S.S. *Kamakura*, is escorted into Pearl Harbor by 2 American destroyers; he tells press, "I see no problems existing between our nations which can not be solved by diplomacy. . . We do not want war".

Feb. 1.—Rear-Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, noted as a tactician, takes over command of all 3 fleets of U. S. Navy from Adm. James O. Richardson at Pearl Harbor.

William Gibbs McAdoo, former member of Wilson Cabinet, dies in Los Angeles, aged 78. George E. Vincent, educator and one-time head of Rockefeller Foundation, dies in New York, aged 77.

Feb. 2.—Knox tells Senate foreign relations committee he is "tremendously worried" about Britain's chances of winning war and that odds would be against United States if obliged to face Axis alone as it would possess 700% greater ship-building facilities; "present sorry state of world affairs had its rather clear beginning in 1931 when Britain did not support United States in sustaining Nine-Power Pact when Japanese invaded Manchuria, but it would be unwise to withhold aid from Britain on this account". Sen. C. Pepper proposes Congress confer on President "full wartime powers to meet terrible emergency facing us". Sen. B. K. Wheeler states President is "attempting to discredit me because I won't cease warning American people that administration's policy is taking United States into a war that is not ours".

Freighter *Cold Harbor* leaves with cargo of food, clothing, and medicine for Spain and unoccupied France, Britain having given permission for vessel to pass blockade.

Salmon O. Levinson, world-known Chicago corporation lawyer generally credited with authorship of Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war, dies, aged 75.

Feb. 3.—Senate approves bill to complete building of 200 freighters.

Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt extends export license system to oil well and oil refinery machinery, radium, uranium ore, and calf-skins, interpreted as another step in economic war against Axis powers.

Hull reveals government is studying problem of using 500,000 tons of merchant vessels of Axis powers and nations controlled by them now tied up in United States harbors; other unofficial source states United States and Britain have reached conditional agreement whereby 14 French ships (119,000 tons), idle in United States ports, would be released for service.

Feb. 5.—Knox reveals arrangements made to send China 100 warplanes as first instalment of 500 which Chungking government has been seeking; also that Navy has offered Greece 30 Grumman naval planes as free gift as they would be classed as obsolete, but that Greece has not accepted them because it wants planes of another type. Other government source discloses that 90% of military plane output was diverted to Britain during December and January; production will exceed 1000 a month by March. Official naval sources state United States has 2,138 new naval units of all kinds under construction at 84 different naval yards, including 16 battleships, 130 destroyers, and 19 cruisers.

Reported officials are considering plans to use Iceland as transshipment base for war supplies for Britain; American ships would transport goods to Iceland, which is neutral, and goods would be picked up there by British ships, reducing by 2/3 distance they now have to travel.

Charles Beard, American historian, states before Senate foreign relations committee that lend-lease bill is one “for waging undeclared war” and that Congress must decide “whether it is prepared to carry United States into war in Europe and thus set whole world afire, or stay out until last ditch and preserve stronghold of order and sanity against forces of hell. . . must likewise decide whether to give Britain unlimited access to U. S. Treasury for purpose of guaranteeing British empire’s present extension, economic resources, and economic methods”.

Feb. 6.—President nominates John Gilbert Winant as Ambassador to Britain; is former Governor of New Hampshire and director of International Labor Office at Geneva. President honors Philippines by naming new cruiser after archipelago; new cruisers will also be named after Hawaii, Guam, and Samoa.

Rep. V. Marcantonio states war is “between two gangs of imperialistic bandits, one of which stole yesterday and other is trying to steal today”; he denounces Halifax as “imperialist who betrayed people of Spain and also sold democracy down river at Munich”. Lindbergh tells Senate foreign relations committee “I personally do not believe England is in position to win war” and he urges United States not to attempt to establish distant bridgeheads as “American neck would be stretched clear across Atlantic and across Pacific in relation to Philippines It makes great difference to us who wins war in Europe, but I do not believe it is either possible or desirable for us to control outcome of European wars. Germany is natural air-power just as England is natural sea-power.”

Nomura arrives at San Francisco, his ship escorted into port by two American destroyers.

Feb. 7.—President signs \$313,500,000 appropriation bill to finance construction of 200 cargo ships.

House by unanimous voice-vote approves amendment to lend-lease bill declaring none of provisions will alter Neutrality Act provision banning American merchant ships from war zones designated by President. House defeated amendment to prevent Russia from receiving any aid under bill by vote of 185 to 94.

Feb. 8.—House votes 260 to 165 for lend-lease bill after defeating 13 attempts to modify it; only amendment made over Administration's objection was one enabling Congress to end President's authority under bill at any time by mere majority vote of both houses.

Under-Secretary of War R. Patterson states before Military Order of Carabao that Philippine Army may become bulwark of civilization; "Philippines today possesses strategic importance undreamed of when first American officers arrived in Islands early in century".

Feb. 9.—Former Senator Reed Smoot, co-author of famous Tariff Act of 1910 and other tariff legislation, dies in Florida, aged 79. W. Van Devanter, retired Associate Justice of Supreme Court, dies at Washington, aged 82.

Feb. 10.—*International News Service* states President has entrusted Ambas. Winant with American peace plan to be followed after end of war looking toward international society based on economic as well as political democracy and social justice and economic security, religious freedom, and freedom of speech for vanquished as well as victors, with vast scheme for public works to meet unemployment conditions after demobilization, restoration of Hull's reciprocal trade program, and international exploitation of colonies.

Senate confirms appointment of Winant and also exchange of posts between Ambassador to China N. T. Johnson and Minister to Australia C. E. Gauss. Sen. A. T. Ellender states there is no chance of normalizing American-Japanese relations while Japan remains wedded to Axis. House approves bill raising federal debt limit to \$65,000,000,000.

Elizalde tells *United Press*, "We Filipinos must be ready to offer everything we have in defense of our way of life and all things dear to us; Philippines must become more conscious at once of tremendous threat which hangs over us and over all democracies".

Gen. W. Krivitsky, former chief of Russian intelligence service in western Europe, is found shot to death in Washington hotel; authorities state death looks like suicide.

Feb. 11.—President in answer to question at press conference states in event United States is involved in war in Far East, such development would have no effect on deliveries of war material to Britain. Asked if he thinks there is any danger of war in Pacific, he replies in negative but declines to elaborate. Reporters got impression question and reply had been prepared in advance to enable President to make public statement on subject and observers believe remarks indicate United States factories would continue to concentrate practically full energies on production of materials for Britain while nation would rely chiefly on navy and on blockade and stringent financial and economic controls in dealing with Japan. Nomura arrives in Washington and is met at station by 100 members of Japanese Washington and New York communities as number of State Department officials; reception is strikingly different from welcome given Halifax.

Willkie, returned from visit to England, appearing before Senate foreign affairs committee, states if Britain should collapse, United States would be at war within 30 days and that only way to aid Britain quickly enough is to pass lend-lease bill, limiting applicability to Britain, China, and Greece and including time-limit; he also states United States should supply Britain with from 5 to 10 destroyers monthly. He confers with President for 1-1/2 hours after appearing before committee.

Automotive industry which produces 100,000 cars and trucks weekly is turning technique of mass production toward building air armada of 50,000 planes and engines on what may eventually be unlimited scale.

Feb. 12.—President asks Congress for \$830,000,000 to speed up naval rearmament program and work on air bases, shipyard expansion, etc., including \$4,700,000 for fleet operating facilities, additional power, and bomb-proof shelters for Guam. Knox states he is against "depleting Navy any further"; U S. Fleet now possesses 159 destroyers, with 15 more scheduled for delivery this year and 45 more in 1942; "we can not spare destroyers if we want a balanced fleet".

Feb. 13.—President and Knox confer after which White House issues statement that “President is thoroughly informed concerning question of British need for destroyers. Despite differences of expression on this question, as reported in press, President has reason to believe it will be under study for some time because there are many elements which enter picture”.

Senate foreign relations committee approves lend-lease bill by vote of 15 to 8.

Feb. 14.—President receives Nomura and welcomes latter’s assurances that he is resolved “to achieve better understanding” and thereby “preserve peace of Pacific”; Nomura stated recent developments have been “cause of considerable concern on both sides of ocean”. President in press conference states warning to Americans to leave Far East is merely routine repetition of previous warnings and advises reporters to refer to State Department before using such phrases as “increased gravity.” Stated in Washington that United States, Britain, Australia, and Netherlands East Indies are engaged in one of greatest pressure moves ever made to counteract German pressure on Japan to enter war and strike at British and Dutch possessions; move reported to have shocked Tokyo. Washington sources say recent talks between Hull, former British Ambassador Lord Lothian, and Australian Minister R. A. Casey perfected plan for concerted action in case Japan strikes, though no specific commitments were made. Army circles reported urging some thought be given to making Philippines main Far Eastern fleet base instead of Singapore.

Senate approves bill raising debt limit to \$65,000,000,000. House naval affairs committee reports favorably on “junior lend-lease bill” for Philippines, permitting Navy Department to sell, loan, or lease to Philippines obsolete naval equipment, not including ships, and to make repairs of such equipment at cost; amendment provides Secretary’s right to take such action must end when Philippines becomes independent. Revealed in House naval affairs committee that Navy is contemplating construction of complete base at Tutuila and Samoa as southwestern point in whole Pacific line.

Wall Street prices slum 1 to 4 points, with selling heaviest in many months.

Feb. 15.—Dr. J. Laudon, Netherlands Minister at Washington, after conferring with Hull, states Netherlands “will fight any aggressor”. Halifax also confers with Hull and later tells press, “It is fair assumption that Britain is interested in keeping Pacific matters from going to pieces”.

Other Countries

Feb. 16.—Tokyo press bitterly denounces Secretary of State Cordell Hull for “slandering” Japan and other Axis powers. *Kokumin*, commenting on rumor that United States might mediate in Thai-Indo-China hostilities, states it is attempting to “trespass on sacred confines of East Asia”.

British Royal Air Force reported to have struck heavily at Wilhelmshaven in concentrated attack throughout night. Admiralty announces cruiser *Southampton*, target of German-Italian air attack on 10th, is total loss as ship could not be towed to port and had to be sunk. Ministry of Health orders compulsory removal of all children under 14 from Greater London as “likely to suffer in mind and body” from German bombings. Pope Pius XII receives German Ambassador and discusses religious situation in German-occupied territories.

Feb. 17.—Premier Prince F. Konoye postpones statement previously promised for today on domestic and foreign problems. *Domei* news service states government has decided not to issue statement on Hull’s testimony before House; *Asahi* states it is “clear challenge to Axis powers, just short of ultimatum”. Chungking National Military Council announces 4th Route Army has been abolished as it acted in defiance of orders and planned revolt; ordered to continue northward march until it crossed Yellow River, army instead moved south and sought to waylay government’s 40th Division; later fought in self-defense and succeeded in disarming communist army by January 12; speedy liquidation of crisis was due to fact that many officers of 4th refused to side with rebels. *Domei* reports that Thai forces numbering 100,000 have driven French Indo-China forces to bank of Mekong; observers state French forces lack fighting planes while Thai received 40 bombing planes from Japan recently.

Berlin communique states German planes scored direct hit yesterday on aircraft carrier during attack on Malta; Rome communique states ship was *Illustrious* which was damaged on 10th. RAF bombs Wilhelmshaven for second consecutive night, also docks at Emden, Bremerhaven, Rotterdam, Flushing, and Brest. Reported British have given permission for number of French cargo ships from South America to pass through blockade. Prime Minister W. Churchill states in speech at Glasgow, with H. Hopkins, emissary of President Roosevelt, on platform, that he has not slightest doubt what end of war will be but that he can hold out no hope for easy passage; "Before us lie dangers—I would hardly like to say as great as those which we have passed, but at any rate dangers which, if we neglect anything, might be fatal, mortal. . . . We do not require, in 1941, large armies from overseas. What we do require are weapons, ships, and airplanes. All we can pay for, we will pay for, but we require far more than we shall be able to pay for Hitler is master of great part of Europe. . . his armies can march almost anywhere they will. . . but every day this occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, and presently perhaps Italy as last has built up volume of hatred for Nazi creed and German name which perhaps centuries will hardly efface. It is for Hitler of supreme consequence to break down Britain's resistance and thus rivet effectively shackles he has prepared for people of Europe. . . . Before us lie many months of having to endure bombardment of our cities and industrial areas without power to make adequate reply. . . . I hope that by end of year and beginning of next, in air and on land, we maybe at no disadvantage as far as equipment is concerned. . . I watch with deep emotion the stirring processes whereby the democracy of great American Republic is establishing its laws and formulating its decisions in order to insure that British Commonwealth shall be able to maintain, as it is maintaining at present, the front line of civilization and progress". Reported that Italian prisoners captured by Greeks states liner *Liguria* (15,000 tons) and *Lombardia* (20,000) laden with Italian troops, were recently sunk in Adriatic. Reported Italy is running very short of oil and other vital war materials and may quit war before end of year.

Feb. 18.—Reported that Hull remarks have produced deeper anxiety in Tokyo than any development since United States advised American citizens to withdraw from Far East. Reported that Gen. Chu Teh, "Red Napoleon" and Gen. Pang Tu-huai have protested to Chungking, demanding immediate cessation of attacks on communist troops and members of communist party.

British troops reoccupy Kassala, Sudan, 250 miles east of Khartoum and few miles within Eritrean border.

Feb. 19.—Lieut.-Gen. K. Suzuki, former commander of Japanese forces in China, states he believes China will keep up resistance for long period, that European war is also long-term conflict, and that decisive factor in both is undoubtedly United States. "Japan must not be content with military preparations, but must try to solve its international difficulties by means of diplomacy". *Japan Times and Advertiser*, mouthpiece of foreign office, urges adoption by United States of "more practical attitude. . . . war would not get either country anywhere. . . . American people can make honorable deal with Japan."

Britain orders compulsory mobilization of all male civilians between 16 and 60 to fight fire-bombs, except members of home-guards, police, and other special services; conscription of women for similar duty may follow. Announced at Vichy that leaders of French and German metallurgical industries are negotiating for "complete collaboration"; French Ministry of Labor and Industrial Production issues communique: "First practical experiment in Franco-German collaboration has demonstrated great advantages our country can draw from policy established by Marshal H. Petain." Official Athens spokesman denies Italian allegations that British motorized troops have landed at Salonika; "limited operations" took place in Albania yesterday with capture of numerous prisoners and abundant war material.

Feb. 20.—Hongkong observes centenary of its foundation as British crown colony. Thai naval forces claim victory over Indo-China ships in naval-air battle in Gulf of Siam on 17th with loss of 3 French ships including cruiser *Lazotte Piquet*; French deny claim.

After denying up to that moment meeting between Chancellor A. Hitler and Premier B. Mussolini was scheduled, terse official announcement states they met today at undisclosed place and reached "complete agreement on all questions". British claim 15 Italo-German planes were downed during violent raids on Malta yesterday, making total of 30 planes in 3 days. V. Gayda, Mussolini spokesman, states American war supplies were instrumental in recent British African successes, including planes and large numbers of trucks.

Jan. 21.—Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka at opening session of Diet, states: “Japan must perfect itself as state highly organized for national defense, not only to meet pressure but also to secure its economic life, self-supply, and self-sufficiency within East Asia. . . . Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China, Thai lie within sphere of common prosperity. Indies and Indo-China, if only for geographical reasons, should be in intimate, inseparable relationship with our country. Therefore, situation which hitherto has thwarted development of this natural relationship must be thoroughly remedied and relations of good neighborliness secured by promotion of mutual prosperity Chiang Kai-shek is still greatly harassed by communism and is keeping up resistance to Japan due to misplaced hopes in assistance from Britain and United States. . . . United States has evinced no adequate understanding of fact that establishment of sphere of common prosperity throughout greater East Asia is truly matter of vital conduct. . . . United States apparently entertains idea that its own first line of defense lies along mid-Atlantic in east, but in west, not only along eastern Pacific but even as far as China and South Seas. . . . Assumption of such attitude by United States would not contribute to promotion of world peace. . . . Japan is dominated by firm determination to go forward with work of stabilizing Far East. . . . Japan as leader of East Asia can not be indifferent to Thai-Indo-China dispute, which it hopes will be settled at earliest possible opportunity”. He points out undesirability of present relations with Russia being left as they are and declares Tripartite Pact was not directed against Russia. “We earnestly hope Soviet will understand Japan’s true intentions”. He also voices confidence in Italian armed might stating he feels sure “our ally Italy will attain its object before long”. Premier Konoye in opening session warns of multiple obstacles facing Japan and states establishment of new order in East Asia forms backbone of Japan’s foreign policy. War Minister Maj.-Gen. H. Tojo states army is confident of “brilliant future ahead in connection with China incident”, but admits peace is still distant. Diet opens under conditions that indicate that with abolition of political parties and close supervision of all interpellations, it will be most supine in Japan’s history. Announced in Tokyo that Russo-Japanese provisional one-year fisheries agreement has been signed and agreement reached on formation of commission to formulate permanent treaty. Saigon report states *Lamotte Piquet* was not scratched and that Thai lost its 3 best ships. Irish residents in Hongkong telegraph Prime Minister E. de Valera urging “immediate abandonment of present policy of neutrality” and substitution of cooperation with Britain in war against dictatorships.

Announced in London that 3,793 civilians were killed and 5,044 sent to hospitals throughout United Kingdom as result of air raids during December, lowest for one month since *blitzkrieg* began; figures were: September 6,854 killed, 10,615 hospitalized; October, 6,344 and 8,695; November, 4,585 and 6,202, respectively. National Arbitration Tribunal awards some 1,250,000 engineering and shipbuilding workers increase in wages of 3 shillings 6 pence. Leading communist newspaper *Daily Worker* and other leftist periodical, *The Week*, are suppressed, Home Secretary stating papers have been “systematically publishing material calculated to form opposition to successful prosecution of war.” Cairo British headquarters announces attack against Tobruk began early this morning. Reported British planes shot down 2 Italian planes which participated in attacks on Piraeus, Athens port. Reports from Sofia (Bulgaria) state serious attempt at *coup d’etat* was made in Rumania by communists and dissident Iron Guardists against regime of Premier Ion Antonescu, clashes occurring in Bucharest and all over country with many casualties. Antonescu replaces Minister of Interior because 9 hours after assassination of German officer. Major Doering, member of German military mission, nothing had been done and he fixes a 24-hour dead-line for the “reestablishment of peace and order”. He states: “I swear before God, nation, and history, that these 4 months of governing have been the most soul-destroying any man could endure for his country; I have fought to save what there was left to save”. Reported that machine-guns were used in heart of capital between Rumanian troops and leftists who resented measures taken following murder of Doering. Country said to be in state of anarchy growing out of resentment against German occupation. Vichi spokesman states France will insist on full observance of armistice terms and will refuse to turn over fleet to Germany. “Marshal Petain remains man who represents integral authority. Tomorrow, same as today and yesterday, his ministers, whoever they may be, will be responsible only to him. We must have confidence in him and follow him, whatever gestures he might make. . . whatever men he might choose as collaborators, whatever policy he might determine to pursue. Surrounded as we are by gravest dangers, we can not escape them in any way other than by obedience to our chief”. Vichi government borrows funds for 4th time in little over 4 months to cover cost of maintaining German army of occupation—400,000,000 francs a day, government has practically no income from customs or taxes. German-Italian economic conference opens in Rome with 35 experts on each side. Reliable Istanbul quarters state Greek commercial mission returning from Moscow learned in Russian political quarters that Russia has 120 divisions (1,800,000 men) along Russo-German frontier. Diplomatic sources in New York report that Germany was forced to abandon plan for passage of its troops through Bulgaria as price of Russia’s signature to Russo-German economic agreement of January 10.

Jan. 22.—Reported Col. T. Koike, member of military mission in Indo-China, has offered to mediate in Thai-Indo-China conflict; Saigon officials admit Thai forces have advanced due to superiority of equipment, especially in planes; French said to have suffered heavy losses. East Indies government reported to have referred Japanese economic proposals to Dutch government in London. Adm. K. Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to United States, departs for America. British Tokyo Embassy again suggests British nationals with no essential business in Japan evacuate as soon as possible.

Churchill states in Commons Britain has 4,000,000 men under arms in army and homeguard to defend Island, and later, supplied with vast array of mechanical equipment, to strike back at Germany on continent; he states Britain has enough factories to supply army with everything required for continuous action if and when it lands expeditionary force on continent. Minister of Labor E. Bevin announces drastic plan to speed up war production by registering all British men and women of working age to facilitate transfer from non-essential occupations to war industries; transfers would largely be voluntary, but compulsion would be used if necessary; mobile labor force will be created to quickly unload and repair ships; business and professional men will be asked to serve if necessary; and women will be asked to take place of men in offices. Admiralty announces mercantile losses for week ending January 12 were 9 British ships sunk (30,226 tons), 5th consecutive week that losses have been below average. British capture Tobruk, taking over 14,000 Italian prisoners; advance units already on way to Derna, 100 miles farther along coast. Cairo reports state Marshal R. Graziani has now lost 2 /3 of his army which according to Italian reports totalled 250,000 men. British state “with fall of Tobruk, whole initiative is now ours”. British Malta dispatches state at least 39 enemy bombers were lost in series of raids on island since 16th, with 5 others believed downed and 9 damaged; state raids did little damage, Adm. W. D. Leahy, American Ambassador to Vichy, confers with Navy Minister Ad. J. Darlan and afterwards tells press he explained to him President Roosevelt’s policies, particularly America’s determination to help Britain. Reported from Rome that Mussolini and Hitler drafted war plans for spring on basis of United States declaration of war against Axis before summer. Rome *Stefani* news agency reports that 200 German bombers, escorted by German and Italian fighting planes, attacked Malta on 20th, destroying docks and depots and again hitting carrier *Illustrious*. Radio Ankara states bulk of Turkish army is concentrated in Thrace in “region of most danger. . . Turkey is waiting, fully prepared.”

Jan. 23.—Cabinet approves program for increasing population of Japan to 100,000,000 in 19 years with each couple expected to have average of 5 children; Japan has used argument of over-population for its expansion plans. Y. Hayashi, chairman of Japanese taxpayers’ association of Shanghai, shoots and wounds W. J. Keswick, British chairman of Shanghai Municipal Council, and 2 Japanese members of Council, in full view of 5000 persons attending annual meeting of Shanghai Taxpayers’ Association at Shanghai Race Course, just after meeting had voted down Hayashi’s resolution opposing Council’s recommendation of 40% increase in taxes to meet unusual expenses growing out of Sino-Japanese hostilities; Japanese tried to start riot after shooting but were quelled by police. Japanese Embassy officials state they are not prepared to admit Hayashi “was assailant” and are awaiting outcome of their investigation; he is being detained “as suspect”; informally they express regret over attack on Keswick. East Indies press vigorously objects to Matsuoka’s statement that Indies belong to so-called Great East Asia sphere of co-prosperity; H. J. van Mook, director of Economic Affairs Department and head of Dutch trade delegation which will soon again meet Japanese delegation, states there is no change in stand of Volksraad that Indies is not part of any Asiatic bloc; even economically, Mook states, 90% of Indies export income was delivered from countries outside East Asia. Thai forces continue advance into Laos and capture city of Champasak. British seize French liner *Ile de France* at Singapore.

British reported to have captured 20,000 men at Tobruk including Italian admiral and 5 generals and their staffs. Antonescu claims he has regained complete control of situation and proclaims himself full military dictator and states he will form new party with Iron Guard as foundation which will be under his personal leadership. German foreign office organ states Germany has given guarantee it will not abandon Rumania in its hour of difficulty. Col. W. J. Donovan, representative of President Roosevelt, reported in Yugoslavia.

Jan. 24.—Japanese foreign office announces Thai and France have accepted Japanese proposal for truce in border fighting and offer of mediation made on 20th. Saigon *United Press* report states Japan hurriedly made offer after learning United States and Britain were pressing Vichy and Thai to come to terms. Japanese claim traffic on Burma road is completely cut off as result of further bombing of Kungkuo bridge over Mekong. Japanese Consul General in Shanghai states Hayashi will be sent to Nagasaki for trial; Consul visited Keswick in hospital and expressed regret.

Japanese taxpayers say they are determined to fight proposal to increase taxes, but "only legitimate means will be recognized."

RAF carried out concentrated attack on Dusseldorf on night of 22nd. Announced Britain has so far lost 4 cruisers proper and 11 armed merchant cruisers; statement made because Germans claimed 16 British cruisers had been sunk. Announced that British submarine sank 7000-ton Italian supply ship south of Italy. British casualties at Tobruk reported to have been under 500. Reported from Cairo that Emperor Haile Selassie has crossed Abyssinian frontier to lead revolt. Antonescu admits effort to reach settlement with rebels has been in vain and that he has ordered Rumanian army to intervene.

Jan. 25.—Matsuoka discloses Thai and Indo-China accepted Japanese truce and mediation after they had been notified Japan would never tolerate any attempts by other powers to "block extension of our influence to the south". Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai extends formal regrets for shooting of Keswick to Danish Consul-General, P. Scheel, dean of consular corps, assuring there would be no repetition of such disorder in future meetings. Australian air chief Sir Charles Burnett confers with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander-in-chief of British forces in Far East, at Singapore.

London enjoys 5th successive night of freedom from air attack, presumably because of bad weather. Cairo reports state Graziani abandoned his headquarters at Cirene because of heavy RAF bombing. Rome claims sinking by Italian submarine of British auxiliary *Eumaeus* laden with troops in Atlantic. Germans claim Nazi planes damaged 2 British battleships and 1 heavy cruiser in Mediterranean yesterday.

United Press reports neutral observers in Moscow stating that American removal of "moral embargo" removes last obstacle to improvement in United States-Russian relations; growing friendliness shown by recent opening of American consulate in Vladivostok.

Jan. 26.—Matsuoka bitterly charges United States with abandoning Monroe Doctrine in extending its defense frontier from eastern to western Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand; "it is outrageous that United States should object to Japan's control of western Pacific; we must control it; we can not change our national policy to endorse American view". He states Hull's declaration that seizure of Manchuria was "first act of aggression in last tragic decade" is "so obviously distorted that it would not stand briefest scrutiny". Reported that Dutch government considers many points in Japan's secret economic agenda unsatisfactory and that progress in trade negotiations will depend on whether its delegation will accept changes; "no preferential privileges will be granted Japan"; said that Japan demands permission for free exploration of outer islands, right to establish regular air line to islands, mining and fishing concessions, right to exploit undeveloped areas with Japanese labor, revision of import-quota laws, permission for Japanese doctors and dentists to enter islands, and permission to organize small businesses. British foreign office instructs British Ambassador in Tokyo to lodge strong protest against shooting of Keswick. Some 50 Chinese cabarets and amusement centers in Shanghai close early because of explosion of incendiary bombs in 5 night spots earlier in evening.

Advance British units enter Derna from which main body of Italians has fled to Benghazi. Rumored in Belgrade that 3 Italian generals and several hundred soldiers were killed in riots in Milan, Turin, and other towns in Po valley, and that German troops intervened. Count S. Csaky, Hungarian foreign minister, dies, aged 46, from complication following ptomaine food poisoning suffered in recent trip to Belgrade to sign Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship pact.

Jan. 27.—Konoye states "Although Sino-Japanese conflict has entered 5th year, there is little prospect of settlement; fighting services are not responsible; it is nobody's responsibility but mine; I feel it unpardonable before throne and entire nation that already millions of yen have been spent and thousands of soldiers sacrificed; I am determined to exert myself to utmost in overcoming this situation as my last service to the state".

London completes first week of complete freedom from German air attack; rest of England has been visited by raiders only few times. W. Willkie, arriving in London, is luncheon guest of Churchill and interviews Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Labor Minister E. Bevin later in day. Reported Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell in command of British forces in Africa, was recently in Athens. Announced in Vichy that new "constitutional act" will be

published shortly requiring cabinet ministers and other high officials to swear fidelity to person of Petain and accept responsibility with their persons and property for their acts. Radio Ankara states German troops are arriving in Italy in steady stream, staff officers taking up duties alongside Italian officers. Foreign Minister G. Ciano announced to have gone to front as lieut.-col. of air force. Reported Antonescu has reestablished control after week of rioting and bloodshed; he forms new Cabinet containing no Iron Guard members.

Jan. 28.—House of Peers adopts resolution that government bring into immediate effect “the immutable policies of our empire regarding stabilization of East Asia so that one on hand Emperor’s mind may be set at rest and, on other, it shall meet national expectations”. Generallissimo Chiang Kai-shek states 4th Route Army incident is closed and communist rebellion no longer exists. Thai high command states hostilities have been resumed because French artillery along Mekong continued firing after armistice, these batteries later being taken.

Commons endorses suppression of *Daily Worker* by vote of 297 to 11. Britain reported to have lodged representations with Washington and Moscow claiming American exports to Russia are indirectly aiding Germany. Reported German mechanized troops have reached Sicily from North Italy; Sicily is nearest point to Libya’s remaining ports, Benghazi and Tripoli. Antonescu states. “Rumania will march without hesitation on side of great Fuehrer and Duce”. Reported Greeks have halted several smashing Italian attacks during past week in Albania.

Jan. 29.—Matsuoka states, “There is no such word as ‘hopeless’ in diplomat’s vocabulary. I have sent Adm. K. Nomura to United States as Japanese Ambassador to emphasize to President Roosevelt and American people what a catastrophe to humanity America’s entry into European war would mean”. Preliminary peace negotiations between Thai and Indo-China begin aboard Japanese cruiser at Saigon between 7 Japanese, 6 French, and 6 Thai delegates. French officials deny Thai charge that French troops continued firing after 10 A.M. truce yesterday; border fighting now stopped. Japanese warships reported concentrating off Cape St. Jacques, Indo-China, and Japanese troops have occupied Haiduong, east of Hanoi, again breaking Hanoi agreement. Chiang Kai-shek states if United States would aid China to half extent it is aiding Britain, there would be no danger of United States itself being involved in Far Eastern war. He states there is no danger of Japanese being able to close Burma road. He states action against 4th Route Army was necessary to preserve military discipline and that no political considerations were involved; “there is absolutely no ground for civil war as there exists complete unanimity.”

British government calls all men between ages of 18 and 19 and 37 and 49 to register for military service. Admiralty reports shipping losses for week ending January 19 as totaling 58,212 tons, heaviest in several weeks; also that submarine *Triton* is overdue and considered lost. Netherlands people are asked by Germans to subscribe to 500,000,000 guilder, 4%, 10-year loan to meet cost of occupation. Premier John Metaxas, of Greece, dies, aged 69.

Jan. 30.—Hitler in Berlin speech states Germany will “force decision one way or another this spring and will block every American effort to bring assistance to Britain. Germany has no quarrel with American people, but if non-European powers try to intervene, Europe will rise. Germans never will attack American continent. . . . Germany was never defeated in last war; that failure was due to accumulation of personal incapacity. . . . German democracy was a miserable conception. Only constructive ideas were found in Nationalist and Socialist camps which fought each other bitterly. These camps had to be brought together and we have achieved that. Nazi Party was built purely by persuasion. National-Socialism conquered democracy in a democracy and by democracy. I received my mandate from German nation. . . . My foreign policy could be summarized in one sentence: abolition of Versailles Treaty. My peaceful efforts failed because opposed by combination of plutocratic ruthlessness, Jewish hate instincts, and ambitions of refugees. I never had single dispute with Britain and offered her my hand again and again. When I offered Britain my hand after collapse in west, I was met by sneers and insults. They spat at me. Whoever wants to help Britain must know that every ship without or with escort that comes before our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed. If America should attempt to interfere in European conflict, our aims will change at once. Europe will resist such attempt. . . . If Britain thinks to see proof of victory in few misfortunes that have befallen our partner, I do not understand this argument. It is ridiculous to think they can bring about estrangement between us. If we (Hitler and Mussolini) have joined hands, this is handclasp of men of honor”. German planes bomb London early in night, but bad weather forced them back to their bases. Willkie visiting air-raid shelters and seeing women and children there is distraught and states, “I’m a touch egg-but this moves me deeply”. RAF concentrated on Wilhelmshaven last night. Cairo British headquarters announces capture of Derna was completed this morning. Alexander G. Korizis is appointed Prime Minister of Greece.

President F. Batista of Cuba declares all totalitarian associations in Cuba to be illegal and bans all totalitarian propaganda and immediate expulsion of foreigners convicted of spreading it; Spanish government has recalled Consul-General G. Resira well known Falangist.

Jan. 31.—Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai admits presence of Japanese naval units are cruising off Saigon “due to naval necessity. . . involved in armistice negotiations”. Reported from Saigon Japanese have been sending large shipments of muffins to Bangkok. Thai and Indo-China sign armistice providing for mutual withdrawal from position occupied at 10 A.M., January 28, to create 20-kilometer buffer zone; this leaves Thai forces in control of parts of Laos and Cambodia; final peace settlement will be made in Tokyo.

Churchill states “British successes in Libya exposed rottenness of Nazi-Facist regime; instead of marching in triumph to Athens and Cairo, Italians are now forced to bring in Germany to rescue and rule them”. Hopkins is received at luncheon by King and Queen. Gen. C. de Gaulle appeals to French army in Africa to reenter war and help driveve Italians from Africa. “Are you going to stand inactive, your arms by your side, when fate of France and its empire is being decided at your guns’ range and when, for a start, men of Gen. Catroux have entered Tobruk and men of Gen. Determinant have taken Murzak?” Paris press brings anti-Vichy outburst to climax by bitter attack on Foreign Minister P. Flandin and other Cabinet members excepting heads of armed forces, and demands former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister P. Laval be returned to Cabinet. Reported from Vichi that Hitler has demanded reinstatement of Laval and also that Axis forces be permitted to use French Mediterranean naval and air bases.

Feb. 2.—U.S.S. *Mindanao* gunboat arrives in Canton from Hongkong with 100,000 capsules of synthetic vitamin B1 for Chinese hospitals for victims of beriberi. *United Press* reports informed Saigon quarters as believing Japanese action against East Indies and possibly against Singapore may occur within very short time; state Japanese are anxious to start southern drive before United States makes up its mind to take strong stand in Far East.

British capture Agordat, Eritrea also Berentu, 80 miles west of Asmara, the capital. Cairo RAF announcements states Tripoli, capital of Libya, was heavily bombed on 31st. Violent riots reported from Johannesburg, blamed on extremist Boer and German elements. Paris *Nouveaux Temps* warns that Hitler may impose “peace of destruction” on unoccupied France unless Vichy accepts “peace of association”. Gen. M. Weygand, replying to de Gaulle, states, “You heard appeal to participate again in struggle which will mean end of France; I appeal to you not to take path leading to destruction of France; have faith and confidence in Chief of State, Marshal Petain’s collaboration program which will lead to rebirth of France”. Reported Pope has sounded College of Cardinals on convoking a conciliabule of 2000 bishops at Rome as soon as war is over; meeting would be most important since Council of Trent.

Feb. 3.—N. Hoshino, Minister without portfolio, tells Diet budget committee Japan is justified in utilizing natural resources of entire South Seas region. Reported that Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs C. Ohashi has rejected representations of Netherland’s Minister against inclusion of Indies in “New Order” of East Asia and told him “sphere of common prosperity such as Japan advocates concerns only economic affairs and has no political character.” *Yumiuri Shimbun* states Indies would “forfeit right of existence if it persists in bigotted, obstinate attitude instigated by Anglo-American influences.” King Hua-ting, editor of Shanghai pro-Chungking *Shun Pao*, is assassinated, two pro-Chungking Chinese courts are bombed, and gang of Japanese try to burn down Shanghai Race Course shed in which taxpayers’ meeting was scheduled to be resumed on 6th.

For 2nd time this year RAF delivers daylight mass air attack on Boulogne docks, bombers escorted by 3 squadrons of Hurricanes with further 3 squadrons of Spitfires keeping guard above; German fliers, seeing formidable formation, fled. Admiralty announces that heavy air attack was carried out on Sardinia on 2nd by naval aircraft; taken to indicate planes are still operating from carriers despite German dive-bombing attacks. RAF officials state lull in German air activities may be attributed to very bad flying weather, to necessity of repairing many damaged bombers, and to diversion of considerable number of bombers to Mediterranean to help Italians. . Paris committee rivalling Petains “national union” group of 51 members, threatens to establish rival government with program of collaboration with Germany. Darlan confers with Laval in Paris. Greeks reported now dominating 6000-foot mountain range of Trebishini, strategic key to whole of southern Albania.

Feb. 4.—Matsuoka states in Diet that Japanese military and naval authorities are claiming belligerent rights and that government is considering invoking them to prevent foreign assistance to Chiang Kai-shek. He states he wants to make clear to America Japan does not want to risk war for sake of its aspirations, but that situation has never been marked by greater misunderstanding. "United States misunderstands Japan's intentions and strength. I think that rather than abstract statements, clarification to America through compilation of cold figures showing Japan's economy could be established without dependence on America and Britain, is best means of eliminating present underestimation by Americans of Japan's power." Foreign office spokesman tells press "Japan legally recognizes Dutch government in London, but, practically, it is different". Dutch officials in Batavia state Dutch government in London and Batavian administration are inseparably linked and these relations are not subject to Japanese interference, acceptance, or discussion. They express hope Japanese government will find means to deny statement reportedly made by Ohashi to Dutch Minister when he forwarded protest of Dutch government to inclusion of Indies in "New Order", because, if it does not, "it is difficult to see how discussions could be continued". Dutch press states that if reports are correct, negotiations should immediately be broken off as Indies rejection of Japanese new order was clear and firm. Reported that van Mook yesterday handed Japanese delegation an answer categorically refusing to discuss any proposal giving Japan a favored position in any part of Indies, but is willing to discuss development of normal trade relations with Japan. Reported that Thai has permitted Japanese to use airfields in northern part of country for bombing attacks on Burma road.

British Admiralty reports mercantile shipping losses for week ending January 26 totalled 33,604 tons; of 9 ships lost, 7 were British. RAF reported to have heavily raided Castel Benito, Italy's principal airbase in Libya on 2nd and 3rd. Donovan, Roosevelt envoy, reported to have left Istanbul for Cairo.

Batista suspends constitutional guarantees for 15 days and orders arrests of chiefs of Cuban army and navy staffs and police head for alleged seditious activities.

Feb. 5.—Undetermined number of Japanese warships reported cruising off mouth of Menam river leading to Bangkok and Japanese troops reported preparing to concentrate on Thai border in Cambodia ostensibly to enforce armistice terms; believed Japanese are bringing pressure on Thai to draw country into its sphere. Travelers report British are throwing up earthworks along Malayan-Thai frontier. K. Yoshizawa, chief of Japanese delegation in Java, presents Batavian government with telegram from Tokyo denying remarks attributed to Ohashi.

RAF reported last night to have launched damaging air attack on Calais, Boulogne, Bordeaux, and Ostend; flames reported to have leapt 9000 feet in air Willkie, after being received by King and Queen yesterday after his return from Liverpool, enplanes for Lisbon, telling press English people are "almost miraculously fortunate in their present leadership. I doubt whether in history there has been any one man more particularly suited for his job than the Prime Minister". In a radiocast addressed to Germany before he departed, he stated: "I am proud of my German blood, but I hate aggression and tyranny. We, German-Americans, reject the hate, aggression, and lust for power of present German government". Czechs reported sabotaging on large scale food supplies intended for Germany. Stated in Vichy that Laval is demanding supervision over foreign and home affairs and over propaganda, and that Petain declared his demand impossible.

Feb. 6.—Japanese reported fighting in Honan province to regain control of railways connecting north and central China. Thousands of Japanese troops reported being landed north of Hongkong and to be converging on Waichow. Chinese announce completion of new 900-mile road between Lashio, Burma, and Hsichang, southern Sikiang.

Petain reported to have offered to surrender direct control to Darlan while retaining title of Chief of State as compromise with Laval's demand for premiership with authority to appoint cabinet. Paris press states if Petain does not play game according to Hitler's rules, Germany will regard France as constant potential enemy; press claims policy of Flandin is Anglophile and demand France declare itself as abiding by Hitler's rules without awaiting outcome of next German operations against England. Reported Hitler has declared German-French collaboration "must be reality before end of month". Reported that Bulgarian Minister to Berlin has returned to Sofia with renewed demands that country join Axis and permit German troops to pass through territory to attack Greece.

Feb. 7.—Matsuoka in opening Thai-Indo-China peace conference in Tokyo states Japan is “prepared with determination and responsibility to bring about settlement of dispute because establishment of common prosperity sphere throughout East Asia is not only Japan’s policy but a historical necessity”. Japanese seize large quantities of inbound and outbound products in raid on Chinese supply route from Hongkong to Shiuchow via Mirr Bay, including oil, tires, cotton fabrics, rubber boots, and such exports as tungsten and antimony.

British capture Benghazi, capital of Cyrenaica and one of last two remaining Italian ports in Libya; not believed that Britain will carry offensive further west because of difficult terrain and distance and because desert operations are virtually impossible during hot months, also because Italian power in Libya has already been smashed. British forces in Eritrea move into action against Keren, strategic Italian stronghold at top of 6000-foot escarpment which Britons must climb with little protection against Italian fire. French authorities refuse visa to Donovan to cross Syria on way to Palestine in view of delicate situation in Syria and to avoid any incidents”. Gayda states enactment of lend-lease bill by United States would constitute open violation of neutrality.

Feb. 8.—Netherlands Indies government adopts export licensing system to prevent Indies raw materials from reaching Italy and Germany; clause stipulates “no more exports will be allowed than quantities estimated as normal imports needed for home consumption” of importing countries, including Japan. Chinese reported driving back Japan in Honan.

RAF again carried out terrific attack on invasion coast, believed intended to halt imminent German invasion attempt. Laval spurns Petain’s offer and demands full powers stating he will be responsible only to National Assembly—of his own choosing. Spain and Argentina sign trade treaty providing for Argentine shipments of cotton, wheat, and meat.

President G. Vargas of Brazil orders all foreign language publications in country to change to Portuguese within 6 months.

Feb. 9.—Chinese claim that guerillas on 7th shot down Japanese plane 42 miles south of Canton carrying Adm. M. Osumi, member of Supreme War Council and former Minister of Navy, and other ranking officers, and that extremely confidential documents were salvaged revealing Japanese plans to launch southward push. Japanese announcement states plane crashed into mountain side when flying low to avoid fog; Japanese marines hastened to wreckage. Reported from Saigon that 90,000 Japanese soldiers in Formosa and Hainan have been equipped with thin clothes, mosquito nets, etc., suitable for tropical expedition. Reported there are now 90,000 British troops at Singapore; extensive land, sea, and air practice operations are being carried on.

King George congratulates Gen. Wavell and British army of the Nile, stating its successes will rank high in annals of British Empire. Churchill in broadcast to Empire and United States says forward tentacles of German army have already penetrated Bulgaria and that actual troop movements may already have begun; he warns Balkan states that if they permit Hitler to pull them to pieces one by one they will face same fate as Norway and Denmark and appeals to them to oppose Germany side by side with Britain and Turkey; he states Italian war-machine in Africa has been irreparably smashed and that canal and Egypt are safe from attack; referring to successful attack on Genoa, he states this is base from which German expedition might sail to attack Weygand in Algeria and Tunis; he states that Germans in air attack on British fleet lost in a 3 days out of 150 dive-bombers upwards of 90, of which 50 were destroyed in air and 40 on ground. “Our navy is more powerful and our flotillas more numerous. We are far stronger, actually and relatively, in air above these Islands than when our fighters beat down Nazi attack last autumn. Our army is more numerous, more, mobile, and far better equipped and trained than in September. . . . Developments of past 4 or 5 months have been far better than most of us had hoped. British war planes will soon drop more bombs on Germany than Germans on Britain. . . . In last war United States sent 2,000,000 men across Atlantic, but Britain does not need gallant armies either this year, next year, or any year I can foresee. . . . Give us your faith and your blessing. . . and all will be well. . . . Give us the tools and we will finish the job.” Reported that British navy last night subjected Genoa, great Italian southern port to terrific bombardment by both light and heavy units, first naval attack against Italian mainland of entire war.

Feb. 10.—Ambas. J. C. Grew reported to have advised American missionaries to leave Japan. Chinese claim Japanese in Honan are falling back in disorder. Saigon reports state Japanese are concentrating strong air force in Indo-China and that they have secured permission to use several Thai airfields including one at Bangkok. British reported concentrating at Alorstar, northern Malay peninsula and also to be moving toward Burma shore, facing Maguit island.

Announced in London that Britain has severed diplomatic relations with Rumania. RAF stages other day-light air-raid on Boulogne and Dunkirk, meeting almost no opposition. Admiralty announces that 2 battleships, *Renown* and *Malaya* carrier *Ark Royal* cruiser *Sheffield*, and numerous smaller cruisers and destroyers participated in Genoa attack, while aircraft bombed oil refineries and other targets at Leghorn and railway junction at Pissa; only 1 naval plane lost in engagement. British reported to have rounded up 25,000 prisoners at Benghazi. Petain names Darlan his successor in event of his death or inability to perform official functions. Berlin foreign office official states, "Nothing is known here" of German troops in Bulgaria. *Associated Press* reports reliable Sofia diplomatic sources as stating that special Russian envoy has informed Bulgarian government that Russia would not interfere if Germany demands passage for its troops.

Feb. 11.—Official Chinese news agency states Japan has 7 army divisions ready to move south.

British official news agency states German use of Rumanian airfields for new invasion attempt would result in immediate British bombing. British navy bombards Ostend starting grat fires. Anti-fascist Italians in Britain launch "Free Italian Committee" aimed at enlisting Italians all over world in movement to overthrow Mussolini and help Britain win war. Admiralty reports merchants shipping losses for week ending February 1 as totaling 15 ships (57,263 tons) of which 11 (40,429) were flying British flag. Berlin sources state Churchill's speech is "bombast" and that his claims of German air losses in Mediterranean are 40% exaggerated. Reported many Germans in civilian clothes are pouring into Bulgaria; troops concentrations reported opposite Bulgarian town of Vdin. Reported German reconnaissance planes machine-gunned British-occupied airfields in Iceland. Reported Gen. F. Franco and Foreign Minister R. S. Suñer are on way to Italy via France to confer with Mussolini.

Feb. 12.—Japan's newly formed single political party issues manifesto singling out United States as helping Chinese resistance and urging nation to "prepare for worst, otherwise lasting peace in East Asia can never be realized". *Central China Daily News*, organ of Japanese puppet Wang Ching-wei, states Japan is merely awaiting beginning of Germany's *blitzkrieg* against England to launch its southward drive. Commercial negotiations between Japan and Indies remain suspended pending clarifications of statements attributed to high Japanese officials regarding Japan's alleged non-recognition of Netherlands government in London; telegram retracting remarks of February 5 not regarded satisfactory by Dutch.

RAF bombs objectives in northwestern Germany, Holland, Denmark, and southern Norway, including other attack on Hanover which was also bombed previous night. British military commentators state "tide of war has probably turned" with British home and overseas forces taking offensive. British bombers reported to have attacked Rhodes on 10th, also Addis Ababa airport. Yugoslavian reports state 1000 German planes have landed in Bulgaria and airdromes have been occupied by German personnel; Bulgarian semi-official press states, "very small number of German air-force instructors have arrived in country and are now stationed at various airports." Reported Petain and his wife and Darlan have gone to Riviera. Reported that Franco and Mussolini conferred at Bordighera on French-Italian border; communique states Italy and Spain are "in complete agreement regarding European problems".

Reported that French gold valued at \$945,232,334 is locked away in Fort de Saix at Fort de France, Martinique guarded by all available forces France could muster—14,000 sacks of gold coins and bullion each weighing 60 kilos.

Feb. 13.—On instructions of State Department U. S. diplomatic and consular officials in China, Japan, and Indo-China send circulars to all American families urgently advising women, children, and non-essential men to return to United States; learned that British women and children are leaving Shanghai. Bangkok government denies Japanese have been granted use of airports but that Japanese commercial planes have been given permission to use direct Saigon-Bangkok route formerly used by Air-France. Reported Japanese fleet is concentrating off Haiphong. Official

Batavia announcement states Japanese government has acknowledged that Netherlands government position with respect to control of Indies "is now very clear"; it is stressed that Indies representatives in current economic negotiations are delegates of Dutch government in London and not merely of Indies government. Chungking *China Press* urges United States to occupy Indies "lest it miss the bus". Australian Deputy Prime Minister A. W. Fadden states "grave advises" concerning Pacific situation imply that war has reached "new stage of utmost gravity".

Stated British authorities in London frankly admit possibility Japan might enter war besides Axis while Reich attacks anew. German high command states German naval vessels attacked British convoy off Portugal and sank 14 armed merchantmen (82,000 tons) carrying supplies to England. German planes attack Benghazi, recently captured by British. Franco confers with Petain at undisclosed place on Riviera at former's request, with Darlan and Suñer present; roads were blocked and telephone, train, and air services were not permitted to function in vicinity of rendezvous to guard against attacks on life of Franco. Reported *Conte Rosso*, 17, 879-ton liner, carrying refugees from Libya, struck Italian mine and was sunk. Reported Greece has rejected German plan to bring about peace between it and Italy. Reported Bulgaria has demanded from Greece corridor to Aegean Sea between bays of Salonika and Saros. Donovan reported in Bagdad.

Batista prohibits dissemination of totalitarian propaganda of every kind, by press, radio, film, or post, in Cuba.

Feb. 14.—Japanese Cabinet spokesman states "We do not see imminence of war in Pacific, in which sense we agree with President Roosevelt's comment a few days ago". Shanghai Japanese spokesman states though Japan has no desire "to disturb waves of Pacific, if any nation applies any strong pressure, Japan will be compelled to take certain measures". Shanghai observers consider Pacific relations approaching crucial stage as result of Japanese assistance to German sea-raiders and Japanese military pressure in Singapore. Said that some 4,000 Americans have left Orient in recent months but that some 4,000 more remain. Fadden states "there has been no further deterioration in international situation, but last night's grave warning was necessary". Japanese Consul-General states he "can not understand reason for warning as relations between Japan and Australia are friendliest and cables I am continually receiving from Japan contain nothing to justify alarm."

Hitler and Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop receive Yugoslavian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister at Salzburg. German planes raided Malta last night and British planes the Italian Dodecanese islands. British government declares that after February 15, Rumania will be regarded as enemy destination and all goods of Rumanian ownership or origin will be subject to seizure. Petain returns to Vichy. Vichy reports state Hitler got Mussolini to ask Franco to attack Gibraltar or permit passage of German troops for purpose, but that Franco insisted on need for Spain to continue policy of neutrality. Weygand reported to have left Algiers for western French Morocco. Greeks reported to have taken 7000 Italian prisoners. Reported that on January 15, former King Alfonso XIII renounced his rights to Spanish throne and named his third son, Don Juan, "King of all Spaniards when Spain judges this opportune".

Feb. 15.—Official Japanese communique states it is true situation between Japan and United States has given cause for some concern but that it is needless to say that both Japanese and American governments are doing everything in their power to prevent situation becoming one of extreme tension; it charges that "propaganda" now being conducted to represent relations as "extremely aggravated" should be ascribed to "ulterior motives of some foreign elements". Reported that Japanese government has advised all Japanese residents in North and South America not to be disturbed by sensational and irresponsible reports but to steady themselves and pursue business as usual.

Informed London quarters reported increasingly inclined to believe Russo-Japanese conversations regarding non-aggression pact are progressing and that this is definite possibility, freeing Japan from menace of Russia in north and permitting it to push its southward expansion program. London last night suffered heaviest air attack in more than month, but raid did not reach blitzkrieg scale. RAF last night raided Ruhr and Rhine areas. London report states Yugoslavia has no intention of joining Axis and that Yugoslav officials at Salzburg took opportunity to re-emphasize their determination to prevent spread of war to Balkans. According to survivors landing at Madeira, heavy German cruiser yesterday between Madeira and Azores sank 6 British merchantmen from a convoy.

Source: Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1941). History from Day to Day. *Philippine Magazine*, 38(3), 92-98, 129-130.

President's Month in Review: April, 1941

History from Day to Day, Philippine Magazine: March 16 – April 12, 1941

History from Day to Day The Philippines

Mar. 16.—Constabulary in Sulu kills Moro outlaw in Seit Lake forest encounter, wounding 2 others, bringing total recently killed to 5.

Mar. 17.—Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos upholds legality of P250,000 loan extended to Jai-Alai Corporation by Agricultural and Industrial Bank. Reported Benito Razon, Manager of National Trading Corporation, recently held conference with 25 leading business men, heads of firms dealing in essential commodities, asking them to make recommendations as to supplies that should be stored for emergency.

Mar. 19.—Other increase of 10 to 20% in freight rates from U. S. Pacific Coast to Philippines is announced, effective May 1. Philippine Army reservists begin 10-day refresher course, with U. S. Army officers cooperating. Four Constabulary soldiers, including sergeant, and 5 Moro outlaws killed in Jolo; Lieut. A. G. Manapul and 3 privates wounded; outlaws belonged to group which ambushed bus last month, killing driver, conductor, and inspector. In other Sulu encounter today Moro wanted for murder is killed by patrol.

Mar. 20.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre confers with President Manuel L. Quezon, reportedly on defense precautions for civilians. Secretary Santos authorizes prosecution of Governor T. Confesor of Iloilo for alleged violation of election law during December elections. Constabulary kill 2 more outlaws at Seit Lake. Seven German Sisters of Holy Ghost College apply for Philippine citizenship.

Mar. 21.—Joint Sayre-Quezon statement announces that Civilian Emergency Administration will be created by President Quezon to formulate and execute policies and plans for handling civilian population in case of war emergency. President Quezon names Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison head of organization. High Commissioner states in press conference that “active defense” or military protection is in hands of United States authorities until 1946, but problem of providing safety for civilians is responsibility of Commonwealth government. Some 60 Japanese in large fishing-boat reported to have raided Nauyen, Itbayat, Batanes on 10th, and to have gotten away with various local products. Lieut. Manapul and Private S. Angsa die of wounds received in engagement last Wednesday.

Mar. 22.—Insular Collector of Customs imposes fine of P1,000 on Japanese fishing-boat identified as *Dichi Maru* for entering Philippine Waters without customs permit; said crew obtained quantities of limestone and coconuts.

Mar. 24.—Reported that Philippines has slipped down from 5th best customer of United States in 1939 to 8th in 1940. Sulu Constabulary unit attacked at lunch in school house by 14 Moros, repulses them, killing 12, including 1 woman; 2 of them last week killed Chinese storekeeper.

Mar. 25.—Gil Puyat, prominent Manila businessman, is appointed Dean of College of Business Administration, University of Philippines.

Mar. 27.—President Quezon leaves for Baguio by special train, reported to be looking well after his long illness. Secretary of Interior R. Alunan announces 50,000 hectares of land, accommodating more than 4000 families, will shortly be opened for settlement in Cagayan Valley by National Land Settlement Administration under same plan as Koronadal, Cotabato, Settlement; each settler will be given 12 hectares of land and necessary initial capital advance. Airmail service to Baguio and Bicol region 13 resumed.

Mar. 28.—President Quezon approves termination of detail of Camilo Osias as acting Commissioner of Private Education at his own request so he may devote more time to duties as Chairman of National Council of Education; former Commissioner Lino Castillejo, on leave, will be recalled to duty.

Mar. 31.—President Quezon approves increase in Constabulary force of 78 officers and 2,043 men. United States naval authorities in Philippines take 4 Danish ships at anchor here into protective custody.

Apr. 1.—President Quezon's order creating Civilian Emergency Administration is released; establishes provincial and municipal committees. President reported to sanction plan to issue P20,000,000 in bonds, half to be spent in construction of school buildings, P5,000,000 to replace amount reverted from Government Center Fund to General Fund, and P5,000,000 to be held in reserve; Speaker José Yulo states as school buildings would be used by future generations, it is proper they pay cost.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham unexpectedly arrives in Manila on transport plane with number of aides on way from Singapore to Hongkong and confers with U. S. defense chiefs including Adm. T. C. Hart and Gen. Douglas MacArthur; High Commissioner reported coming from Baguio to meet him. Aide states Sir Robert is only "casual visitor", passing through; he will spend 2 nights here. Charles Francois Baron, delegate-general of Free France in Far East and former Governor of Chaudarnegor, India, arrives in Manila on way to Singapore; he will stay with former Consul-General G. Willoquet, head of local De Gaulle organization.

Apr. 3.—President Quezon appoints Serafin P. Hilado Commissioner of Immigration; was sent to United States last year to study immigration questions. Twenty-two Moros reported killed in battle with Constabulary at Panamao, Sulu, including 3 who participated in killing of Bureau of Public Works foreman last week.

Apr. 4.—Brooke-Popham leaves Manila for Hongkong, indicating he will return to Manila on 8th or 9th; states his visit was "most interesting"; reliable quarters reported to have said whole strategic and tactical position of American-Philippine forces in relations to British defenses in Far East was reviewed in conferences with High Commissioner Sayre, Adm. Hart, Gen. Grunert, and Gen. MacArthur.

Apr. 5.—Philippine-American Trade Association reported to have passed resolution urging National Assembly to request Congress to repeal export taxes and diminishing quotas on certain Philippine products sent to United States, stating present wars in Europe and Asia have disrupted economic life of Philippines by closing foreign markets and raising freight rates. "Effects on war on Philippine economy are serious. There is real and sound basis for requesting Congress to repeal export taxes and the reducing quotas".

Apr. 6.—Six wanted Moros surrender to authorities in Jolo, apparently intimidated by government's iron-hand policy; 65 Moro recalcitrants have been killed by Constabulary since February 20.

Apr. 7.—Doña Maria Escobar de Limjap, philanthropist and mother-in-law of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, dies in Baguio, aged 76.

Apr. 8.—Netherlands Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens, Minister of Colonies C. J. I. M. Welter, and other Dutch officials arrive in Manila by Pan-American clipper on way to Java; Van Kleffens states his presence here and scheduled arrival of Brooke-Popham are purely coincidental. Judge José Ma. Paredes of Pampanga court of first instance rules that relationship between land-lord and tenant is one of partnership and directs hacendero of Santa Ana, Pampanga, to share with his 16 tenants, on 50-50 basis, sugar-benefit payments he received from United States government. Philippine shipowners reported to have filed petitions with Public Service Commission for 30% increase in inter-island freight and passenger rates.

Apr. 9.—Brooke-Popham returns to Manila. After conference between American, British, and Dutch officials here, High Commissioner emphasizes meeting was strictly unofficial and that he is merely pursuing policy of keeping in close touch with responsible officials in this part of world and that discussion centered on "general situation".

Apr. 10.—Brooke-Popham leaves for Singapore. Move of Philippine-American Trade Association reportedly endorsed by all local Chambers of Commerce; Committee of Foreign Relations of Assembly has favorably reported on resolution asking Congress to repeal export taxes. Northern Luzon Conference of United Evangelical Church of Philippines, San Fernando, Union, ratifies resolution pledging support and loyalty to governments of United States

and Philippines in program of national defense and preservation of democracy; “only in democracy can there be found the Christian way of life, individual freedom, peace and happiness which evangelical Christians espouse”.

Apr. 12.—Two heavy Consolidated bombers reach Manila via Pan-American Airways route, piloted by 2 famous American fliers, Clyde Pangborn and Bernt Batchen; will be flown from Manila to Singapore by British airmen.

Source: **Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Center, University of the Philippines Diliman**

Hartendorp, A. V. H. (Ed.). (1941). History from Day to Day : The Philippines. *Philippine Magazine*, 38(5), 180-181.

President's Month in Review: June, 1941

President's Week in Review: July, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

Events moved swift and fast during the week, with the President dominating the picture. Fully recovered from an ailment which had kept him in bed for seven months, the Chief Executive returned to his official residence at Malacañan Palace to resume active duty. Among his first official acts were: acceptance of resignation of A. D. Williams, Commonwealth adviser on public works matters, who sailed for the United States after many years of service with the Philippine Government; authorization for the appointment of Colonel Fidel V. Segundo, commanding officer of Camp General Luna in Parang, Cotabato, as commander of the 10th military district with a view to unifying the Philippine Army command in Mindanao and Sulu; authorization for the disbursement of the sum P140.000 for the current expenses of Civilian Emergency Administration; reappointment of Secretary Teofilo Sison as chairman of CEA; appointment of Conrado Benitez, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Executive, as Assistant Manager of the National Coconut Corporation, and of Jose Gil, Commissioner of Civil Service, as acting Assistant Secretary to the President; designation of Amando del Rosario as Acting Commissioner of Civil Service; induction into office of Secretary Teofilo Sison, of National Defense, as Secretary of Justice, vice Secretary Jose Abad Santos, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; appointment of Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut as Secretary of National Defense, of Jose Figueras as Under Secretary of Labor, and Vicente de la Cruz as Judge of the Court of Industrial Relations; and designation of Antonio C. Torres as head of the Volunteer Guard under CEA.

Justice Jose Abad Santos took of office before Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña at the Ayutamiento Building on July 16, 1941 while Conrado Benitez was sworn in as Assistant Manager of the National Coconut Corporation before Secretary Jorge B. Vargas at Malacañan Palace. Before Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña, of the Supreme Court, on July 12, 1941, Justice Mariano A. Albert and Alex Reyes, of the Court of Appeals; Jose P. Laurel, of the Supreme Court; former Justice Antonio Villareal, and Secretary Jorge Bocobo, of the Department of Public Instruction, took their oaths of office as members of the Code Committee.

The Supreme Court designated Justice Roman Ozaeta Chairman of the Bar Examiners' Committee for this year. The bar examinations are scheduled for August 2, 9, 16 and 23, 1941 at the Philippine Normal School on Taft Avenue.

A salient feature of the week was the formal inauguration of Station KZND, the first government-owned radio in the Philippines, installed in the National Defense Building. Main speaker at the inaugural program was Hon. Teofilo Sison, then Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the National Emergency Administration. Emphasizing the particular importance of the radio "in time of preparation for a possible emergency," Secretary Sison revealed in his speech that of the more than 75,000 radio receivers throughout the Philippines, more than 2,000 have been furnished by the Government and that the distribution of radio sets is still going on "as fast as it is with the Government's power and means to fill orders received from places to this privilege." In appealing to the public cooperation in the present national defense preparation, Secretary Sison said that "it is impossible to imagine ourselves living under conditions of wholesale suppression of all privileges, rights and liberties we now enjoy," adding that "this is precisely what is going to happen unless we are strong enough to uphold these principles to the limit of our powers and resources." Hope for salvation "from a fate that would be worse than death itself" rests with the people themselves, he said.

Speaking on the same program, Dr. Camilo Osias, Director of Publicity and Propaganda of the Civilian Emergency Administration, announced that the facilities of KZND are going to be availed of by the Government of the Philippines and the Civilian Emergency Administration to give the people correct information and to implement the great objectives enunciated by His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, in creating the CEA, namely, "to safeguard the integrity of the Philippines and to insure the tranquility of its inhabitants." Director Osias went on to say: "On more than one occasion the peoples and governments of the United States and the Philippines have made patent their complete solidarity and full cooperation in the present emergency. We trust that all other elements living under the combined protection of the American and Filipino flags will not abuse the freedom which these symbols of sovereignty insure to them. We covet their respect for and loyalty to the ideals and principles of justice, liberty and democracy which both the American and Filipino peoples hold dearer and more precious than property and life."

The GAZETTE publishes in this issue the President's veto of Bill No. 2788 of the National Assembly. Explaining that, in his opinion, the Bill would only have the effect of legalizing the status of squatters, the President said that "the practice of squatting on public lands has been found to be a fertile source of public land controversies, and I can not, therefore, give my approval to a bill that would encourage such a practice. On the other hand, vigorous measures should be taken to put a stop to this practice which, if tolerated, would only mean further delay in the prompt settlement of claims to public lands and cause the Government to incur unnecessary expenses in the administration thereof."

In disapproving another Bill, No. 2708, the President states his objection to changing of the names of municipalities which, in his opinion, would only create confusion in the records of real properties registered under the Land Registration Act and the Mortgage Law, as well as in the minds of the general public. Also vetoed by the President was bill No. 2217, which sought to amend Act No. 3500 so as to extend the period for reimbursing the cost of construction of toll bridges from twenty to forty years. Such an extension, according to the President, would seriously affect the program of constructing revolving fund bridges under the law, besides tending to increase the resulting cost of these bridges to the public.

Two decisions of the Court of Industrial Relations appear in this issue of the GAZETTE. In this case, Nicanor Jacinto, petitioner, versus Jeremias Catacutan, et al., respondents, the court denied the request of the petitioner for authority to dispossess the seventeen respondent-tenants of their holdings, and sustains the validity and constitutionality of Commonwealth Act No. 461, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 608. The court is of the opinion individual tenant "is impotent to uphold his end of the bargain with the landlord; that he is deserving of the protection of the State not alone for the promotion of his welfare but also of the community of which he forms part; that in order to permit that protection differences between him and the landowner should be removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, where expensive and cumbersome procedure almost work to deny him a fair and prompt justice, and transferred to agencies of the government operating under the compulsory arbitration scheme where efforts will be stressed towards conciliation between him and the landlord and where his case can be considered without regard to technicalities and legal forms and decided according to justice and equity and based on the substantial merits of controversy."

The second decision, which involves a "sit-down" strike by members of the petitioning union, condemns strikes ("sit-down" ones in particular) that are declared for no justifiable reason at all. "Our Government," the court says, "has adequate agencies for the prompt and amicable settlement of conflicts between capital and labor, and before declaring a strike said agencies must be given the opportunity to intervene in the conflicts and to exhaust all legal and peaceful means which the Government allows those who consider themselves aggrieved, be they employers or laborers."

In an opinion rendered by the Secretary of Justice, it was held that section 94(b) of the new Election Code (Commonwealth Act No. 357), which disqualifies "any person who has been declared by final judgment guilty of any crime against property" from voting, applies to person whose convictions date prior to the effectivity of the Election Code. Whether the conviction of a crime resulting in disqualification was before or after the effectivity of the Election Code is, the opinion said, immaterial and will not affect the strength of the presumption that moral turpitude is a bar to suffrage and office.

Deeds of cancellation of mortgages executed by associations for loans upon real estate, property rights or personal property, are not exempt from payment of registration fees as provided for in section 14 of Act No. 496, as amended. The exemption mentioned in the law clearly refers to registration of deeds of mortgage and not to registration of deeds of cancellation of those mortgages, and the law being a revenue measure Secretary of Justice, exemptions therefrom are strictly construed and cannot be enlarged by construction, the presumption being that the statute granted all it intended to exempt by its plain terms.

Two other opinions of the Secretary of Justice refer to the authority of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank to remit or condone claims and obligations affecting its own funds, and the trust funds under its administration, and to the question whether the provisions of the Administrative Code of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu regarding non-Christian inhabitants of the City of Davao and are still in force. It was ruled on the first case that, by implication from its general grant of powers, the Bank may remit or condone deficiency claims and obligations involving its

proper funds without securing the approval of the Auditor General, the President of the Philippines, or the National Assembly, as the case may be. As to the trust or special funds formerly administered by the defunct National Loan and Investment Board, the administration of which has been transferred by law to the Bank, the opinion holds that the Bank may not remit or condone obligations affecting them. On the second case, the Secretary of Justice ruled that Commonwealth Act No. 51, converting the former municipality of Davao into a city did not repeal, either directly or by implication, section 145, Chapter 14, of the Administrative Code of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, affecting non-Christian inhabitants of Davao, there being “no irreconcilable repugnancy between the two laws.”

The Secretary of Finance rendered an opinion that the mere fact that a property was used for hospital purposes did not entitle it to exemption from tax in the absence of an affirmative proof that it was organized and conducted for charitable purposes, and not for profit. Neither may such exemption hold on religious grounds unless it is shown that the property is “used exclusively for religious purposes.”

Source: **Supreme Court Library**

President's Week in Review: August, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

DIVERSE questions occupied the President's time during the week, among them one pertaining to cooperative or mutual aid associations. In order to consolidate all government activities relating to the promotion, organization and supervision of such associations, the President, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Commonwealth Act No. 565, issued an Executive Order creating the National Cooperatives Administration. All the duties and functions of the National Trading Corporation regarding cooperatives, together with the corresponding personnel, equipment, supplies, records, and unexpected balances of appropriations, were transferred to the new agency, the governing body of which shall be a Board of Governors composed of a Chairman and such members as the President may, from time to time, appoint.

The President appointed Secretary of Finance Manuel A. Roxas Chairman of the National Enterprises Control Board. Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas and Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Benigno S. Aquino were likewise appointed to the same Board, the former as Vice-Chairman and the latter as Member. Rafael Corpus, Malacañan Adviser on Trade and Commerce, was designated Executive Officer of the Board.

Other actions taken by the President were: (1) the issuance of a proclamation publishing the Military Order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941, incorporating the organized military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines into the armed forces of the United States for the period of the existing emergency; (2) the reappointment of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors, National Coconut Corporation, for a term expiring on August 4, 1942.

FORMAL incorporation of the Philippine Army Air Corps into the United States Army took place at a ceremony held in Zablan Field, Quezon City, on August 15, last. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Backes, AC, United States Army, Commanding Officer of the Philippine Army Air Corps, administered the oath of allegiance to the personnel of the Air Corps, while Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General of the new Far East Command of the forces of the United States, officially accepted the Air Corps into his command.

MALACAÑAN released for publication the text of the Tydings Bill submitted to the United States Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions for the suspension of the export tax and the quotas prescribed in the Independence Act, as amended. The suspension, according to the Bill, shall run for a period commencing on and after the date following its approval and ending on December 31, 1942.

ON THE morning of August 9, at Engineer Island, Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon sponsored the formal christening and launching of Q-Boat 113 *Agusan*, the first boat of its kind locally built for the Philippine Army Offshore Patrol. Two days before, Mrs. Quezon also presided as guest of honor over the distribution of patronage dividends, amounting P 2,000, to laborers of the National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation at Tabaco, Albay.

THE SOLICITOR General announced that, in accordance with a new policy of the Commonwealth Government based on the reciprocity rule between the Philippines and foreign countries, German nationals are now excluded from the operation of the Philippine Naturalization Law. The Office of the United States High Commissioner had previously advised the Commonwealth Government that under an action taken by the German Government no Filipino or any other foreigner can apply for German citizenship.

TWO SEPARATE opinions of the Secretary of Justice on Philippine citizenship state: (1) that the minor children of a naturalized citizen of the Philippines, although born in this country, do not acquire Philippine citizenship "unless and until they take up their permanent residence in the Philippines during their minority"; (2) that an alien woman married to a citizen of the Philippines acquires the citizenship of her husband, provided she is not of those disqualified under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473.

In other opinions published in this issue of the *Gazette* the Secretary of Justice held: (1) that a statement from the Foreign Office at Berlin, to the effect that "in practical execution of professional occupation, Philippine engineers do

not encounter any difficulties in Germany,” corroborated by a letter from the Office of the United States High Commissioner, satisfies the requirement on reciprocity prescribed in section 42 of Commonwealth Act No. 294; (2) that the crashing and destruction of an airplane due to structural defects can not be considered included within the term “or other casualty” as used immediately after the words “fire, earthquake, storms” in section 337 of the Revised Administrative Code, which specifies the particular risks against which government property shall be insured in the property insurance fund; (3) that a municipality where the Provincial Hospital is located can not be compelled by the Provincial Board to contribute more than seven percent of its funds annually for the operation and maintenance of the Hospital, in accordance with section 2 of Act No. 3168, as amended by Act No. 3973; (4) that an indigent alien desiring to leave the Philippines with paying his income tax liability can not be granted a tax clearance certificate, but can leave just the same upon permission of the Commissioner of Immigration pursuant to section 43 of Commonwealth Act No. 613, which case he shall forever be ineligible to readmission in the Philippines except upon previous authority granted by the Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Immigration.

THE DEPUTY Auditor General held in a ruling handed down during the week that while under the law (section 2175 of the Revised Administrative Code) a Municipal Councilor is not prohibited from working as *cabo* or laborer in any public work of the municipality of which he is Councilor, he may not be so employed because the two positions are incompatible with each other. According to the Auditor also, taxes paid voluntarily without protest under the new Assessment Law (Commonwealth Act No. 470) may not be refunded except in the following cases: (1) when the assessment for which the tax paid was erroneous and unjust when made, and (2) when the tax was paid under the mistake of a fact.

FOR THE information of all internal-revenue officers, the Collector Internal Revenue issued a circular reproducing an opinion rendered by the Secretary of Justice, to the effect that graduate surveyors employed by private firms merely to survey and sketch their lands and who do not make private land surveys for land registration purposes, are not subject to the land surveyor’s occupation tax.

IN THE interest of the traveling public, the Public Service Commissioner issued a memorandum ordering all motor vehicle operators to require drivers, conductors and inspectors in their employ: (1) to wear a uniform distinctive type of uniform when on duty; (2) to carry an identifying badge to be furnished by the operators themselves; (3) to possess a copy of “Traffic Rules and Regulations on National Roads of the Philippines,” issued by the Bureau of Public Works, and to observe all the regulations set forth therein.

A PUBLIC official who uses indecorous language in referring to the President although without any intention to criticize the latter’s actions, is guilty of gross misconduct, according to a decision of the Civil Service Board of Appeals dismissing from the service Dr. Graciano A. Rojo, President of the First Sanitary Division of Malita, Province of Davao.

Source: Supreme Court Library

President's Month in Review: September, 1941

President's Week in Review: October 4, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

SWIFT action was taken by the President during the week to push the Government's campaign against profiteering. Exercising emergency powers vested in him by Commonwealth Act No. 600, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 620, he issued an Executive Order fixing the maximum selling prices of articles of prime necessity and prescribing rules and regulations for the enforcement thereof. Attached to the Order are 65 schedules which are to serve as basis for the maximum retail selling price of each essential article in each municipality or municipal district outside of the provincial capital or distributing center, the same to be determined in accordance with present local conditions by the Provincial Committee of the Emergency Control Board created in each province under Executive Order No. 233. The maximum retail selling prices thus fixed as well as the schedules of maximum selling prices attached to the Order will be in force in municipalities, municipal districts and distributing centers 48 hours after their publication by the posting of the same in conspicuous places in the provincial, city and municipal buildings, schoolhouses and public markets. Violations of the price schedules are to be punished by imprisonment of not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by both, as provided in Article 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 600. The Order supplants and supersedes Executive Orders Nos. 233, 236, 237 and 248 and specifically provides that it shall not affect "any prosecution, suit, action or proceeding already commenced or any act done at the time of or before the issuance" of the Order.

Taking a hand in the matter of administrative investigations in the government service, which are often subjected to unnecessary delays, the President prescribed, in another Executive Order issued during the week, that in all administrative cases against government officers or employees the investigation be finished within 15 days after receipt of the respondent's answer to the charges filed against him, and that the complete record of the case, with comment and recommendations, be forwarded through the usual channels to the Commissioner of Civil Service within 15 days after the termination of the investigation.

Most important appointment made by the President during the week was that of Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde as Cabinet Officer of the Commonwealth Government without portfolio and Member of the Council of State, in order better to enable him to represent the National Government in the United States. The designation was made on the occasion of the third anniversary of Mr. Elizalde's appointment as Resident Commissioner and in recognition of his services to the country. Following this action, the President authorized Commissioner Elizalde to open negotiations for the purchase of a building in Washington to be used as the Commissioner's and official residence and, eventually, to house the Philippine Embassy.

The President also appointed the following to form the Board of Governors of the National Cooperatives Administration: Camilo Osias, Chairman; Tomas Confesor, Acting Vice-Chairman; and Gregorio Anonas, Victor Buencamino, Manuel Nieto, Maximo Rodriguez, Pedro Sabido, Celedonio Salvador, Hilarion Silayan, and Arsenio Luz, Members.

Other actions taken by the President included the issuance of two proclamations. The first one changes the date of the annual observance of the "Made-in-the-Philippines Products Week" from the period August 17 to 23 to the period February 14 to 20, beginning with the year 1942. The second one reserves for colonization purposes 110,000 hectares of virgin land situated in Cotabato Valley. The President also: approved the temporary promotion of 596 officers of the Philippine Army; authorized the disbursement of P2,500,000 representing the proceeds of the first sale of government bonds for public works; granted to sugar-mill proprietors a two-month extension within which to file their returns for purposes of the additional progressive tax prescribed in section 2 of Act No. 567.

Paying tribute to the memory of Felipe Agoncillo, Ambassador of the Aguinaldo Government to the United States and Europe, who died last September 29, the President said that patriot of the highest order." The President also revealed that he to appoint Don Felipe to the councils of the Commonwealth when death took him.

MALACANAN released for publication the text of a radiogram from Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde informing the President that the United States Secretary of War, with the approval of the Budget Bureau, has

submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Congress, the draft of a Bill providing that monies from the sugar excise taxes and the gold devaluation funds be made available to meet expenditures for Philippine defense.

DENYING a petition for “declaratory relief, certiorari, prohibition and mandamus” filed by the Tigbatas Party against the Commission on Elections, the Supreme Court held that the Tigbatas Party is not a political party within the purview of the Election Law inasmuch as it is not “a real, *bona fide*, functioning organization with a personality derived not from a mere corporate name but from its pursuit and advocacy of certain political ideals different from or opposed to those of another party.”

HOLDING THAT the participation of the Ganap Party in the 1938 election for national offices is not of sufficient proportion and extent within the meaning of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 666, the Commission on Elections denied a petition to have the ticket of the Ganap Party printed on the official ballot for the national elections on November 11, 1941. However, the Commission granted the party the right to be voted for by straight ticket.

Regarding similar petitions filed by the *Partido Liberal de Felipinas*, the Tigbatas Party and the National Labor Party, the Commission held that the petitioners are not regularly organized parties and, therefore, not entitled to have their tickets either printed in the official ballot or voted for as a whole.

UPON THE REQUEST of the Auditor General, the Commission on Elections rendered an opinion to the effect that public school teachers and other government employees are not disqualified, under section 79 of the Election Code, from being chosen as Chairmen of the boards of election inspectors pursuant to section 5 of Commonwealth Act No. 657. The prohibition contained in section 79 of the Election Code refers to persons “holding public office ” and teachers and other government employees, according to the Commission, do not hold public office but merely public or government employment because their duties are regularly assigned by their chief or superior and do not involve the exercise of any part of the sovereign power of the state, as do the functions of a public officer.

IN VIEW OF the failure of the National Assembly to appropriate in the current General Appropriation Act the usual yearly amount of insular aid extended to vocational schools established under Act 3377, said schools may now charge tuition fees, according to an opinion rendered during the week by the Secretary of Justice. The Secretary held that section 9 of Act 3377 which prohibits schools organized under the law from charging tuition fees is suspended in its operation by virtue of the failure to make provision for the said insular aid, which is the only consideration for the prohibition.

In other opinions published in the issue of the *Gazette* the Secretary of Justice held: (1) that applying section 2195 of the Revised Administrative Code in relation to section 80 of the Election Code, the Vice-Mayor of a municipality automatically becomes the Acting Mayor upon the suspension of the Mayor “if he belongs to the same political party as the latter”; (2) that regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office who have rendered six years of continuous, faithful and satisfactory service may take advantage of the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 631 for the purpose of retirement under Act No. 2589, as amended; (3) that under the Constitutional provisions precluding aliens from acquiring or holding lands of the public domain, the National Land Settlement Administration may legally prohibit aliens from establishing or continuing to maintain stores within the reservations under its control without arbitrarily discriminating against them, since the prohibition is directed, not at the exercise of their trade or profession, but at the use or occupancy of the land where their stores are established or are to be maintained.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL ruled that a teacher retired under the provisions of the Teachers’ Pension Act who was elected Municipal Mayor may receive both his salary as Mayor and his pension as a retired teacher. The prohibition against receiving both the gratuity and the salary, contained in section 7-1 (9) of Commonwealth Act No. 246, refers only to persons “reappointed,” not elected, to any position in the government service while in the enjoyment of the gratuity.

A student assistant employed in the University of the Philippines is considered an employee within the meaning of section 49, as amended, of the National Defense Law and, therefore, entitled to his salary as a student assistant during the period of his cadre training as an R.O.T.C student, according to another ruling of the Auditor.

IN TWO SEPARATE decisions rendered during the week the Civil Service Board of Appeals held: (1) that a government officer or employee who maintains illicit relations with a woman is guilty of immorality; (2) that while it may not be improper on the part of the physicians and nurses of government-owned hospitals to render medical aid to any sick official or employee of the institutions, the interest of the public service requires that they should do so only when they are not on duty.

SPEAKING AT the graduation exercises of the Infantry and Medical Schools of the Philippine Army at Camp Murphy on the afternoon of last September 26, Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas said that the chief aim in requiring the youth to undergo military instruction is not only to make them useful in time of war but also to make them more useful in time of peace. Service in the army, according to Secretary Vargas, gives the soldier skill and proficiency in arms while instilling in him a deeper sense of responsibility.

PURSUANT TO the provisions of the Election Code, new voters throughout the Philippines registered last September 27 at electoral precincts in preparation for the national elections on November 11, 1941. Second registration day is today, October 4.

Source: **University of Michigan**

President's Week in Review: October 11, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

DETERMINED TO INSURE free and clean elections in the Philippines, the President during the week wrote the Secretary of the Interior laying down the policy that Provincial Governors and Municipal Mayors should not enter any electoral precinct except for the purpose of casting their votes, or intervene in the conduct of the election and, for this reason, should not accept appointment as watchers. The President recalled in this connection certain incidents during the last elections in which a Provincial Governor, after engaging the Chairman of the Board of Election Inspectors in a verbal clash and frustrating the service of a warrant for his arrest, sought to justify his act in entering the electoral precinct on the ground that as Provincial Governor, he had the duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed and that, moreover, he had the right to do so as watcher for one of the candidates. "While a competent court has held that the acts referred to did not constitute any violation of law," the President said, "I believe that, as a matter of administrative policy, steps should be taken to prevent the repetition of such or similar acts, for they reveal a tendency which, if allowed to go unchecked, would nullify the constitutional and legal provisions designed to insure free and honest elections." Failure to comply with the admonition, according to the President, will be considered misconduct in office subject to disciplinary action.

The President asked Judge Francisco B. Albert, Special Investigator of the Manila Police Department and Member of the Code Committee, to conclude as soon as possible all cases against police officers now under investigation and report for duty to the Code Committee, which urgently needs his services. The President also ordered the return of Colonel Antonio C. Torres to his old post as Chief of the Manila Police Department, relieving him of his duty as Supervisor of the Volunteer Guard, Civilian Emergency Administration.

The following appointments were made by the President during the week: Assemblyman Fausto Gonzalez-Sioco as Governor of Pampanga; Domiciano Lambo as First Assistant Fiscal of Cebu; Isidro Villaroza as of the Peace of Sampaloc, Tayabas.

IN A RADIOGRAM to the President, Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde reported the purchase of a building in Washington to be used as the Commonwealth headquarters in the United States. The price paid, including the cost of repairs and remodeling, is P 160,000.

BRITISH AIR CHIEF Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham arrived in Manila from Singapore aboard a war plane last October 3. Accompanied by Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General of the Far East Command of the United States armed forces, Sir Robert paid official calls to United States Francis B. Sayre and the President. He left for Singapore last October 6.

Another Manila visitor during the week was Sir Earle Page, Australian representative to the British War Cabinet, who arrived by clipper last October 6 on his way to London and left last October 8. He also called on the High Commissioner, the President, and Lieutenant General MacArthur.

CHAIRMAN JOSE PAEZ, Members Vicente Fragante, Miguel Unson and Major General Basilio J. Valdes, and Secretary V. E. de Jesus, of the Board of Directors of the Manila Railroad Company, were reelected at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Company last October 7. Jose G. Sanvictores, Manager of the Buenavista Estate, was elected to fill the only vacancy in the Board's membership. The stockholders also approved the annual report submitted by Chairman Paez as President and General Manager of the Company, covering operations of the firm during the last fiscal year.

THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE held in an opinion rendered during the week that vocational students working as apprentices in private industrial firms and establishments through arrangements made by the school authorities with the owners thereof, do not come under the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act because: (1) no contractual relations exist between them and their employers; (2) they do not work for the purposes of the occupation or business of the employers as do laborer and employees, but merely in order to train themselves in their chosen vocations; and (3) they work without pay.

In three other opinions the Secretary of Justice held: (1) that officers and employees of the National Power Corporation may be considered as officers and employees of the Government and thus entitled to the discount of 33 and 1/3 per cent from the usual charges of government hospitals, dispensaries; laboratories and supply of medicines, granted by Act No. 2456; (2) that Commissioned Officers of the Philippine Army sent to technical, professional and other educational institutions to acquire knowledge or experience in their respective specialties, in accordance with section 22 (k) of the National Defense Act, are deemed to be on official duty and, therefore, entitled to their salary as such officers during all the time that they are so detailed; (3) that a government employee who retires under Act No. 4015, is later reemployed, and then dies before having refunded, in monthly installments, all the retirement gratuity he had received, does not lose his right to the proceeds of his Government Service Insurance System policy, which may be paid to his heirs or beneficiaries after deducting therefrom the balance of the gratuity still remaining unpaid at the time of his death.

STRONG WINDS and hard rains not amounting to real typhoons are not valid grounds for granting extensions of time in contracts entered into by private parties with the Government, according to a ruling of the Acting Auditor General, disauthorizing what amounted to a remission of the liquidated damages imposed upon a certain contractor for his delay in the completion of contracts given him by the Municipality of Ilog, Occidental Negros. In another ruling the Auditor held that a government employee, who, under section 49 of the National Defense Act, as amended, is called to an extended tour of active duty in the Philippine Army, is entitled to the salary attached to his civil position in case the same is higher than his pay in the Army, the excess amount over the army pay to be borne by the Commonwealth Government, pursuant to Executive Order No. 201.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH a decision of that Board of Commissioners, Bureau of Immigration, nonquota immigration visas to enter the Philippines may be granted to aliens who are experts in any trade or profession or who are skilled laborers, only if it is satisfactorily shown: (1) that there is a real need for their services; (2) that there are no persons in this country competent to perform the services for which they are desired; and (3) that their admission into the Philippines will undoubtedly redound to the public benefit.

THE CIVIL SERVICE Board of Appeals held in separate decisions published in this issue of the *Gazette*: (1) that a petition for the reconsideration of a decision rendered by the Board must be filed with the Chairman thereof within 15 days after receipt by the appellant of a copy or notice of said decision; (2) that a District Health Officer who during a period of almost two years fails to improve the sanitary condition in his district is guilty of negligence and inefficiency; (3) that a male school teacher who kisses a girl student shows a flaw of character which borders on depravity and should, therefore, be diminished from the service to protect the morals of the youths placed under his tutelage.

SECRETARIES TEOFILO SISON of the Department of Justice, and Rafael Alunan, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, took their oaths of office as Members of the Board of Directors, Rural Progress Administration, last October 3, before former Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas.

AT ITS MEETING last October 8 the Cabinet decided to hold in Manila, instead of in Quezon City as last year, the official celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Commonwealth Government on November 15, 1941. In connection with the celebration, the Commonwealth Anniversary Committee announced a national essay contest in English, Spanish and Tagalog on the subject: "The Outstanding Achievements of the Commonwealth During the First Six Years of its Existence". Cash prizes shall be given to winners in each language group.

Source: Supreme Court Library

President's Week in Review: October 18, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

HIGHLIGHT OF THE WEEK was the President's radiogram to Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde expressing his opposition to the Philippine Defense Bill as amended and passed by the United States Senate last October 14. The revised measure, according to the President, was not in accordance with his understanding with United States Army and Naval officials in the Philippines. He objected particularly to a provision in the Bill which repeals the Congressional Act of 1934 authorizing payment to the Philippine Government of some \$24,000,000, representing profits from Philippine gold deposits in the United States.

A Committee was created by the President to form a new organization of military reservists that may eventually succeed the Reserve Officers Legion of the Philippines now functioning under Executive Order No. 250. It will include, not only reserve officers, but also non-commissioned officers and privates. The Committee is composed of Assemblyman Claudio Sandoval, Chairman; Under-Secretary of Public Instruction Gabriela Mañalac, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Herminio Velarde, Colonel Alejandro Garcia, and Dr. Regino Ylanan, Members; and Captain Fernando E. V. Sison, Executive Officer.

By Executive Order the President also promulgated rules and regulations to govern the sale, distribution, or other disposition to the public of gas masks, respirators or other protective devices against irritant or poisonous gases or substances, and created a Board of Inspectors for Gas Masks to prescribe the procedure by which gas masks, whether imported or manufactured locally, shall be tested and certified before being licensed for sale by the Civilian Emergency Administration. With the National Air-Raid Warden as Chairman and the Secretary of the Civilian Emergency Administration as *ex-officio* Secretary, the Board will be made up of five members to be appointed by the President for the duration of the emergency unless sooner removed. The provisions of the Order will not apply to gas masks distributed by, or consigned from abroad to, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or the armed forces of the United States or of the Philippines, and violations thereof will be subject to the penalty prescribed in section 3 of Commonwealth Act. No. 600.

At a conference with the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District, the President asked that the water rates now being charged in suburban municipalities and districts be reduced so as to make them as low as those in Manila. At another conference with officials of the National Social Security Administration and the City of Manila, the President explained that his Executive Order on the rotation of laborers in public works projects does not apply to workers who have acquired some degree of performance and efficiency in their jobs. He said that the order was intended mainly to help the unemployed and should, therefore be made to apply only to new applicants who are in need of some kind of work to sustain themselves while looking for permanent employment.

ANSWERING THE QUERY whether a member of the future Congress of the Philippines may be appointed Director of a government-owned or controlled corporation notwithstanding the prohibition Constitution of the Philippines, that "no Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government without forfeiting his seat," the Secretary of Justice, in a memorandum submitted to the President, specified the different government corporations to which, under two different points of view based on the nature of the functions of said corporations, a Member of the Philippine Congress may not be appointed Director without forfeiting his seat. According to the Secretary, if a government-owned corporation may be considered performing governmental functions only when invested with a portion of the sovereignty of the State, then the only corporations to which the prohibition applies are the National Cooperatives Administration, the National Trading Corporation and the National Land Settlement Administration. On the other hand, if a government-owned corporation is deemed to perform functions of government, not only when invested with a portion of the sovereignty of the State, but also when it is the agency created to carry out a policy of government, the prohibition applies to the abovementioned corporations and the following: National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation, National Coconut Corporation, National Procedure Exchange, National Power Corporation, National Tobacco Corporation, People's Homesite Corporation, Rural Progress Administration, National Development Company, National Rice and Corn Corporation, National Footwear Corporation, Agricultural and Industrial Bank, National Food Products Corporation, National Warehousing Corporation.

In separate opinions published in this issue of the *Gazette* the Secretary of Justice held: (1) that in the absence of express legislative authority a municipality cannot enact a valid ordinance for the punishment of an act which constitutes an offense against a penal statute; (2) that a Filipino woman loses her citizenship upon her marriage to a foreigner if by virtue of the law in force in her husband's country she acquires his nationality; (3) that under Article 152 of the Revised Penal Code, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 578, the instructors the principal and the director of a private school recognized by the Government are "persons in authority," but Reserve Officers of the Philippine Army not in active duty are not; (4) that the term "licensed navigator" as used in subsection (k), section 1203 of the Revised Administration Code includes second and third mates.

THE CIVIL SERVICE Board of Appeals held in a decision rendered during the week that a government officer or employee entrusted with public funds who diverts part of those funds for his personal use is guilty of embezzlement notwithstanding the fact the he was able to later to account for all his money responsibility. In another decision requiring a foreman in the office of the District Engineer of Laguna to support his wife, the Board held that where a husband, by his own wrongful act and unbearable conduct, forces his wife to leave the conjugal dwelling, he cannot be permitted to take advantage of her departure to relieve himself of the responsibility of giving her separate maintenance as required of him by law.

THE TERM "physical hurt" as used in paragraph 1, section 699 of the Revised Administrative Code, does not include a disease like influenza, according to a ruling of the Auditor General denying a petition for transportation allowance filed by a geologist of the Bureau of Science who contracted said disease in line of duty. The Auditor said that in cases of sickness, not injury, in line of duty, the law allows only hospitalization expenses.

LAST OCTOBER 15 one regiment of the Philippine Constabulary, consisting of 1,500 men, was incorporated into the armed forces of the United States. The men were inducted by Brigadier General George Parker, Jr., at Camp Crame, Quezon City.

GENERAL HAIN TER POORTEN, Chief of Staff of the Netherlands East Indian Army, arrived in Manila last October 13 aboard a Dutch war plane. Soon after his arrival he made official calls on Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General of the Far East Command of the forces of the United States, and Brigadier General Henry B. Clagett, Chief of the United States Air Force in the Philippines. General ter Poorten's scheduled stay of three days in Manila was cut short by an urgent request that he return to Batavia because of the sudden death of General G.J. Berenschot, Commander in Chief of the Netherlands East Indian Army, in an airplane accident in Java. The General left on the morning of October 14.

Source: Supreme Court Library

President's Week in Review: October 25, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

MOST IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CONFERENCE of the week was one held by the President at Malacañan with the members of the Civilian Emergency Administration. Subject of the conference was the work so far accomplished to provide for the safety of the civilian population of the Philippines. Besides the Administration officials headed by Secretary of Justice Teofilo Sison as Chairman, the meeting was attended by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and members of the Cabinet; Brigadier General Richard A. Sutherland, Chief of Staff of the Far East Command of the armed forces of the United States; Major Cyril Q. Marron, of the Office of the United States High Commissioner in the Philippines; and Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army. At the suggestion of Secretary Sison, the President appointed Commissioner Teopisto Guingona as Assistant Chairman of the Civilian Emergency Administration to supervise and coordinate civilian emergency measures in Mindanao and Sulu.

The President issued a proclamation declaring Saturday, November 15, 1941, a special public holiday. The whole nation will observe the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth on that date.

The President also: proclaimed the existence of a public calamity in the Municipality of Calatagan, Province of Batangas, as a result of a recent typhoon which devastated the town; granted the petition of night-club operators and cabaret owners to extend the closing hours of their establishments from 1 a. m. to 2 a. m. on regular days and from 2 a. m. to 3 a. m. on Saturdays; authorized the release of the sum of P55,000 for the construction of national ports in Palawan, Samar and Sulu, and of another sum of P90,000 for public works projects in Camarines Norte.

Appointments made by the President during the week included the following: National Air-Raid Warden Alfredo Eugenio as Chairman, and Dr. Amando Clemente, Engineer Jose Espinosa, Dr. Joaquin Marañon and Dr. Gregorio Sison as Members of the Board of Inspectors for Gas Masks; Mrs. Asuncion Perez, Executive Secretary of the Associated Charities and Member of the Board of Directors, National Social Security Administration, as Acting Director of the Bureau of Public Welfare; Manager Jose G. Sanvictores, of the Buenavista Estate, as Member of the Board of Governors of the National Cooperatives Administration; Ramon Imperial as Governor of Camarines Sur.

Accompanied by Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, Dr. Claude A. Buss, of the Office of the United States High Commissioner in the Philippines, and Enrico Pirovano, the President inspected the Cancer Institute, a new unit of the Philippine General Hospital. Dr. Antonio G. Sison, Director of the Hospital, showed the President and his party around.

MALACAÑAN RELEASED for publication the text of the Executive Order of the President of the United States, dated August 26, 1941, authorizing the United States Maritime Commission to issue warrants with respect to vessels, as well as the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Commission, giving vessels holding such warrants priority in the use of port facilities in the United States, its territories or possessions, including the Philippines, and the Panama Canal Zone.

IN ADDITION TO general instructions previously issued on the conduct of the national elections on November 11, 1941, the Commission on Elections sent Provincial Fiscals all over the Philippines instructions for the guidance of Boards of Election Inspectors in the reading and appreciation of ballots.

IN SEPARATE OPINIONS published in this issue of the *Gazette* the Secretary of Justice held: (1) that under section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 567, prescribing a tax on sugar land, the test of tax liability is whether the sugar land is leased or in any other manner ceded by the owner or person in control thereof to another for a consideration; (2) that certificates attesting the status of a foreign law on reciprocity should be properly authenticated and transmitted to the Philippine Government through the Consul of the foreign country concerned; (3) that money found in possession of gamblers cannot be confiscated in favor of the Government without proof that it was used in playing the game, or was connected with, or was part of, the game.

THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL Relations passed a resolution holding that Commonwealth Act No. 461, regulating the relations between landowner and tenant and providing for compulsory arbitration of any controversy arising between them, applies not only to tenants in rice lands, but also to all classes of tenants under all systems of tenancy and irrespective of the kind of product raised on the land. In this connection the Supreme Court of the Philippines has held, according to the resolution, that fish ponds are agricultural lands and that fish artificially produced in ponds are an agricultural product.

THE CIVIL SERVICE Board of Appeals held in a decision rendered during the week that before a rehearing or new trial may be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence, it must be shown: (1) that the evidence sought to be introduced was discovered after the trial; (2) that such evidence could not have been discovered and produced at the trial even with the exercise of reasonable diligence; (3) that it is material, not merely cumulative, corroborative or impeaching; and (4) that it must be of such weight that it would probably change the judgment if admitted.

“The employees of the Government are not masters but servants of the people and, consequently, it is expected that they should be courteous, polite and civil in their dealings with the general public,” the Board said in another decision imposing a fine of one day’s pay on a window-clerk of the Registry Section of the Manila Post Office, for discourtesy.

IN ORDER THAT an alien may constitute a “person likely to become a public charge” and, consequently, subject to exclusion under section 29 (2) (5) of the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, it is not necessary that he be classed as a pauper or that he be mentally or physically defective, such that his ability to earn a livelihood will thereby be affected, according to a decision of the Board of Commissioners, Bureau of Immigration. It is sufficient that evidence exists showing a probability that such an alien will be an object of charity for want of means to support himself in the future.

In another decision the Board held that an alien holding Section VI Traveler’s Certificate is considered as a lawful resident alien of the Philippines from the date of his arrival in this country and not merely from the date when the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940 took effect.

DENYING A CLAIM of the Members of the Provincial Board of Zamboanga for per diems for their attendance at certain sessions of the Board, the Auditor General ruled that under section 2607 of the Revised Administrative Code the Board is authorized to hold only one regular meeting in a week “upon a day” fixed by the Board itself, and that special meetings must be called by the Provincial Governor. Any meeting held on a day other than that fixed by the Provincial Board is a special session which, when not called by the Provincial Governor, would be illegal.

In another case the Auditor ruled that before the approval of Commonwealth Act No. 210, incapacity for work due to sickness acquired in regular occupation was not compensable under the Workmen’s Compensation Law, and that said Commonwealth Act No. 210, which provides compensation for disability arising from occupational diseases, does not have retroactive effect.

LAST OCTOBER 21 the Public Service Commission granted ten Manila taxicab operators authority to increase their units in the City by a total of some 300 taxicabs within 90 days.

A NATIONWIDE BLACKOUT practice lasting two hours was held last October 22. Officials of the Civilian Emergency Administration were gratified by the general result of the rehearsal, stating that, viewed from the military standpoint, it was sufficiently successful “to shield strategic places and vital targets from enemy observation,” while from the point of view of public morale “it was as fine an example of cooperation as could be expected.”

Source: Supreme Court Library

President's Week in Review: November 22, 1941

THE OFFICIAL WEEK IN REVIEW

DECLARING THE PHILIPPINE sugar industry under a state of emergency caused by the present shortage of bottoms, the President during the week created by an Executive Order, a Sugar Control Board which shall insure to all producers an equal opportunity to export their sugar and receive the benefit of whatever sales they may make. The Board, according to the Order, shall have the power: (1) to form a pool of all sugars entitled to be exported in any year to the United States; (2) to control all available shipping space for the transportation of centrifugal sugar; and (3) to apportion the proceeds from all sugar sold on the basis of the amounts stated in the export quotas-permits legally held or acquired by each participant in said pool. Appointed Chairman of the Board was Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael Alunan; Vice-Chairman, Presidential Secretary Jorge B. Vargas; Members, Sugar Administrator Gil Montilla; Acting President Manuel Elizalde, of the Philippine Sugar Association; Manager Jose Tapia, of the Pampanga Sugar Development; President Alfredo Montelibano, of the Confederation of Sugar Planters; Mariano J. Santos, sugar planter of Pampanga; and Manager Enrico Pirovano of the De la Rama Steamship Company; Executive Officer and General Manager, Rafael Corpus, and Secretary, Felino Neri.

The President presided last November 20 over a meeting of the officials of the Rural Progress Administration and representatives of the owners of Hacienda San Pedro Tunasan, in Laguna, to discuss negotiations for the purchase of the big landed estate. Present at the meeting were Chairman Manuel Roxas, of the Rural Progress Administration; Secretary of Justice Teofilo Sison, Secretary of Finance Serafin Marabut, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael Alunan, Senator-elect Ramon J. Fernandez, Presidential Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, Faustino Aguilar, Ricardo Gonzales Lloret, Ludovico Hidrosollo and Rev. Father John F. Hurley, Superior of the Philippine Mission of the Society of Jesus which owns the Hacienda San Pedro Tunasan.

A letter of condolence was sent by the President to Senator-elect Quintin Paredes whose son, Lieutenant Isidro Paredes, member of the British Royal Air Force, was killed in action in England. "It is of course a most terrible thing to lose a son," the President wrote, "but you should find consolation in the fact that he gave his life in defense of those sacred principles of liberty and justice for which all men should be willing to die."

CLIMAXING A PROGRAM of festivities to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the President, in his first public appearance since he fell ill about a year ago, addressed the nation on the afternoon of last November 15, after reviewing the civil and military parade held in connection with the observance. Before reading his speech in English, he delivered an impromptu talk in Tagalog, thanking the people for having reelected him to the presidency, and pledging to serve the nation. Referring to his reelection in the first part of his speech in English, he said that so big was the majority he received, even bigger than when he was first elected to his high office, that "I must regard your decision as an imperative mandate which I can neither question nor evade." The President spoke on the preparations for national defense and renewed loyalty of the Filipino people and the Commonwealth Government to the United States. He emphasized that the defense of the Philippines is entrusted to the common efforts of Americans and Filipinos, and that in doing their share, a task that "calls for total efforts and total sacrifice," the Filipinos must not fail. He warned that "the times are too ominous and too pregnant with evil to permit of delay and half-hearted efforts, and that "we must marshal all our resources in wealth, materials and man power to make the Philippines defensively strong and to cooperate with the United States in her gigantic effort to save democracy and banish totalitarianism from the face of the earth." Concluding, the President said: "For weal or for woe, in victory or in defeat, we must cast our fate with America and the great principles she is striving to uphold. We shall defend with our all this far-flung frontier of American liberty and maintain untarnished the honor and glory of the United States."

Preceding the President, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña also spoke at the same occasion. He voiced Filipino gratitude to America for her policy of altruism toward the Filipinos, adding that, for all this, his countrymen are willing to stake everything they have with and for the United States in the defense of her institutions of democracy and liberty.

Manila was the center of the national observance of the Commonwealth anniversary. With Secretary of the Interior Francisco Zulueta as Chairman of the Commonwealth Anniversary Committee, the commemoration was featured by an exhibition of arts and letters at the session hall of the National Assembly; distribution of prizes to the winners in the second annual Commonwealth literary contest at the Philippine Normal School Auditorium, with Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon as guest of honor; convocations and patriotic programs held in all public and private schools throughout the Philippines; band concerts at the principal parks and public squares of Manila; a radio program over a national hookup with Mr. Samuel Gaches, Dr. Camilo Osias, Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge Bocobo, and Senator-elect Jose Yulo as speakers; an inter-university oratorical contest on the achievements of the Commonwealth Government at the Ateneo de Manila Auditorium, a civil and military parade; a symphony concert by the Philippine Constabulary Band at the Jose Rizal Memorial Coliseum; and fireworks display at the New Luneta.

TWO OTHER SPEECHES were delivered by the President during the week on the occasion of the Commonwealth's anniversary, one on the morning of last November 16 to American radio listeners, and another on the afternoon of November 17 to Filipinos in Hawaii. The latter speech was made in connection with a program broadcast from Hawaii in commemoration of the same event and in celebration of the President's reelection. In it the President assured his hearers that the Government of the Commonwealth has always taken great interest in the well-being of the Filipinos in Hawaii. He also urged them to show America, should the occasion arise, that their people are determined to fight for her and, if necessary, "to lay down our lives so that the ideals and principles for which she stands shall not perish from the earth."

UPON THE REQUEST of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General of the Far East Command of the armed forces of the United States, the President granted the United States Army in the Far East preferential rights to the use of Piers 3 and 7 and other port facilities for the unloading of cargo arriving from America. The President also issued an Administrative Order prohibiting the expenditure of savings made in salaries provided for by the 1942 budget of the National Government pursuant to Executive Order No. 321, or their substitution with savings from any other item or items; gave publicity to the proclamation of the President of the United States designating November 20, last, as Thanksgiving Day and enjoining observance of its provisions upon all citizens of the Philippines and other persons residing therein.

The President headed government officials who attended a memorial service held at the Session Hall of the National Assembly on the afternoon of November 17 for the late Hon. Norberto Romualdez, Assemblyman from Leyte and former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

IN A CASE involving Philippine citizenship, the Secretary of Justice held: (1) that the alleged existence of a particular law in Japan declaring that, before a Filipino woman who marries a Japanese subject may acquire the nationality of her husband, her marriage must first be registered in the family record of Japan, must be proved, not by a mere certification by the local Japanese Consulate, but by an official statement either from the Attorney-General or head of the Department of Justice of Japan or from the Japanese Ambassador or Minister in Washington; (2) that in the absence of such proof, a Filipino woman who marries a Japanese citizen acquires, for purposes of the Philippine Government, the nationality of her husband.

In another case on the same subject, the Secretary of Justice held that there exists no discrepancy between section 1-(3) of Article IV of the Philippine Constitution and section 13-(b) of the Immigration Act of 1940. While the former refers to children whose fathers are citizens of the Philippines, the latter refers to the foreign-born minor child of a Filipino woman who still retains her Philippine citizenship in spite of her marriage to an alien because the laws in force in her husband's country do not permit her to acquire his citizenship.

Other opinions of the Secretary of Justice published in this issue of the *Gazette* hold: (1) that the new Rules of Court do not authorize Judges of the Court of First Instance to appoint *procuradores judiciales*; (2) that while there is no specific law requiring the treasurers of organizations receiving donations to file a bond, a practice has been evolved of requiring the bonding of said treasurers for the protection of the organization itself and by virtue of the power given by section 1628 of the Revised Administrative Code to the Insular Treasurer "to supervise mutual benefit, relief and benevolent societies and organizations"; (3) that the police authority granted by Executive Order No. 337 to Volunteer Guards can be exercised only during an actual emergency; (4) that the properties and funds given to or received by an organization engaged in religious, educational, charitable and other public welfare activities, without

any indication as to the purpose or use to which they are to be devoted, constitute trusts for charitable purposes within the purview of Commonwealth Act No. 434.

THE CIVIL SERVICE Board of Appeals, in a decision rendered during the week, recommended executive clemency for a respondent who had been dismissed from the service after staying in prison for more time than what the State exacted of him as atonement for his participation in a crime. Considering such dismissal as “unchristian” in view of the latter circumstance, but unable at the same time to grant the respondent the relief to which he is rightly entitled because of his failure to file his appeal on time, the Board placed the matter in the hands of His Excellency, the President “prompted by no other desire than to have the men in the public service feel and see that in considering cases before it, the Board moves and breathes, not within a limited sphere of technicalities and iron-clad rules of procedure, but rather in a broader and wider space which affords it unobstructed vision of substantive law and its relation with human experience.”

ACCORDING TO separate rulings of the Acting Auditor General: (1) a member of the Government Service Insurance System is authorized by his policy to change his beneficiary or beneficiaries at any time, and from time to time, by sending to the System a written notice in due form accompanied with the policy; (2) obligations of government employees from Cooperative Associations may be settled through their respective disbursing officers.

AN ALL-NIGHT blackout practice was held throughout the whole Philippines last November 21. It started at 6 p. m. and ended at 6 a. m. the next day. The rehearsal was ordered by the Civilian Emergency Administration to accustom the people to work under darkened conditions.

Source: **Supreme Court Library**

Source: **Supreme Court Library**

President's Month in Review: January, 1942

President's Month in Review: February, 1942

President's Month in Review: March, 1942

President's Month in Review: April, 1942

President's Month in Review: May, 1942

President's Month in Review: June, 1942

President's Month in Review: July, 1942

President's Month in Review: August, 1942

President's Month in Review: September, 1942

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President's Month in Review: November, 1942

President's Month in Review: December, 1942

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President's Month in Review: December, 1943

President's Month in Review: January, 1944

President's Month in Review: February, 1944

The President's Day: March 13, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

March 13, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, in his first public ceremony since his arrival in Miami Beach last December, decorated Col. Carlos P. Romulo with the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines, on March 8, in recognition of the Colonel's work in Bataan, Corregidor and later in America.

The President, now convalescing in Miami Beach, also administered to Col. Romulo his oath of office as Secretary of Information and Public Relations. Col. Romulo was appointed to the President's War Cabinet last November, but due to the President's illness, was unable to take his oath of office before this time.

The citation accompanying the award by President Quezon reads as follows:

"For distinguished service in a position of major responsibility, The Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines is by order of His Excellency, The President of the Philippines, hereby awarded to Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Infantry Reserve, Philippine Army. His services in Corregidor and Bataan from December 1941 to April 1942 and later in Australia and in the United States as Public Relations Officer of the Commanding General USAFFE and as Aide-de-Camp to General Douglas MacArthur have been of inestimable value to the Government of the Commonwealth"

"Maj.-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes
Philippine Army Chief of Staff
Secretary of National Defense"

Colonel Romulo has previously been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action by General MacArthur, and the Purple Heart by Lieutenant General Bainwright for bravery under fire. Two Oak Leaf Clusters have also been awarded to him.

Col. Romulo is the author of two national best sellers in America today. His first book "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines" is in its eighteenth edition, having sold more than 200,000 copies. His second book "Mother America," published last November, is now in its fourth edition.

PR-53

Source: Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections, Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University

Press Release. (1944). Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections. Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines.

The President's Day: March 18, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

C O M M O N W E A L T H O F T H E P H I L I P P I N E S

March 18, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

MIAMI BEACH, March 18 — President Manuel L. Quezon in a cable to General Douglas MacArthur (today) reiterated the faith of the Filipinos in General MacArthur's return to the Philippines and expressed his happiness over the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath conferred upon the General.

Following is full text of President Quezon's cable to General MacArthur:

"We are all extremely happy over the new honors conferred upon you by the King of England and the Australian Government. You deserve all these and more. The faith of the Filipino people that you will return is unshaken. Affectionate regards.

QUEZON"

PR-54

Source: **Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections, Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University**

Press Release. (1944). Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections. Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines.

The President's Day: April 6, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

April 6, 1944

FOR RELEASE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS, APRIL 9:

MIAMI BEACH BEACH, April 9 — President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines in a statement issued today on the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan, emphasized the Filipino people's unwavering faith and loyalty to America. He said: "Two years ago today, our American and Filipino troops in Bataan surrendered to the Japanese. But the Filipino people have not accepted defeat. Their loyalty to America is as strong and unwavering in defeat as it was before the war, and their adherence to the ideals of freedom and democracy is firm and unshakeable."

Following is full text of President Quezon's statement:

"Two years ago today, our American and Filipino troops in Bataan surrendered to the Japanese. But the Filipino people have not accepted defeat. Their loyalty to America is as strong and unwavering in defeat as it was before the war, and their adherence to the ideals of freedom and democracy is firm and unshakeable.

"When Bataan fell, it was the time when the cause of the United Nations was at its lowest ebb. The Japanese had conquered Burma, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. They were threatening to invade Australia. But, as General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, very well said in his report:

"The effects of the desperate resistance offered by the Philippine Army and United States forces on Bataan, holding as they did a sizeable portion of Japanese strength, were now being felt. During the delay thus gained men and materials were dispatched to Australia, New Caledonia and other Pacific Islands."

"That is the meaning of Bataan and its place in the present global war.

"Recent events show the tide has turned in the Pacific and that the Japanese aggressor is being driven back by America's fighting forces led by General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.

"Today, on the second anniversary of Bataan's fall, let us pray to Almighty God to continue blessing our arms so that complete victory may soon be achieved and the death of the heroes of Bataan may be avenged."

PR-66

Source: Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections, Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University

Press Release. (1944). Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections. Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines.

The President's Day: May 29, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

May 29, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, issued the following statement for Memorial Day (May 30), from Asheville, N. C.

“On Memorial Day we think of those who died for us. From Mactan to Bataan there are legions of them. They gave their last full measure of devotion that as a nation we may live a life of our own choosing. They laid down their lives unquestioningly for freedom. Their memory is enshrined in our hearts.

“On this Memorial Day, however, I do not think only of the soldiers who fell on the battlefields in the Philippines. My reverential thoughts are turned today also to the anonymous heroes who have resisted the invader and because of their courage and patriotism have aroused his ire and gained his unrelenting enmity. Many of them lie in nameless graves. These patriots belong to the army of the people. They deserve our everlasting admiration and gratitude. To them I say: A grateful people will remember you forever. When the day of liberation comes we will not forget.

“To our uncounted soldiers who fell on the field of glory we give our pledge that we will not rest until the invader has been driven from our shores. That day is fast approaching. In the day of our deliverance it will be they who sacrificed themselves without counting the cost that are entitled to our nation's grateful remembrance. The memory of these honored dead will be the guide and the inspiration for the living. Let us be worthy of them.”

PR-75

Source: Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections, Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University

Press Release. (1944). Arturo Rotor Papers, Pardo de Tavera Special Collections. Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines.

President's Month in Review: June, 1944

President's Month in Review: July, 1944

President's Month in Review: August, 1944